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The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

THE NEWS.

The indications are that a collision is imminent between the two grand armies of Hooker and Lee. Their relative positions are, however, as closely veiled as ever. From the mass of conflicting rumors, we judge that Hooker's front extends from Manassas Junction to Leesburg and the Point of Rocks, on the Potomac, near which the main body is probably encamped, whence it extends along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Harper's Ferry or Maryland Heights, lying north of the Point of Rocks, is occupied by our troops, though it is doubtful if they maintain communication with Hooker, though one despatch says Hooker's army is at Maryland Heights.

Where Lee is we don't know. Probably the main body of his army is between Winchester and Martinsburg. One despatch indicates that his base of operations is from Harper's Ferry northward, while Ewell's corps seems to be moving about like an elephant's trunk, over Maryland and Pennsylvania, picking up provender and things generally, and preparing the way for Lee's advance towards Washington.

The accounts of a movement on Washington by the rebels are inconsistant with the reports of their forward progress in Pennsylvania. The latter is obviously for plunder and provisions, and the former will not probably take a serious shape till Lee is ready to concentrate his forces. It is probably Hooker instead of Lee who will bring on a battle.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND TRIALS.

The *Pioneer* denies that Jefferson's justification of the military arrest and deportation of Aaron Burr applies to the military arrest of Vallandigham, on the the ground that the only similarity between the proceedings of Aaron Burr's case and Vallandigham's is in the *manner of the arrest*, and does not extend to to the manner of his trial and punishment.

This reminds us of an Arkansas lawyer, who moved to quash the indictment of his client for horse stealing, on the ground that he had not only stolen a horse, but a harness and wagon also, and that the accusation did not, therefore, cover the whole case.

The Judge very properly reminded the astute council that the prisoner was on trial for stealing a horse, and that, as he had plead guilty to the specification, the case was concluded.

When the *Pioneer* concedes "that Gen. Burnside had a right to arrest Vallandigham," and that no "controversy is to be had in respect to the manner of Vallandigham's arrest," it concedes the very question, and in its logical consequences, the whole question at issue.

The Albany resolutions, to which the President replied, distinctly denied his right to authorize military arrests. The resolution of censure was in the following words:

"That in view of these principles we denounce the recent assumption of a military commander to *seize* and try a citizen of Ohio," &c.

They condemned not only the trial but the *seizure*.

The *Pioneer* itself, in the article which elicited our interrogatories to that paper, directed its censures *exclusively* to the single point of "arbitary arrests"—denied the power of the President to authorize them, and ridiculed the President's defence of the power; and in the answer to those interrogatories it again explicitly denied the right of the President to authorize military arrests outside of the military lines.

We are gratified, then, to note the rapid improvement which has taken place in its own views of constitutional law during the progress of a discussion which it commenced by ridiculing those of the President; and we especially congratulate it on its entire abandonment of the original ground which it took against arbitrary arrests, and its unqualified acceptance of the authoritative precedent for such proceedings in the case of Burr.

And here we desire to say, that if it accepts this precedent, it must also accept its logical consequences; and there is precisely where it fails to see the force of the citation. We did not—as the *Pioneer* finds it convenient to pretend—cite Jefferson's justification of the arrest of Burr for the sake of showing its historical parallelism with all and each of the proceedings in the special case of Vallandigham—for we were talking of general principles, not of particular cases—but to *show the grounds on which the arrest was justified* by the great apostle of the largest liberty.

The question before the Court, if the Court please, is not whether the parallel between the two cases, extends through the whole course of proceedings, but whether the principles on which Jefferson defended an act of military power, in disregard of civil laws, are applicable to the exercise of military power, in disregard of civil laws, under the present circumstances of the country.

The *Pioneer* will find upon examination, that the general law laid down by Jefferson, covers much wider ground than the particular case of Burr, and that the particular case of Burr even, covers wider ground, than the mere question of arbitrary arrests.

Burr was illegally seized, *in a time of peace*, by Gen. Wilkmson, in the territory of Mississippi, on the mere suspicion that he was engaged in a treasonable design. But this was not all. The written law gave him a right to a trial in the territory where he was arrested. But this *written law was disregarded by General Wilkinson*, and Burr was carried to the seat of government in another state for trial; and President Jefferson justifies not only the illegal and arbitrary arrest, but the illegal and arbitrary deportation of the prisoner to a distant State for trial.

Now, on what ground does Jefferson justify these departures from the written law? Let him state the case himself:

Under these circumstances was he (Wilkinson) justifiable, 1st, In seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; one of the guilty and their accomplices; the other that of all honest men. 2d. In sending them to the seat of Government when the *written* law gave them a right to a trial in the Territory? The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, THE TARDINESS AND WEAKNESS OF THE LAW, *apathy of the judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries*, and hourly expectation of the enemy, *subsidies of the city and of the Union* itself, which would have been convulsed to its center had that conspiracy succeeded, all these constituted a LAW OF NECESSITY AND SELF-PRESERVATION and rendered the *salus populi* SUPREME OVER THE WRITTEN LAW.

Now, here was not only an arbitrary arrest, but an arbitrary removal of the prisoner from the jurisdiction of the Court to whose protection he was, by law, entitled.

Wilkinson, up to this point, denied Burr just what, and only what, Burnside denied Vallandigham: a trial by the only tribunal which had a technical jurisdiction over the case, and Jefferson justifies this discretionary supersedure of the appropriate civil tribunal at the will of a military officer, on the simple ground of the tardiness and uncertainty of its processes and judgments, when the public safety required prompt measures.

That Burr was tried afterwards by another civil tribunal does not in the least affect the broad and general grounds of this justification, which if the same necessity had existed and during its existence, would equally have justified the Government in refusing him a trial before any civil tribunal.

The principle stated by Jefferson is a universal law, inherent in the very nature of Government and applicable to all circumstances of public danger—"The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger are all," he says, "of higher obligation" than the written laws.

So that on further examination the *Pioneer* will find, we think, that our citation of Jefferson's authority "covers not merely the arrest of the suspected citizen by military power, but his trial, conviction and punishment by the same power—"in disregard" of the laws specifically enacted for such cases—prescribing a different rule of trial, conviction and punishment;" the punishment, however, going no further than necessary to restrain the offender from a continuance of his evil doings.

This only when the putting forth of this extraordinary power is clearly indispensable to the public safety, and always under the supreme limitation of the President's liability to impeachment for an unjust or careless or unnecessary exercise of the power.

FROM LITTLE CROW.

From William H. Morehead, Esq., of St. Joseph, D. T., who arrived last night directly from that point, we gather some interesting facts concerning Little Crow and his band.

Mr. Morehead left St. Joe on June 6th. At that time Little Crow was there with his band, having but recently returned from his trip to Fort Garry. He seemed satisfied with the result of his embassy thither, and said he had made a good treaty with the Fort Garry people. He mentioned the efforts made to catch him, and in rather a desponding tone said that he was doomed, but would fight awhile yet. As soon as the grass was grown he would take the war path and kill Americans as he had before. He had dispatched a body of scouts to watch the roads.

Mr. Moorhead thinks that notwithstanding their boasts of having plenty of ammunition, they are really in want of it. Still, Little Crow was bold and impudent in his manner. They were preparing fish baskets to set in Fembina river, and were probably short of provisions.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We are requested to announce that the Republican State Central Committee will meet at the Capitol next Wednesday, the 1st of July, to issue a call for a State Convention.

The Committee consist of R. L. Fiske, W. L. Wilson, and Andrew Nessel, Ramsey county; D. Blakely, Olmsted; Geo. T. White, Waseca; B. F. Smith, Blue Earth; J. B. Gilfillan, Hennepin; C. N. Whitney, Dakota.

HON. CHARLES MCILRATH, State Land Commissioner, received yesterday a special certificate from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, authorizing him to select 120,000 acres at any land office in the State, under the act providing for Agricultural Colleges. In view of this certificate the Commissioner has already selected a considerable portion of the land in the southern part of the State.

A Thrilling Narrative.

Three White Boys in Captivity Among the Sioux.

THEIR RANSOM BY A BENEVOLENT CATHOLIC PRIEST.

THE ADVENTURES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON INGALLS.

It will be remembered that we have once or twice alluded during the past week, to two little captive boys who were ransomed from Little Crow's band, while at St. Joseph, by a kind-hearted priest, and sent to St. Paul with a view to finding their relatives. The boys referred to arrived last evening on the St. Cloud stage, and were taken to the Bishop's residence, to whose care they had been recommended by the priest at Saint Joseph. We obtained a short interview with them, and gained some particulars of their long and tedious captivity.

The oldest of the boys is named Geo. Washington Ingalls. He is aged nine years, and is a stout and hearty fellow, notwithstanding the trials he has undergone. He had been living with his father, Hibbard Ingalls, at Yellow Medicine, for about two years prior to the outbreak on the 18th of August last. On the night of that day the savages attacked the settlers there, and murdered most of them. Some fortunately escaped. Among those who fled was Mr. Ingalls and his family, which then consisted of himself, George Washington, and three girls, Amanda, Lavina, and Jane Ingalls. (His wife had never moved to Minnesota, and is supposed to be still residing in Sheboygan county, Wis.) While on the way to Fort Ridgely, some Indians who were concealed "in a hole by the road-side," as George says, shot him dead, and took the children prisoners. The girls were taken by the Yanktons, who retreated with them to the plains. After suffering shocking indignities from the savages, it is thought they were ultimately rescued by Dr. Burdick, at the Agency on the Missouri River.

George was taken by the Indians, who moved toward Big Stone Lake. Here another boy, named John Chartz, aged about 16 or 17 years, was brought into camp. He was cook for a party of four surveyors, all of whom were killed. From Big Stone Lake the savages moved northward in the direction of Fort Abercrombie. At the "Old Crossing" they made a raid on a settlement, and killed a number of men. Among them was the uncle of the other little boy who came down last night, and whose name is Jimmy Scott. His grandmother escaped by hiding in a saw mill.

From this point their course was to Devil's Lake, where they encamped and remained all winter. They had stolen considerable provisions, but those soon ran out, and during the remainder of the winter they lived on buffalo meat. The three captive boys were made to perform all sorts of drudgery and menial service in the camp. They suffered great hardship during the long and cold winter they were encamped on the bleak shores of Devil's Lake. There were two half breeds in camp who spoke good English, and told the boys that they were anxious to escape. They say that there are no white prisoners now in the hands of the Indians.

On the opening of spring the Indians moved northward, and encamped at St. Josep, where the fact of their having three white captives being known to the two benevolent Catholic Priests at Saint Joseph, they immediatly set about ransoming them. With great difficulty they raised three horses and two blankets, and offered them for the boys. Fortunately, the ransom was accepted. The Indian women with whom George Ingalls was living seemed unwilling to give him up, but finally consented to do so at his request. The little boy, Jimmy Scott, seemed loth to leave his Indian mother, and actually cried when separated from her.

The kind-hearted priests, Father Germain and Father Andrew, having exhausted all their little means, and all they could raise otherwise, in procuring their ransom, had some difficulty in getting the boys properly clothed; but finally, by some sacrifices of their own slender and plain wardrobe, accomplished it. It was then resolved by them to send the boys to St. Paul, where they would probably in time be united with their relatives. Mr. Bottineau offered to bring them down in his train of Red River carts, and in a few days the two youngest took affectionate leave of the good Fathers, and started on their long journey southward. The oldest, John Chartz, refused to go, declaring he wanted to live with his rescuers. They were touched by his affection, and allowed him to do so. This boy had been wounded in the leg and breast by bullets during the siege of Fort Pierre on the Missouri River, the band who captured him having taken him with them and attacked that place.

We do not know whether he has any relations living or not. We hope the kind hearted priests at St. Joseph will be speedily reimbursed by government for their outlay in ransoming the boys, although they did it from benevolence.

The smallest of the boys, Jimmy Scott, thinks he has parents living in St. Louis. Where his grandmother, who escaped at Old Crossing is, he cannot tell, and has forgotten even her name. We could not gain much information regarding himself, from him, as the recollection of the hardships and sorrows of the past year preyed so powerfully on his mind, that the poor little fellow would cry pitifully whenever questioned concerning his adventures. He is a mere child, perhaps not more than six years of age, and naturally bright, but the terrible trials that he has undergone, young as he is, has evidently affected both his body and mind. We hope that these boys may be ultimately restored to their friends, and a happy and pleasant life efface the memory of the awful scenes they have passed through. At present they are in the care of the clergymen at the Bishop's residence, where they will be properly raised and educated, if they should not find other friends.

Indians Near Alexandria.

A SCOUT FIRED UPON WITH ARROWS BUT ESCAPES.

One of the Indians Shot.

J. D. Rogers, a member of the Marshall Guards, left Alexandria last Tuesday and reached this city late Thursday evening. He brings the news that a train left Alexandria, which is eighty miles above St. Cloud, last Saturday, for Fort Abercrombie.

After proceeding six miles, mounted scouts were sent out on each side of the train, to keep a look-out for Indians. One of them named Netzer had proceeded about one mile, when two Indians suddenly sprang up from the thicket between him and the train and commenced firing arrows at him, evidently afraid to use a gun lest the report should reach the other soldiers. Netzer put spurs to his horse and fled, pursued by the Indians. After riding a mile the bushes caught in his clothing and drew him to the ground, while the horse continued on his course. While on horseback he had snapped his gun at the Indians, but the cap being defective, failed to explode. As he reached the ground, he again made an attempt to fire, and this time with success. He was within a few rods of the Indians, and being a good shot, undoubtedly wounded one of them. When he fired, one of them gave a loud yell, and as he immediately continued his flight, he saw no more of them.

In the excitement he had become so bewildered as to lose his way, and the day being cloudy he wandered about with no idea of his whereabouts. It was not until Monday noon that he reached Alexandria, and during that time he was without a mouthful of food.

This attack of the Indians proves conclusively that *some* of them are already in the rear of Gen. Sibley's expedition.

Mr. Rogers informs us that the Abercrombie mail had just arrived when he left accompanied by an escort of four men from Pomme de Terre. They report that at Chippewa Lake, which is seventeen miles above Alexandria, they saw a hunting party of thirteen Chippewas with squaws. Capt. Rockwood immediately notified them to leave the Abercrombie road, as he would not be responsible for their safety.

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

On the March from Camp Pope.

THE PRAIRIES DRY AS DUST.

The Old Camping Ground at Wood Lake.

EVERYTHING SATISFACTORY.

CAMP CROOKS, SIX MILES ABOVE CAMP POPE, June 18th, 1863.

From our Special Correspondents.

We broke camp yesterday morning, and considering the immense train, and the unavoidable delays in the first days starting, we did well to march eight miles. We are camped on the bank of the Minnesota. All the sloughs and little prairie streams are dry—the high prairies parched like an eastern desert. The column, as it moves, raises clouds of dust that blinds the eyes, chokes the throat and blackens the faces of the men so that they look like colliers. Our immense train is more easily handled than was hoped; everything promises well, except the danger of suffering for water. If we do not have more rain it will be difficult to find camping places where there is water.

We shall camp to-night on the battle-field of Wood Lake. Whence you will hear again from us. M.

CAMP BAKER, June 19, 1863.

The dry weather has so seriously affected the *cracker barrels* and the *wagon wheels* of this expedition, that it is found necessary to stop over a day at this place to repair.

Our present encampment is on Rush Brook, about a mile above the ruins of the Hazlewood Mission Station. Our encampment previous to this was at Wood Lake, near the old battle ground, and was called "Camp Miller;" as the one the night before on the bluff of the Minnesota, had been called "Camp Crooks." We have traveled three days, and have made about thirty miles from "Camp Pope." The teams of the expedition are very heavily loaded, so heavy indeed that although we all wish for rain to make the earth rejoice, yet if that rain should come it might very seriously effect the progress of this command at present. But the green grass is so dried up that fire runs on the prairie wherever it was not burned last fall. And the streams of water too are falling, so that we shall be obliged to keep near to the larger rivers or lakes to obtain a supply of water for them four thousand men and as many animals. The like of this the oldest inhabitants have no remembrance of.

Our soldiers have marched, carrying their knapsacks, their blankets and their guns, and an average of ten miles a day, with the immense train we have in its present state, is thought to be as much as can reasonably be calculated upon.

"Camp Miller" was on the margin of two of a gronp of lakes, all of which go by the name of "Wood Lake." The battle of Sept. 23, 1862, was on the smallest and most north-easterly of these, on which, or near which, stands one lone tree. The old battle-ground looks very natural. There is the same little lake in in the rear of the camp—there is the place where the headquarters' tents staud, on the right was the encampment of the 6th, and in front was the 7th, and on the left the 3rd and the battery. The intrenchments are all there.

It seems as if it was but yesterday when shells of a little howitzer, directed by the commanding general himself, were bursting over the lake and about the "lone tree." There is the little stream, over the hills of which the gallant Seventh and Third, with the Renville Rangers, made their charge, which ended the battle. And just on the other side is the gentle up-hill slope, where the men of the Third had a half an hour before received a murderous fire from the Indians. On the west side, and a little to the north of Camp Miller, is the hill between the two lakes which was successfully held by companies of the Sixth. There, too, are the three graves of the men who were killed on the battle field, just as we left them. Frink, of the Seventh, who died a few hours after the battle, of his wound, was buried in one of the trenches.

Yesterday morning, after the head of our column was put in motion, I noticed Capt. Olin and Lieut. Putnam riding over the battle ground. Olin doubtless lived over again the whole of that day as he painted out to his companion the various positions of his command on that day, and recited their fortunes.

Yesterday while the train was crossing the Yellow Medicine I obtained from the General a squad of scouts and orderlies and came on to gather currents in the deserted gardens of the missions. We found and brought away with us a quantity of the pie-plant. These are the last remnants of civilization to be found in this direction. I gathered a few pinks and other flowers from my own garden at Hazlewood. Some of the men brought in lettuce which they found in the gardens of the Agency.

It is to me quite saddening to look on the desolations which the outbreak has made in this land. Seeing them again has more deeply impressed me with the exceeding folly, as well as sin of the Dakotas. By that one wicked act, they have forever deprived themselves of homes in this beautiful land. But there is a Providence that shapes the destinies of peoples as well as individuals, brings good out of evil, and makes the wrath of men to praise Him.

Amid the confusion and hard work imposed upon him in getting ready to leave Camp Pope, Gen. Sibley received the sad intelligence of the death of his little daughter. This is the third time his family circle has been broken. He is *burying his treasures*, but it is with the hope of a better resurrection. He bears it with a great deal of fortitude, and has the unfeigned sympathy of his entire command, and the prayers, too, of those who do pray, that God would, of his infinite mercy, bestow upon him and his family in this affliction consolations such as man cannot give.

Yours truly, S. R. RIGGS.

CAMP MCPHAIL, June 21, Six miles below Lac-qui-parle.

This is the Sabbath, and the standards move not to-day. We made a long march of about seventeen miles yesterday, and to-day rest is welcome both to men and animals. We have before us a long and toilsome campaign, in which we shall often need rest, and I am glad that our Commanding-General has determined to remember the Sabbath-day, and to make arrangements to rest upon it, unless some mighty necessity should require a march. On the low ground of political economy we shall, I think, find it profitable. We shall march further week after week by resting on God's day, than we should by marching through the seven. But there is a higher view of this subject. If God be with us in this campaign we shall make it a success—if God be not with us, we shall fail of accomplishing the desired objects. And one way to secure the presence and assistance of God is to remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy.

True, our resting or not moving camp does not secure the keeping holy of this day, but it does not violate it as marching does. There will be profane swearing in abundance in this camp when we lie by, but there would be much more among the muleteers and others if we marched. The great multitude of the men of this command, I am sorry to say, seem to care nothing for the Sabbath as a religious institution, but nevertheless there are some in all the regiments who are glad of an opportunity to worship God, even on the prairie, on the Lord's day. And the presence of such, notwithstanding the profanity and wickedness of the camp, may secure the presence of Jehovah.

Chaplain Light of the 7th, Chaplain Lathrop of the 10th, and Chaplain Inman of the Mounted Rangers, are with us, and will afford opportunity for all who wish to attend religious services. I am very sorry that Chaplain Bull of the 6th is not along, being kept back by sickness. The spiritual interests of the regiment will, I fear, suffer from his absence.

This is said to be the last opportunity we shall have of sending letters down until we communicate by way of Abercrombie, which will probably be about the 4th of July.

Yours truly, S. R. RIGGS.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MIN., June 20th, 1863.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the State Medical Board has adjourned to July 10th, 1863. Applicants desiring to be examined by said Board will report on or before the 15th day of July, to the President of the Board, Dr. J. H. Stewart, at St. Paul.

OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant General.

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New Advertisements.

STOCK AUCTION.

Fairchild & March sell at the "County Fair Sales Yard" on Third-st., on Saturday, the 11th of July, 17 Horses, 3 yoke of Oxen, 5 milch Cows, and a number of Wagons, Buggies, &c. There will doubtless be much more listed before the day of sale.

je27-1t FAIRCHILD & MARCH.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

Reported Advance of Lee on Washington.

Hooker Moving Across the Lower Fords to Intercept the Enemy.

A Battle Imminent.

THE REBELS AGAIN MOVING ON HARRISBURG.

THEY HAVE CAPTURED 4,000 HORSES.

CARLISLE EVACUATED BY OUR TROOPS.

The President's Reception of the Vallandighammers.

LEE MOVING ON WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25—2 P. M.

[*Special to World.*]—From indications Lee has not only achieved a grand project of massing his strength on this side of the Potomac, but he is actually within a short distance of Washington. Having moved a considerable force from Shepardstown and Antietam fords down the tow path of the canal, or else along the inner roads from Boonesboro and Middletown to the vicinity of Poolesville and Rockville. From there he can come direct across to the rear of Washington, and can by an expert movement destroy the road between the Capital and Annapolis Junction, unless he should underrate the force concentrated to oppose him in this direction.

The enemy has gained a position of so much importance upon Hooker's rear, there is cause for apprehension concerning the safety of Tyler's force, which has been holding Maryland Heights. Although it is hardly possible Tyler has been captured, it is not impossible.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[*World's Special.*]—The movement on the part of Hooker across the lower fords may result disastrously for the enemy, by isolating his right from his new base of operations upon the Upper Potomac.

Whatever truth there may be in the report of Lee's proximity to Washington, there is still opportunity for repelling his further advance.

HOOKER PREPARING TO MEET LEE.

NEW YORK, June 26.

It is generally understood that Hooker's army at Maryland Heights is preparing to meet Lee. A person from Hagerstown says he thinks Lee and Longstreet were there Wednesday and an immense army was bivouacked around there.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INVASION

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

The *Press* published a special dispatch from Harrisburg, stating that Governor Curtin read a telegram from the operator at McConnellsburg, stating that the rebels under Jenkins, had entered the town after a severe skirmish with some of Milroy's troops. Milroy is preparing to drive the rebels out, and a battle is imminent.

The excitement in Pittsburg continues unabated. Troops are being organized rapidly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says, Gen. Knape was reinforced to-day by several regiments, and ordered to repel any further advance, and will offer battle on the appearance of the rebels, and it is expected he will commence offensive operations on Friday (to-day.)

The rebel General Rhode's division occupies Chambersburg. The rebels have captured about 4,000 horses and are still mounting infantry.

HARRISBURG, June 25.

Gen. Knape thinking his force insufficient to meet the enemy evacuated Carlisle last night. He reports the rebels 10,000 strong.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—1:30 P. M.

The telegraph to Carlisle has not been working for several hours.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Newbern advices of the 22d state deserters from Wilmington report two rebel iron clads with five inches of plating on eighteen inches of wood, mounting heavy guns, about ready to make a raid on the blockade squadron. They are about the size of the first Merrimac, and lay very deep in water, and are only able to make three or four miles per hour.

Wilmington is very strongly fortified, and a small force can hold it against great odds.

In the vicinity of Wilmington near the borders of South Carolina, a large number of soldiers and conscripts are entrenched, and had been successful in resisting all attacks from the rebel authorities.

The Governor has ordered all the North Carolina troops into other States for immediate service, on account of the growing disaffection among them. The Georgia and South Carolina troops are to take their place in this State.

The women and children on Cape Hatteras Banks, numbering some 100, are in a very destitute condition. Every man and boy there, capable of bearing arms, is doing military duty in defense of the Union. Aid for families is asked for from the north.

The fortifications in this department are being made impregnable.

Gen. Foster has tendered to Gen. Dix and the authorities at Washington the services of all nine months' men in this department, who are ready to move at a moment's notice.

PRACTICAL OPERATIONS.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Reports from the eastern coasts show that pirates are at work, destroying all the fishing vessels they can get hold of.

A dispatch from Yarmouth, N. H., of the 26th, states that a steamer reports when thirty miles west of Yarmouth the Captain saw a ship on fire, and a steamer painted lead color near her.

A brig arrived at New Haven from St. Croix on the 9th, and reports that on the 8th two steamers were seen in the offing towards St. Thomas harbor, when one suddenly disappeared. It is supposed she sunk. The other steamed off.

The Vanderbilt was reported at Saint Thomas on the 9th

THE SECESHERS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

[*Special to the Tribune.*]—The President vouchsafed nearly half an hour, in listening to the Committee from the Vallandigham Convention of Ohio to-day. The President said nothing more than courtesy demanded, in response to their appeal, and adopted the suggestion that the Committee should present the case in writing, together with a copy of the resolutions of the Convention, which they failed to bring with them.

A REBEL SENT HOME.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 25.

The majority of the Republicans of the Committee on Emancipation, has been under discussion all day without action. The President of the Convention received a telegram from General Schofield, stating that after a personal examination of Vincent Marmaduke, he has ordered that the gentleman be sent beyond the lines for disloyalty.

Mr. Hardin was expelled for disloyalty.

PIRATES AT BAHIA.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The correspondent of the *News-Room* states that the pirate steamers Alabama and Georgia were at Bahia on the 19th of May coaling. The authorities ordered them to leave, but there were no signs of their obeying.

FROM ASPINWALL.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The steamer Champion arrived from Aspinwall. She brings no news.

New Advertisements.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Also, WarehouseTrucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

HENRI ROCHAT'S JEWELRY STORE,

Third-St., under Whitney's Photograph Gallery.

NEW GOODS.

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have now got my store all fixed up, and that I have greatly increased my stock of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware.

I have also a large stock of

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

Assorted for all ages and for all kinds of eyes. Convex Glasses, Concave Glasses, Periscope, Colored and Side Glasses; several kinds of Microscopes, Comptroller's Loupes and other Magnifiers; Pocket Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Sand Glasses, and a fine lot of

BAROMETERS.

I am agent for

William's Sewing Machines,

Which I sell as low as $30.

All work done as it ought to be, which fact can be easily ascertained, as I have been in St. Paul for the last seven years.

HENRI ROCHAT, Third street, under Whitney's Photograph Gallery.

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HATCH'S BATTALION!

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Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Col. Sanborn's Official Report of the Operations of His Command.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,
7th Division, 17th Army Corps, Camp in Field
Before Vicksburg, May 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. Wm. T. Clark, Ass't Adj't General,
17th Army Corps:

COLONEL—I have the honor to report the marches made by my command, and the part taken by it in the battles fought during the campaign from Milliken's Bend, La., to this camp.

On the 21st day of April ult., I received your order to send forward one brigade to Richmond, La., immediately, and relieve the command stationed there. At this time the General Commanding this division was absent, and my command, consisting of the 7th division, comprising one brigade—59th Indiana, 48th Indiana, 72d Illinois, and 4th Minnesota regiments. Second brigade—10th Missouri, 17th Iowa, 80th Ohio, and 56th Illinois regiments. Third brigade—5th Iowa, 26th Missouri, 93d Illinois, and 10th Iowa regiments, and Battery M, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, 6th and 12th Wisconsin batteries, an 11th Ohio battery, and two companies of cavalry, and a pioneer corps of one hundred and thirty-seven effective men. The pioneer corps was already detached to work on Walnut and Raymaway Bayous, and did not return during the time I remained in command of the division. This order was immediately complied with, and the 56th Illinois and 17th Iowa regiments moved forward to Richmond the same day, and the remaining portion of the 2d brigade moved forward to Richmond the following day.

On the 23d day of April I marched with the 1st brigade and 1st Missouri and 11th Ohio batteries to Richmond, and moved the 3d brigade and remaining batteries forward to that point on the 25th, and on the same day moved the 2nd brigade on to Holmes' plantation, distance nine miles, and, during that night marched the 1st brigade, with the exception of the 72d Illinois, (which, pursuant to your order, I left in command of Richmond) and two batteries, up to the same point.

On the 26th, the 1st and 2nd brigades and two batteries marched forward to ——— Smith's plantation—distance, nine miles,—and bivouacked, and the 3d brigade and remaining batteries moved forward to within about four miles of that point.

All camp and garrison equipage had been left behind, and the teams sent back to Millicen's Bend, to bring forward rations to keep the supply up to ten days on hand in accordance with special orders No. 10, from Department Headquarters.

But this train was siezed and turned over to an ordnance officer to bring forward ammunition, and some of the regiments of the division were out of rations when we arrived at this point and were supplied with hard bread by the Post Commissary.

On the 27th the division did not move for the reason that Gen. Logan's division did not get past during the day, the woods being next to impassable. On the 28th the whole division moved together at six o'clock, and marched only about four miles during the day.

I reached the rear of Gen. Logan's division, and the trains and batteries nearly all had to double the teams and go over the road twice.

On the 29th the division was marched to Perkins' plantation, distance eleven miles, and bivouacked, and a few rations were obtained.

On the 30th the march was continued to Hard Times Landing, opposite Grand Gulf, distance about sixteen miles.

At this point officers and men were a little disheartened, upon learning that the Navy had found it impossible to reduce the Grand Gulf batteries, and that we must still continue our march down the river past this point before we could cross over. Early on the morning of the 1st inst. I marched my command down the river to the point of embarkation for the east side.

About the time of reaching this point the rapid reports of artillery from the east side of the river announced that the advance of the army had come upon the enemy, and the soldiers were eager for the fray. The infantry of the whole division (with the exception of the 56th Illinois, which was detailed to remain in command of this point, temporarily,) consisted of about five thousand men, embarked on board transports, sailed ten miles down the river to Bruinsburg, and disembarked, in about one hour and a half, and moved forward toward the front line of the army before the brigade or division commanders could get their horses across the river.

After marching about nine miles from the river, toward the field of battle, and to a point within about three miles of the field, and before the division commanders and staff had got up, an order was received from the Major General commanding the corps, by Colonel Holmes, commanding the leading brigade to fall back to the junction of the Grand Gulf road, with Bruinsburg and Port Gibson road and farm, so as to resist any advance of the enemy from Grand Gulf by that road. Col. Holmes had disposed the 2d and 3d brigades and one battery of artillery in order of battle, when I arrived on the ground. The 1st brigade and remaining batteries, with the exception of one held in reserve, were disposed in order of battle as fast as they came up and in such manner as to resist any attack from the direction of Grand Gulf. The batteries did not arrive so that the disposition could be completed till eleven o'clock at night. During this day the division marched eleven miles and embarked on trausports, sailed ten miles and disembarked and was carefully drawn up in order of battle at night. On the morning of the 2d inst. I received the order of the Major-General Cammanding the corps to move forward my whole command at three o'clock, A. M., to the field of battle. I marched accordingly and at sunrise reported with my whole command on the field, having marched six miles. At about eight o'clock I was informed that the enemy had retired from the front, and was ordered forward to Port Gibson, at which place I arrived with my command about eleven o'clock A. M., distance from the battle field about four miles. At this place the division remained about five hours, during which time the pontoon bridge was constructed across the south branch of Bayou Pierre, and during this time Brig.-Gen. Crocker reported to take command of the division which marched about eight miles to the north branch of Bayou Pierre, before halting for night, making nineteen miles that division marched on that day. Upon Brig.-Gen. Crocker assuming command of the division, I assumed command of the 1st brigade; one regiment, the 4th Minnesota, was detached on fatigue duty during the night to repair the suspension bridge crossing the north branch of the Bayou Pierre, that the rebel army had fired and partially burned. During the time that I commanded the division, I received great assistance from Capt. Rochester, Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. L. B. Martin, temporary Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Campbell, Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Lovell, ordnance officer and Capt. Stodder, Judge Advocate and acting Aid-de-camp, and Lieut. White, Provost Marshall, all most gallant and capable officers, and to all of whom I shall feel under lasting obligations.

On the morning of the 3rd of May I crossed the North Branch of the Bayou Pierre with my brigade, following Gen. Logan's division, and leading the 7th division. The enemy opened with artillery in our front early in the morning but retired rapidly until Gen. Logan's division bore off to the left towards the Grand Gulf road and the 7th division was marching in advance on the road leading from the Port Gibson and Jackson road to Hankerson's Ferry across the Big Black River. When about five miles south of the Ferry the enemy deployed a long line of skirmishers and formed a few regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery.

Immediately in obedience to your order I deployed one regiment, 59th Indiana, as skirmishers, with the center resting on the road leading to the Big Black River, and crossing said road at right angles. The 4th Mnnesota were ordered forward as a reserve and support on the right, and the 48th Indiana as a reserve and support on the left of the road, with instructions to keep within supporting distance of the skirmishers.

When the skirmishers had advanced about one mile from the head of the main column they came to the enemy's line, with two pieces of artillery in such position as to command all the open ground in front through which my command were obliged to pass.

This open ground was passed in the order above mentioned, under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns. The 59th Indiana were the most exposed, but did their duty most manfully, obeying every order with alacrity. The 4th Minnesota and 48th Indiana as supports moved up promptly and without hesitation. The conduct of all the officers men and was commendable and satisfactory.

The enemy was driven from his first, second and third positions, when in obedience to your orders I called in the skirmishers, and moved on with my command to the crossing of the Big Black River, where we bivouacked, and remained until the morning of the 9th.

In this skirmish I have to report the following casualties:

Killed—Private Eli Faucett, Co. E, 59th Ind.
Mortally Wounded—James W. Van Slyke, do.

Several of the officers and men of all the regiments sustained slight injuries which can scarcely be called wounds.

While my command remained at Hankerson's Ferry, the greatest effort was made to procure rations, but having no transportation, the command was compelled to leave with only two days rations on hand.

On the 9th, the brigade moved with the balance of the division to Utica Cross Roads, a distance of twelve miles, without opposition, and on the 10th marched ten miles through Utica and along the Raymond road, and on the following day moved forward one mile and a half, and formed in order of battle on a ridge in a favorable position for defense. My command was entirely out of rations at this time, except what could be gathered from the country, and so remained until the evening of the 17th, at which time the regimental teams came up from Grand Gulf.

On the morning of the 12th, my command marched at nine o'clock A. M., leading the seventh division, and following General Logan's division.

Shortly after noon, heavy cannonading in front announced that the advance had fallen upon the enemy. My command was kept closed up as closely as possible to the rear of the third division, and after the lapse of an hour or two, I received an order from General Crocker, commanding the division, to move forward immediately and form on the left and in support of General Logan's division.

To arrive at the position indicated, it was necessary to pass through a dense thicket of trees, brush and vines, and then across a clearing about one hundred yards. It would seem that the enemy had formed the design of turning the left of our line and had massed his infantry accordingly, and had planted his batteries so as completely to command the thicket and clearing, in order to prevent the left from being supported.

As soon as my command commenced moving forward to form on the left, the enemy opened as heavy a fire as possible with his artillery upon me. But the formation was made in double quick time, and my whole line moved up to within about thirty yards of our front line.

Not more than five minutes elapsed after my command had reached this position before the enemy advanced his masses of infantry upon the left, but was met with such firmness and a destructive fire from the front lines that he almost immediately gave way and fled from this part of the field.

Immediately upon this having transpired I received the order from Gen. McPherson to move two regiments to my right, in support of the centre of our line.

The 59th and 48th Indiana regiments were immediately moved forward to the position indicated, and at the suggestion of Gen. Crocker I offered to relieve the front line, which had been engaged at this time three or four hours; but their officers, among whom was the lamented Col. Dollins, declined the offer, and said he felt certain that he could hold his position without aid.

The enemy by this time appeared in broken squads in front of the centre, and in half an hour all firing had ceased, and the enemy had fled in confusion from the field.

The only casualty in my command in this action was one wounded in the 48th Indiana.

After the action ceased, the command marched through Raymond, and bivouacked about one mile north of the town.

Here the 18th Missouri joined my command, in place of the 72d Illinois, left at Richmond and transferred to Gen. Ransom's brigade.

On the morning of the 13th I marched in rear of the 3d brigade, on the road leading to Clinton, and passed through the town and bivouacked one mile east of it, on the Jackson road—my line of battle this night running across the railroad and common road. Distance marched this day nine miles.

My command marched from Clinton at four o'clock A. M. on the 14th, along the Jackson road toward Jackson—the 2d brigade leading the division and my brigade following the 2d. The enemy was found drawn up in line of battle, in a strong position about two miles west of Jackson, his line of battle crossing the road at nearly right angles.

I received orders to form my brigade on the right of the road—the two left regiments, the 4th Minnesota and 18th Wisconsin in reserve for the 2d brigade already formed across the road—the other regiments, the 48th and 59th Indiana, to the right of the 2d brigade, and to cover them from the fire of the enemy's artillery as much as possible. This disposition was immediately made.

The troops were more exposed to the enemy's artillery fire than was at first apprehended, and the 4th Minnesota was immediately ordered to form on the left of the road, and as a reserve to the 17th Iowa of the 2d brigade. The other three regiments were moved close up under cover of the ridge occupied by the 1st Missouri battery.

This ridge was swept by the enemy's fire, but as soon as the skirmishers deployed from the 59th Indiana had advanced far enough to ascertain that there was no enemy on the right flank, I ordered the brigade forward, across the first ridge, with instructions to halt when the line should reach the ravine beyond, which was about four hundred yards distant.

This order was executed in the most satisfactory manner; the regiments crossed the ridge in perfect line, at a run, and reached the second ravine with a loss of not more than ten men.

Shortly after reaching this position, the enemy's main line of infantry was ascertained by the skirmishers in front of my brigade, to be in the next ravine, in front of his batteries, and soon commenced driving back our line of skirmishers.

I received the order from Gen. Crocker to fix bayonets and charge through the ravine, and all the way to the enemy's batteries if possible.

This order was immediately communicated, and the whole line commenced advancing, and moved forward irresistably, until the whole line of the enemy's infantry was in full retreat, and his batteries taken to the rear.

This charge was one of the most splendid battle scenes that could ever be witnessed.

The whole line, with banners unfurled, went forward at the double quick, and with more regularity than if on an ordinary battalion drill. The fleeing lines of the rebels in front, the sharpshooters who had been concealed behind cotton bales, and in an old cotton gin in front of the 39th Indiana, throwing out white handkerchiefs at every window, and over every cotton bale, taken in connection with the novel spectacle presented by Capt. Dillon's battery, charging forward close upon the line of infantry, made up a scene that can never be effaced from the mind of any who witnessed it, and can never be properly represented on paper.

No language can do justice to the conduct of the officers and men of my command during this engagement. All seemed to seek positions of peril instead of safety, and where the enemy was strongest and most secure from danger, there did they charge the fiercest, and with the greatest determination.

After this charge the enemy immediately retreated through Jackson, and my command moved into the city over the enemy's works and artillery unmolested by a shot.

Capt. L. B. Martin, Acting Assistant Adjutant General on my staff, siezed the flag of the 59th Indiana, my leading regiment, and going far in advance of the skirmishers to the Capitol, raised it over the dome, where it remained until the regiment marched from the town; and Lieut. Donaldson, aid-de-camp on my staff, riding also far in advance of the skirmishers, to the vicinity of the prison, seized there a Confederate flag, made of double silk, that a cavalry company had apparently abandoned in its flight. On one side is the inscription "Claiborne Rangers," on the other "Our Rights." The prisoners, eight in number, taken by the 59th Indiana at the Cotton Gin, who were sharpshooters, just arrived from South Carolina, were immediately sent to the rear. My loss in this engagement was as follows.

59th Indiana,	Commissioned officers wounded,		1
"	Enlisted men,		3
48th Indiana,	"	killed	2
"	"	wounded,	9
18th Wisconsin	"	killed,	2
"	"	wounded,	18
4th Minnesota	"	"	2
Aggregate—killed 4; wounded 33			37

During the night of the 14th I supplied my command with three days' rations of sugar bacon and meal and some other articles, most of which my Quartermaster obtained from the penitentiary, and on the morning of the 15th marched my command back on the road towards Clinton, and passed through that place and bivouacked four miles west of it towards Bolton that night, having marched about fourteen miles.

On the morning of the 16th I moved my command at an early hour along the road towards Bolton and Edward's Depot, following the third brigade and Gen. Logan's division. I had marched but an hour and half when rapid firing of artillery in front again announced the presence of the enemy. My command moved forward rapidly and arrived upon the field about the time the engagement became general. I formed as ordered, under cover of the woods, on the right of De Golyer's battery, and about four hundred yards distant. During this formation I was under a light fire of artillery and musketry, from which I lost a few officers and men. As soon as my command was so formed, I received an order from General McPherson, commanding the corps, to send two regiments immemediately to the support of De Golyer's battery. I ordered forward the 59th Indiana, with instructions to form on the left of the battery, and the 4th Minnesota, with instrctions to form on its right. This order was complied with in double-quick time, and about the same time the regiments were so formed the enemy commenced falling back at this point—the enemy's left—and the regiments advanced, the 4th Minnesota across the ravine, capturing one hundred and eighteen prisoners, and the 59th Indiana into this ravine being farther to the left, and the enemy's line crossing the ravine diagonally at this point, capturing here the colors of the 26th Alabama regiment and many prisoners. These regiments retained their positions on the right of our line, till the close of the engagement, about three hours. By the time these two regiments had got into position on the right and left of the battery, I was ordered to take the other two of my command, the 48th Indiana and the 18th Wisconsin, about one hundred rods to the east of the battery and form them in the edge of the woods in support of what seemed to be Gen. Hovey's right. The 48th Indiana regiment immediately went into position under a most galling musketry fire and retained it for at least three hours and long after the regiments of Hovey's division on the right and left had given way, and fell back by my order a short distance to replenish ammunition only after it was exhausted, but stood like a wall of adamant wherever it was placed till the close of the engagement. The 18th Wisconsin was moved back from right to left and back two or three times, by order of the General Commanding, as the attack was made more fiercely on either hand. The regiment moved with great promptness and held every position firmly until removed by orders. After this engagement ceased I moved forward on the Vicksburg road, about three miles, and bivouacked for the night.

My loss in this action of Champion Hills was as follows:

Com. officers killed.		Com. officers wounded.	
18th Wisconsin	0		2
4th Minnesota	0		1
Total	0		3
Enlisted men killed.		**Enlisted men wounded.**	
59th Indiana	1		9
48th Indiana	3		32
18th Wisconsin	1		3
4th Minnesota	0		1
Total	5		46
Aggregate			54
Aggregate killed, five; aggregate wounded, forty-nine.			

On the morning of the 17th I moved my command along the road towards the Big Black River, and halted at the river about noon, and soon after commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge with cotton bales and boards, which was completed the following morning, my brigade having been on fatigue duty all night constructing it.

On the morning of the 18th my command with the 3d brigade, crossed the river and moved forward toward Vicksburg.

When about three miles west of the river I was ordered to return to the east side of the Big Black and remain there guarding all trains coming up and the bridge, until Col. Holmes should come up from the battle field with his brigade.

I immediately returned, bivouacked my command on the same ground left in the morning, and remained there, till the evening of the 19th, when Col. Holmes with his command came up, and I again crossed the river and bivouacked about two miles west of it that night; and on the 20th come forward to the rear of Vicksburg, marching a distance of seventeen miles, with a most intense heat and suffocating dust all day. On the 21st I moved my command into line of battle in front of the enemy's works, and deployed a line of skirmishers in front, and remained in this position till the morning of the 22d.

A general assault having been ordered upon the enemy's works at ten o'clock A. M. this day, I spent the night of the 21st in connection with the lamented Col. Boomer, commanding the 3d brigade, reconnoitering for the best approaches for infantry to the enemy's works in our front.

It was ascertained that we could approach to within about eighty yards under cover of the hills, and form without great exposure of the men; and early on the morning of the 22d I moved my command into this position and formed in line of battle on the left of the 3rd brigade.

Col. Boomer had some doubt as to his ability to carry the works on his front and as to the works left, in my front, could not be held if carried, while those on our right were in possession of the enemy. I transferred to him for the purpose of this assault the 59th Indiana Regiment and deployed the 18th Wisconsin along our whole front as skirmishers.

These dispositions being made, the commanders of regiments were ordered to advance upon the works immediately upon the movement commencing on our right.

For some reason the troops on the right did not move, and I retained the same position with some loss till about 3 o'clock, when I received an order from Gen. McPherson, through Gen. Quinby, commanding division, to move at once and vigorously upon the works.

A staff officer was dispatched immediately to the regimental commanders, to communicate this order, but before he had succeeded in doing so it was countermanded, and I was ordered to move with all my command not deployed as skirmishers to the left, to support Maj. Gen. McClernand.

I immediately moved my command with the exception of the 18th Wisconsin, deployed as skirmishers from its position, some miles to the left, and was there ordered by Gen. Quinby to support Gen. Burbridge's brigade, then engaged in front of the enemy's works.

I immediately moved forward for that purpose, under the direction of a staff officer, and was led up through a ravine that was raked to a considerable extent by musketry and artillery, to a point a few yards in rear of the line of Gen. Burbridge's brigade. I was informed by Gen. Burbridge, that the position close to the enemy's works was not so exposed as the ravine, and he desired me to form near or in front of his line.

I formed my brigade, 59th Indiana on the right, 48th Indiana to the left, and the 4th Minnesota to the left of the 48th Indiana. The position seemed very much exposed, and I lost several men during the formation.

My command was exceedingly exhausted, having had no rest the night of the 19th, marching nearly twenty miles the 20th, moving into camp the 21st, and having been under fire, or marching all this day to the time I moved to this position, one or two of the regiments having already lost thirty men during the day. As soon as my line was formed, General Burbridge's line gave way, and his troops left the ground with the exception of one regiment, which remained in support of the 59th Indiana.

The enemy was largely reinforced, and fired rapid and destructive volleys into my command, which were promptly returned, but the enemy having so high and strong works in front, it cannot be expected, with much effect.

Once or twice the enemy came over his works in large numbers, and formed on my right, with the evident design of turning my right flank, but were promptly driven back by my command, with much slaughter.

I held this position for about two hours and until dark, and having no support, and seeing no reason why a position should be held at such sacrifice, which if lost could be recovered at any time by a line of skirmishers, unless the enemy should choose to fight us outside of his works, which could hardly be expected, however much desired, and there being no general officer upon the ground, I ordered the position abandoned, and my command to march back to the hill on the right of the railroad bridge, and there form and rest for the night.

In falling back Col. Tourtellotte, 4th Minnesota, took from the ground a piece of artillery that was in position within a few yards of the enemy's works, when my command went upon the ground, and left there by the brigade then in position.

The casualties in my command during this engagement, as the official lists will show, are greater than in all the balance of the campaign, and it seems to me all for no good.

Success was no better than defeat unless an assault was to be ordered, and I have not learned that such a thing was thought of, and if thought of, it would have been preposterous unless made by both brigades, and in a most vigorous manner, and I can but feel that there was official misrepresentation or misconduct that led to this matter, which requires investigation.

I am impelled to say this much in my report of this engagement by eloquent voices coming from the tombs of many of the most brave of my command, fallen in that fruitless struggle under the enemy's works.

The following are my losses in this engagement:

Commissioned Officers.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Miss'g*
59th Indiana	1	4	1
48th Indiana	0	1	0
18th Wisconsin	0	2	0
4th Minnesota	1	7	0
Enlisted Men.			
59th Indiana	10	95	1
48th Indiana	9	23	1
18th Wisconsin	5	0	0
4th Minnesota	11	35	0
Total	37	176	3

On the morning of the 23d, I moved my command forward about 400 yards, and formed with one regiment on my left, in rear of the right of Gen. Burbridge's brigade, and two regiments in prolongation of his right, which position was occupied but a few hours, when my command moved back to the ground it left on the morning of the 22nd, where it now remains.

Accompanying this report are full lists of the casualties in the several respective engagements of this campaign.

The conduct of all the officers and men of my command, during the entire campaign, has been more than satisfactory; it has been gallant and praiseworthy.

There has been no shirking, and no desire to shirk, on the part of either officers or men, and I have not found or heard of a single man out of his position in battle or on the march. I know not how soldiers could do more.

Capt. L. B. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. J. S. Akin, A. D. C., and Lieut. Donaldson, A. D. C., have each conducted themselves in the most gallant and faithful manner, and deserve especial mention.

The living are rewarded by the consciousness of having done all that human nature is capable of, to suppress a most wicked rebellion, to preserve order and good government for themselves and posterity. But alas for the patriotic and gallant dead! No language of mine can do justice to their virtues.

May some Macaulay or Bancroft recite in interesting narrative, their hardships, endurance, patriotism, valor, and achievements, and some modern Homer or Virgil, rise to sing them in heroic verse.

The following is a recapitulation of killed, wounded, and missing in my command in the different engagements:

Commissioned Officers Killed and Wounded.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
59th Indiana	1	5
48th Indiana	—	3
18th Wisconsin	—	4
4th Minnesota	1	8
Total	2	20

Enlisted Men Killed, Wounded, and Missing.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
59th Indiana	12	108	1
48th Indiana	14	64	2
18th Wisconsin	8	30	—
4th Minnesota	11	38	—
	45	240	3
Add commissioned officers	2	20	—
	47	260	3

Making a total of forty-seven killed, two hundred and sixty wounded, and three missing, and an aggregate loss of three hundred and ten.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Colonel Commanding.

Miscellaneous.

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That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.
It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.
The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.
☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜
All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. PROAL'S,
SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
An assortment of Gum Goods, such as
Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,
ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.
Corner Third and Robert-Sts.
January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18-tf

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
MRS. J. B. LYGO,
Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.
COUNTRY MILLINERS
Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of
Seasonable & Fashionable Goods
And has the facilities at all times of getting the
LATEST FASHIONS.
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

CLOTHING.
WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Money Will be Saved
BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.
Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

MORE NEW
MILLINERY.
I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of
FASHIONABLE
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.
MISS E. WASS,
my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

E. W. EDDY,
General Grocer
AND DEALER IN
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,
Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Woodea and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.
FREE OF CHARGE.
je27-d1y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
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CLOSING-OUT SALE.
To those Wishing Carpets.
I will sell out my large and superior assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
FOR 15 DAYS.
The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.
THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.
My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in
INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.
JOSEPH BUGBEE,
Third street, below Post Office.
je10 St. Paul.

GO TO BLUM'S
For every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
All Varieties of Gent's Goods,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up.
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.
REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF
BLUM,
Third street.
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

the 18th Wisconsin

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Col. Sanborn's Official Report of the Operations of His Command.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE,
7th Division, 17th Army Corps, Camp in Field
Before Vicksburg, May 25, 1863.

Lieut. Col. Wm. T. Clark, Ass't Adj't General, 17th Army Corps:

COLONEL—I have the honor to report the marches made by my command, and the part taken by it in the battles fought during the campaign from Milliken's Bend, La., to this camp.

On the 21st day of April ult., I received your order to send forward one brigade to Richmond, La., immediately, and relieve the command stationed there. At this time the General Commanding this division was absent, and my command, consisting of the 7th division, comprising one brigade—59th Indiana, 48th Indiana, 72d Illinois, and 4th Minnesota regiments. Second brigade—10th Missouri, 17th Iowa, 80th Ohio, and 56th Illinois regiments. Third brigade—5th Iowa, 26th Missouri, 93d Illinois, and 10th Iowa regiments, and Battery M, 1st Missouri Light Artillery, 6th and 12th Wisconsin batteries, an 11th Ohio battery, and two companies of cavalry, and a pioneer corps of one hundred and thirty-seven effective men. The pioneer corps was already detached to work on Walnut and Raymaway Bayous, and did not return during the time I remained in command of the division. This order was immediately complied with, and the 56th Illinois and 17th Iowa regiments moved forward to Richmond the same day, and the remaining portion of the 2d brigade moved forward to Richmond the following day.

On the 23d day of April I marched with the 1st brigade and 1st Missouri and 11th Ohio batteries to Richmond, and moved the 3d brigade and remaining batteries forward to that point on the 25th, and on the same day moved the 2nd brigade on to Holmes' plantation, distance nine miles, and, during that night marched the 1st brigade, with the exception of the 72d Illinois, (which, pursuant to your order, I left in command of Richmond) and two batteries, up to the same point.

On the 26th, the 1st and 2nd brigades and two batteries marched forward to ——— Smith's plantation—distance, nine miles,—and bivouacked, and the 3d brigade and remaining batteries moved forward to within about four miles of that point.

All camp and garrison equipage had been left behind, and the teams sent back to Millicen's Bend, to bring forward rations to keep the supply up to ten days on hand in accordance with special orders No. 10, from Department Headquarters.

But this train was siezed and turned over to an ordnance officer to bring forward ammunition, and some of the regiments of the division were out of rations when we arrived at this point and were supplied with hard bread by the Post Commissary.

On the 27th the division did not move for the reason that Gen. Logan's division did not get past during the day, the woods being next to impassable. On the 28th the whole division moved together at six o'clock, and marched only about four miles during the day.

I reached the rear of Gen. Logan's division, and the trains and batteries nearly all had to double the teams and go over the road twice.

On the 29th the division was marched to Perkins' plantation, distance eleven miles, and bivouacked, and a few rations were obtained.

On the 30th the march was continued to Hard Times Landing, opposite Grand Gulf, distance about sixteen miles.

At this point officers and men were a little disheartened, upon learning that the Navy had found it impossible to reduce the Grand Gulf batteries, and that we must still continue our march down the river past this point before we could cross over. Early on the morning of the 1st inst. I marched my command down the river to the point of embarkation for the east side.

About the time of reaching this point the rapid reports of artillery from the east side of the river announced that the advance of the army had come upon the enemy, and the soldiers were eager for the fray. The infantry of the whole division (with the exception of the 56th Illinois, which was detailed to remain in command of this point, temporarily,) consisted of about five thousand men, embarked on board transports, sailed ten miles down the river to Bruinsburg, and disembarked, in about one hour and a half, and moved forward toward the front line of the army before the brigade or division commanders could get their horses across the river.

After marching about nine miles from the river, toward the field of battle, and to a point within about three miles of the field, and before the division commanders and staff had got up, an order was received from the Major General commanding the corps, by Colonel Holmes, commanding the leading brigade to fall back to the junction of the Grand Gulf road, with Bruinsburg and Port Gibson road and farm, so as to resist any advance of the enemy from Grand Gulf by that road. Col. Holmes had disposed the 2d and 3d brigades and one battery of artillery in order of battle, when I arrived on the ground. The 1st brigade and remaining batteries, with the exception of one held in reserve, were disposed in order of battle as fast as they came up and in such manner as to resist any attack from the direction of Grand Gulf. The batteries did not arrive so that the disposition could be completed till eleven o'clock at night. During this day the division marched eleven miles and embarked on trausports, sailed ten miles and disembarked and was carefully drawn up in order of battle at night. On the morning of the 2d inst. I received the order of the Major-General Cammanding the corps to move forward my whole command at three o'clock, A. M., to the field of battle. I marched accordingly and at sunrise reported with my whole command on the field, having marched six miles. At about eight o'clock I was informed that the enemy had retired from the front, and was ordered forward to Port Gibson, at which place I arrived with my command about eleven o'clock A. M., distance from the battle field about four miles. At this place the division remained about five hours, during which time the pontoon bridge was construuted across the south branch of Bayou Pierre, and during this time Brig.-Gen. Crocker reported to take command of the division which marched about eight miles to the north branch of Bayou Pierre, before halting for night, making nineteen miles that division marched on that day. Upon Brig.-Gen. Crocker assuming command of the division, I assumed command of the 1st brigade; one regiment, the 4th Minnesota, was detached on fatigue duty during the night to repair the suspension bridge crossing the north branch of the Bayou Pierre, that the rebel army had fired and partially burned. During the time that I commanded the division, I received great assistance from Capt. Rochester, Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. L. B. Martin, temporary Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Campbell, Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Lovell, ordnance officer and Capt. Stodder, Judge Advocate and acting Aid-de-camp, and Lieut. White, Provost Marshall, all most gallant and capable officers, and to all of whom I shall feel under lasting obligations.

On the morning of the 3rd of May I crossed the North Branch of the Bayou Pierre with my brigade, following Gen. Logan's division, and leading the 7th division. The enemy opened with artillery in our front early in the morning but retired rapidly until Gen. Logan's division bore off to the left towards the Grand Gulf road and the 7th division was marching in advance on the road leading from the Port Gibson and Jackson road to Hankerson's Ferry across the Big Black River. When about five miles south of the Ferry the enemy deployed a long line of skirmishers and formed a few regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery.

Immediately in obedience to your order I deployed one regiment, 59th Indiana, as skirmishers, with the center resting on the road leading to the Big Black River, and crossing said road at right angles. The 4th Minnesota were ordered forward as a reserve and support on the right, and the 48th Indiana as a reserve and support on the left of the road, with instructions to keep within supporting distance of the skirmishers.

When the skirmishers had advanced about one mile from the head of the main column they came to the enemy's line, with two pieces of artillery in such position as to command all the open ground in front through which my command were obliged to pass.

This open ground was passed in the order above mentioned, under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns. The 59th Indiana were the most exposed, but did their duty most manfully, obeying every order with alacrity. The 4th Minnesota and 48th Indiana as supports moved up promptly and without hesitation. The conduct of all the officers men and was commendable and satisfactory.

The enemy was driven from his first, second and third positions, when in obedience to your orders I called in the skirmishers, and moved on with my command to the crossing of the Big Black River, where we bivouacked, and remained until the morning of the 9th.

In this skirmish I have to report the following casualties:

Killed—Private Eli Faucett, Co. F, 59th Ind.
Mortally Wounded—James W. Van Slyke, do.

Several of the officers and men of all the regiments sustained slight injuries which can scarcely be called wounds.

While my command remained at Hankerson's Ferry, the greatest effort was made to procure rations, but having no transportation, the command was compelled to leave with only two days rations on hand.

On the 9th, the brigade moved with the balance of the division to Utica Cross Roads, a distance of twelve miles, without opposition, and on the 10th marched ten miles through Utica and along the Raymond road, and on the following day moved forward one mile and a half, and formed in order of battle on a ridge in a favorable position for defense. My command was entirely out of rations at this time, except what could be gathered from the country, and so remained until the evening of the 17th, at which time the regimental teams came up from Grand Gulf.

On the morning of the 12th, my command marched at nine o'clock A. M., leading the seventh division, and following General Logan's division.

Shortly after noon, heavy cannonading in front announced that the advance had fallen upon the enemy. My command was kept closed up as closely as possible to the rear of the third division, and after the lapse of an hour or two, I received an order from General Crocker, commanding the division, to move forward immediately and form on the left and in support of General Logan's division.

To arrive at the position indicated, it was necessary to pass through a dense thicket of trees, brush and vines, and then across a clearing about one hundred yards. It would seem that the enemy had formed the design of turning the left of our line and had massed his infantry accordingly, and had planted his batteries so as completely to command the thicket and clearing, in order to prevent the left from being supported.

As soon as my command commenced moving forward to form on the left, the enemy opened as heavy a fire as possible with his artillery upon me. But the formation was made in double quick time, and my whole line moved up to within about thirty yards of our front line.

Not more than five minutes elapsed after my command had reached this position before the enemy advanced his masses of infantry upon the left, but was met with such firmness and a destructive fire from the front lines that he almost immediately gave way and fled from this part of the field.

Immediately upon this having transpired I received the order from Gen. McPherson to move two regiments to my right, in support of the centre of our line.

The 59th and 48th Indiana regiments were immediately moved forward to the position indicated, and at the suggestion of Gen. Crocker I offered to relieve the front line, which had been engaged at this time three or four hours; but their officers, among whom was the lamented Col. Dollins, declined the offer, and said he felt certain that he could hold his position without aid.

The enemy by this time appeared in broken squads in front of the centre, and in half an hour all firing had ceased, and the enemy had fled in confusion from the field.

The only casualty in my command in this action was one wounded in the 48th Indiana.

After the action ceased, the command marched through Raymond, and bivouacked about one mile north of the town.

Here the 18th Missouri joined my command, in place of the 72d Illinois, left at Richmond and transferred to Gen. Ransom's brigade.

On the morning of the 13th I marched in rear of the 3d brigade, on the road leading to Clinton, and passed through the town and bivouacked one mile east of it, on the Jackson road—my line of battle this night running across the railroad and common road. Distance marched this day nine miles.

My command marched from Clinton at four o'clock A. M. on the 14th, along the Jackson road toward Jackson—the 2d brigade leading the division and my brigade following the 2d. The enemy was found drawn up in line of battle, in a strong position about two miles west of Jackson, his line of battle crossing the road at nearly right angles.

I received orders to form my brigade on the right of the road—the two left regiments, the 4th Minnesota and 18th Wisconsin in reserve for the 2d brigade already formed across the road—the other regiments, the 48th and 59th Indiana, to the right of the 2d brigade, and to cover them from the fire of the enemy's artillery as much as possible. This disposition was immediately made.

The troops were more exposed to the enemy's artillery fire than was at first apprehended, and the 4th Minnesota was immediately ordered to form on the left of the road, and as a reserve to the 17th Iowa of the 2d brigade. The other three regiments were moved close up under cover of the ridge occupied by the 1st Missouri battery.

This ridge was swept by the enemy's fire, but as soon as the skirmishers deployed from the 59th Indiana had advanced far enough to ascertain that there was no enemy on the right flank, I ordered the brigade forward, across the first ridge, with instructions to halt when the line should reach the ravine beyond, which was about four hundred yards distant.

This order was executed in the most satisfactory manner; the regiments crossed the ridge in perfect line, at a run, and reached the second ravine with a loss of not more than ten men.

Shortly after reaching this position, the enemy's main line of infantry was ascertained by the skirmishers in front of my brigade, to be in the next ravine, in front of his batteries, and soon commenced driving back our line of skirmishers.

I received the order from Gen. Crocker to fix bayonets and charge through the ravine, and all the way to the enemy's batteries if possible.

This order was immediately communicated, and the whole line commenced advancing, and moved forward irresistably, until the whole line of the enemy's infantry was in full retreat, and his batteries taken to the rear.

This charge was one of the most splendid battle scenes that could ever be witnessed.

The whole line, with banners unfurled, went forward at the double quick, and with more regularity than if on an ordinary battalion drill. The fleeing lines of the rebels in front, the sharpshooters who had been concealed behind cotton bales, and in an old cotton gin in front of the 39th Indiana, throwing out white handkerchiefs at every wirdow, and over every cotton bale, taken in connection with the novel spectacle presented by Capt. Dillon's battery, charging forward close upon the line of infantry, made up a scene that can never be effaced from the mind of any who witnessed it, and can never be properly represented on paper.

No language can do justice to the conduct of the officers and men of my command during this engagement. All seemed to seek positions of peril instead of safety, and where the enemy was strongest and most secure from danger, there did they charge the fiercest, and with the greatest determination.

After this charge the enemy immediately retreated through Jackson, and my command moved into the city over the enemy's works and artillery unmolested by a shot.

Capt. L. B. Martin, Acting Assistant Adjutant General on my staff, siezed the flag of the 59th Indiana, my leading regiment, and going far in advance of the skirmishers to the Capitol, raised it over the dome, where it remained until the regiment marched from the town; and Lieut. Donaldson, aid-de-camp on my staff, riding also far in advance of the skirmishers, to the vicinity of the prison, seized there a Confederate flag, made of double silk, that a cavalry company had apparently abandoned in its flight. On one side is the inscription "Claiborne Rangers," on the other "Our Rights." The prisoners, eight in number, taken by the 59th Indiana at the Cotton Gin, who were sharpshooters, just arrived from South Carolina, were immediately sent to the rear. My loss in this engagement was as follows.

59th Indiana,	Commissioned officers wounded,		1
"	Enlisted men,		7
48th Indiana,	"	killed	3
"	"	wounded,	9
18th Wisconsin	"	killed,	2
"	"	wounded,	18
4th Minnesota	"		2
Aggregate—killed 4; wounded 33			37

During the night of the 14th I supplied my command with three days' rations of sugar bacon and meal and some other articles, most of which my Quartermaster obtained from the penitentiary, and on the morning of the 15th marched my command back on the road towards Clinton, and passed through that place and bivouacked four miles west of it towards Bolton that night, having marched about fourteen miles.

On the morning of the 16th I moved my command at an early hour along the road towards Bolton and Edward's Depot, following the third brigade and Gen. Logan's division. I had marched but an hour and half when rapid firing of artillery in front again announced the presence of the enemy. My command moved forward rapidly and arrived upon the field about the time the engagement became general. I formed as ordered, under cover of the woods, on the right of De Golyer's battery, and about four hundred yards distant. During this formation I was under a light fire of artillery and musketry, from which I lost a few officers and men. As soon as my command was so formed, I received an order from General McPherson, commanding the corps, to send two regiments immediately to the support of De Golyer's battery. I ordered forward the 59th Indiana, with instructions to form on the left of the battery, and the 4th Minnesota, with instrctions to form on its right. This order was complied with in double-quick time, and about the same time the regiments were so formed the enemy commenced falling back at this point—the enemy's left—and the regiments advanced, the 4th Minnesota across the ravine, capturing one hundred and eighteen prisoners, and the 59th Indiana into this ravine being farther to the left, and the enemy's line crossing the ravine diagonally at this point, capturing here the colors of the 26th Alabama regiment and many prisoners. These regiments retained their positions on the right of our line, till the close of the engagement, about three hours. By the time these two regiments had got into position on the right and left of the battery, I was ordered to take the other two of my command, the 48th Indiana and the 18th Wisconsin, about one hundred rods to the east of the battery and form them in the edge of the woods in support of what seemed to be Gen. Hovey's right. The 48th Indiana regiment immediately went into position under a most galling musketry fire and retained it for at least three hours and long after the regiments of Hovey's division on the right and left had given way, and fell back by my order a short distance to replenish ammunition only after it was exhausted, but stood like a wall of adamant wherever it was placed till the close of the engagement. The 18th Wisconsin was moved back from right to left and back two or three times, by order of the General Commanding, as the attack was made more fiercely on either hand. The regiment moved with great promptness and held every position firmly until removed by orders. After this engagement ceased I moved forward on the Vicksburg road, about three miles, and bivouacked for the night.

My loss in this action of Champion Hills was as follows:

Com. officers killed.		Com. officers wounded.	
18th Wisconsin	0		2
4th Minnesota	0		1
Total	0		3
Enlisted men killed.		**Enlisted men wounded.**	
59th Indiana	1		9
48th Indiana	3		33
18th Wisconsin	1		3
4th Minnesota	0		1
Total	5		46
Aggregate			54

Aggregate killed, five; aggregate wounded, forty-nine.

On the morning of the 17th I moved my command along the road towards the Big Black River, and halted at the river about noon, and soon after commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge with cotton bales and boards, which was completed the following morning, my brigade having been on fatigue duty all night constructing it.

On the morning of the 18th my command with the 3d brigade, crossed the river and moved forward toward Vicksburg.

When about three miles west of the river I was ordered to return to the east side of the Big Black and remain there guarding all trains coming up and the bridge, until Col. Holmes should come up from the battle field with his brigade.

I immediately returned, bivouacked my command on the same ground left in the morning, and remained there, till the evening of the 19th, when Col. Holmes with his command came up, and I again crossed the river and bivouacked about two miles west of it that night; and on the 20th come forward to the rear of Vicksburg, marching a distance of seventeen miles, with a most intense heat and suffocating dust all day. On the 21st I moved my command into line of battle in front of the enemy's works, and deployed a line of skirmishers in front, and remained in this position till the morning of the 22d.

A general assault having been ordered upon the enemy's works at ten o'clock A. M. this day, I spent the night of the 21st in connection with the lamented Col. Boomer, commanding the 3d brigade, reconnoitering for the best approaches for infantry to the enemy's works in our front.

It was ascertained that we could approach to within about eighty yards under cover of the hills, and form without great exposure of the men; and early on the morning of the 22d I moved my command into this position and formed in line of battle on the left of the 3rd brigade.

Col. Boomer had some doubt as to his ability to carry the works on his front and as to the works left, in my front, could not be held if carried, while those on our right were in possession of the enemy. I transferred to him for the purpose of this assault the 59th Indiana Regiment and deployed the 18th Wisconsin along our whole front as skirmishers.

These dispositions being made, the commanders of regiments were ordered to advance upon the works immediately upon the movement commencing on our right.

For some reason the troops on the right did not move, and I retained the same position with some loss till about 3 o'clock, when I received an order from Gen. McPherson, through Gen. Quinby, commanding division, to move at once and vigorously upon the works.

A staff officer was dispatched immediately to the regimental commanders, to communicate this order, but before he had succeeded in doing so it was countermanded, and I was ordered to move with all my command not deployed as skirmishers to the left, to support Maj. Gen. McClernand.

I immediately moved my command with the exception of the 18th Wisconsin, deployed as skirmishers from its position, some miles to the left, and was there ordered by Gen. Quinby to support Gen. Burbridge's brigade, then engaged in front of the enemy's works.

I immediately moved forward for that purpose, under the direction of a staff officer, and was led up through a ravine that was raked to a considerable extent by musketry and artillery, to a point a few yards in rear of the line of Gen. Burbridge's brigade. I was informed by Gen. Burbridge, that the position close to the enemy's works was not so exposed as the ravine, and he desired me to form near or in front of his line.

I formed my brigade, 59th Indiana on the right, 48th Indiana to the left, and the 4th Minnesota to the left of the 48th Indiana. The position seemed very much exposed, and I lost several men during the formation.

My command was exceedingly exhausted, having had no rest the night of the 19th, marching nearly twenty miles the 20th, moving into camp the 21st, and having been under fire, or marching all this day to the time I moved to this position, one or two of the regiments having already lost thirty men during the day. As soon as my line was formed, General Burbridge's line gave way, and his troops left the ground with the exception of one regiment, which remained in support of the 59th Indiana.

The enemy was largely reinforced, and fired rapid and destructive volleys into my command, which were promptly returned, but the enemy having so high and strong works in front, it cannot be expected, with much effect.

Once or twice the enemy came over his works in large numbers, and formed on my right, with the evident design of turning my right flank, but were promptly driven back by my command, with much slaughter.

I held this position for about two hours and until dark, and having no support, and seeing no reason why a position should be held at such sacrifice, which if lost could be recovered at any time by a line of skirmishers, unless the enemy should choose to fight us outside of his works, which could hardly be expected, however much desired, and there being no general officer upon the ground, I ordered the position abandoned, and my command to march back up the hill on the right of the railroad bridge, and then form and rest for the night.

In falling back Col. Tourtellotte, 4th Minnesota, took from the ground a piece of artillery that was in position within a few yards of the enemy's works, when my command went upon the ground, and left there by the brigade then in position.

The casualties in my command during this engagement, as the official lists will show, are greater than in all the balance of the campaign, and it seems to me all for no good.

Success was no better than defeat unless an assault was to be ordered, and I have not learned that such a thing was thought of, and if thought of, it would have been preposterous unless made by both brigades, and in a most vigorous manner, and I can but feel that there was official misrepresentation or misconduct that led to this matter, which requires investigation.

I am impelled to say this much in my report of this engagement by eloquent voices coming from the tombs of many of the most brave of my command, fallen in that fruitless struggle under the enemy's works.

The following are my losses in this engagement:

Commissioned Officers.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Miss'g*
59th Indiana	1	4	1
48th Indiana	0	1	0
18th Wisconsin	0	2	0
4th Minnesota	1	7	0
Enlisted Men.			
59th Indiana	10	95	1
48th Indiana	9	23	1
18th Wisconsin	5	9	0
4th Minnesota	11	35	0
Total	37	176	3

On the morning of the 23d, I moved my command forward about 400 yards, and formed with one regiment on my left, in rear of the right of Gen. Burbridge's brigade, and two regiments in prolongation of his right, which position was occupied but a few hours, when my command moved back to the ground it left on the morning of the 22nd, where it now remains.

Accompanying this report are full lists of the casualties in the several respective engagements of this campaign.

The conduct of all the officers and men of my command, during the entire campaign, has been more than satisfactory; it has been gallant and praiseworthy.

There has been no shirking, and no desire to shirk, on the part of either officers or men, and I have not found or heard of a single man out of his position in battle or on the march. I know not how soldiers could do more.

Capt. L. B. Martin, Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. J. S. Akin, A. D. C., and Lieut. Donaldson, A. D. C., have each conducted themselves in the most gallant and faithful manner, and deserve especial mention.

The living are rewarded by the consciousness of having done all that human nature is capable of, to suppress a most wicked rebellion, to preserve order and good government for themselves and posterity. But alas for the patriotic and gallant dead! No language of mine can do justice to their virtues.

May some Macaulay or Bancroft recite in interesting narrative, their hardships, endurance, patriotism, valor, and achievements, and some modern Homer or Virgil, rise to sing them in heroic verse.

The following is a recapitulation of killed, wounded, and missing in my command in the different engagements:

Commissioned Officers Killed and Wounded.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
59th Indiana	1	5
48th Indiana	—	3
18th Wisconsin	—	4
4th Minnesota	1	8
Total	2	20

Enlisted Men Killed, Wounded, and Missing.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*
59th Indiana	12	108	1
48th Indiana	14	64	2
18th Wisconsin	8	30	—
4th Minnesota	11	38	—
	45	240	3
Add commissioned officers	2	20	
	47	260	3

Making a total of forty-seven killed, two hundred and sixty wounded, and three missing, and an aggregate loss of three hundred and ten.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Colonel Commanding.

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY
AND
Blank Book Manufactory.
The Press Printing Co.
Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,
AND TO ANY PATTERN,
LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.
Old Books Re-Bound
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,
MUSIC, &c., &c.,
Bound in Any Style Desired,
From the lowest priced work to the highest styl of the art.

STEAM
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
The Press Printing Co.
In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of
HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.
We are prepared to Print all kinds of
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,
And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and otr sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N.B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.
Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of
LIQUORS AND SEGARS
Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.
The People are perceiving that
Glowing Representations are not Merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.
It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.
The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.
☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜
All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. PROAL'S,
SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
An assortment of Gum Goods, such as
Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,
ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.
Corner Third and Robert-Sts.
January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18-tf

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
MRS. J. B. LYGO,
Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.
COUNTRY MILLINERS
Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of
Seasonable & Fashionable Goods
And has the facilities at all times of getting the
LATEST FASHIONS.
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
Je5-y

CLOTHING.
WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Money Will be Saved
BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.
Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

MORE NEW
MILLINERY.
I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of
FASHIONABLE
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.
my30-1m MISS E. WASS, Third-st., near the Post Office.

E. W. EDDY,
General Grocer
AND DEALER IN
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,
Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,
FREE OF CHARGE.
je27-d1y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
To those Wishing Carpets.
I will sell out my large and superior assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
FOR 15 DAYS.
The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.
THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.
My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in
INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.
JOSEPH BUGBEE,
Third street, below Post Office,
Je10 St. Paul.

GO TO BLUM'S
For every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
All Varieties of Gent's Goods,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up.
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.
REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF
BLUM,
Third street.
Je11-tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
Je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

the 18th Wisconsin

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
	One time	$0 80 ..... $0 40
	Four times	1 50 75
	Six days	2 00 ..... 1 00
	Two weeks	3 00 ..... 1 50
	Three weeks	4 00 ..... 2 00
	One month	5 00 ..... 2 50
	Two months	8 00 ..... 4 00
	Three months	10 00 ..... 5 00
	Six months	14 00 ..... 7 00
	Twelve months	20 00 ..... 10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industrialaa, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York.

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, Senior Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds Interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street, Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS, Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar20.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale. my31-3m

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., PUT'S Also, United States—50 cents, Original Process.}

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch,

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated, S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.45 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 3.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Mosquitoes, Flies, Weasels, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities;
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ "I BEWARE!" of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DON'T WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILER

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

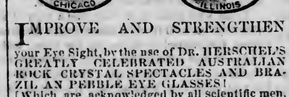
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
my7-d&wly



IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN

your Eye Sight, by the use of DR. HERSCHEL'S GREATLY CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN ROCK CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE EYE GLASSES!

[Which are acknowledged by all scientific men, and all who have used them "to be the best and clearest of all Glasses now in use."]

For Reading, Writing, Working, Sewing, for far and near sightedness, for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataract, etc.

DR. PHILIP F. HERSCHEL, the eminent and skillful Oculist, Aurist, and Chemico-Electropathic Physician, [whose highly successful operations and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Woman, are so widely and well known] has again arrived in town, and can be found at room 24 American House, [and for Ladies in the Parlor] till the 8th of July next.

All persons afflicted with DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Noises and Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Epilepsy [fits], Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood and Skin, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, have now a rare opportunity of being quickly and skillfully treated and cured by Dr. Herschal's original and highly success-ful medical system of CHEMICO-PATHY and ELECTROPATHY.

Dr. H. pays especial attention to the treatment and cure of all diseases of Women.

All those desiring to improve and strengthen their Eyesight, should call at once on Dr. H. and procure a pair of his wonderfully clear Crystal Spectacles or Eye Glasses, which he selects by the inspection of the Eyes of customers and patients, and which are warranted to suit the eyes perfectly.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

DR. F. P. HERSCHEL,
Oculist, Aurist, and Physician, from the Medical Healing Institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago. jel-d tw&wtf

POLLOCK,

DONALDSON AND

OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,

COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.

jc5-d&w

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BROAD ACRES!

360 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of

ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Bruce.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

ob-d tw&wly

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arcolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 20 cents.
1,600 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c.

These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Welmuld & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Bed Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,

METROPOLITAN,

AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my21 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For——"

jan1-d1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST.

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with force-pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-.m*

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

47 Fulton street.....New York
81 Lake street.....Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Cowee.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 47 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.

Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. ap23-d&wly'66

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &C.,

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS,

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 60 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN AMBRE, a choice article, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 75c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.00 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$2 50	$0 10
Three times	4 50	75
Six days	5 00	1 00
Two weeks	8 00	1 50
Three weeks	10 00	2 00
One month	12 00	2 50
Two months	18 00	4 00
Three months	25 00	5 00
Six months	40 00	7 00
Twelve months	70 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $36 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 50 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 75 cents.

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York.

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years. LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street, Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS.

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale. my31-3m

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., P[illegible]'s Act[illegible], United States—50 cents, Original} {Process.}

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Brewster's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.15 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, under the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-1f Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Red Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

☞ BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

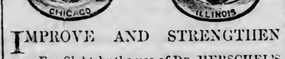
Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

mr7-d&wly



IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN your Eye Sight, by the use of DR. HERSCHEL'S GREATLY CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN ROCK CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE EYE GLASSES!

[Which are acknowledged by all scientific men, and all who have used them "to be the best and clearest of all Glasses now in use."]

For Reading, Writing, Working, Sewing, for far and near sightedness, for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataract, etc.

DR. PHILIP F. HERSCHEL, the eminent and skilful Oculist, Aurist, and Chemico-Electropathic Physician, [whose highly successful operations and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Woman, are so widely and well known] has again arrived in town, and can be found at room 24 American House, [and for Ladies in the Parlor] till the 8th of July next.

All persons afflicted with DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Noises and Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Epilepsy (fits), Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood and Skin, Bronchetis, Asthma and Consumption, have now a rare opportunity of being quickly and skillfully treated and cured by Dr. Herschel's original and highly successful medical system of CHEMICO-PATHY and ELECTROPATHY.

Dr. H. pays especial attention to the treatment and cure of all diseases of Women

All those desiring to improve and strengthen their Eyesight, should call at once on Dr. H. and procure a pair of his wonderfully clear Crystal Spectacles or Eye Glasses, which he selects by the inspection of the Eyes of customers and patients, and which are warranted to suit the eyes perfectly.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

DR. F. P. HERSCHEL,
Oculist, Aurist, and Physician, from the Medical Healing Institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago. je9-d tw&wtf

POLLOCK,

DONALDSON AND

OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,

COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.

je5-d&w

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BROAD ACRES!

160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Bruce.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

o3-d tw&wly

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 25 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor.
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Wetmund & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. E. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blacking; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

my27-1y DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. TO YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Bevee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 61 pages and 30 engravings, on the new and improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to curemy case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,

METROPOLITAN,

AND NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT,

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Moutreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For ——

jan1-d1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office.

SAINT PAUL ..... MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen: a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-.m*

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tellman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Conse.....Detroit, Mich.
Phil. A. Worlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEN EVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.

Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr23-d&wly'64

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.

For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents,
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBARK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, for low figures, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKA

THE CITY.

NUISANCES AND THINGS.—A very wise and sagacious individual, was once overhead to remark, when eight hundred and ninety three various, several, and distinct smells greeted the membranes which lined the internal area of his nasal organ, that there was "something rotten in Denmark." If this same wise and sagacious individual was to alight, suddenly in this city, we fear he would have occasion to repeat the remark with the simple substitution of St. Paul for Denmark.

A city of smells is a very good thing in its way, but we would prefer to have "its way" quite remote from white folks. This village is sorely afflicted with smells and if we are to judge from their strength, St. Paul sends up a daily offering of tremendous size to the locality which the poet mentions as their supposed destination.

Garbage, filth, dead dogs and promiscuous things generally that are odoriferous are lying about loose, and a stranger might mistake the city for one vast manufactory where the air was bottled up and forwarded to perfumery dealers to be by them doled out as lubin, patchouli ly, or some other naseous stuff.

We believe it is an established fact that smells are produced by small particles of the matter emitting the odor, striking the nasal organ. This being the case, it is a pleasing to know that you are carrying a conglomerate collection of cabbage, sewers, cats, &c., about in your nose. It is agreeable to meditate on at breakfast and dream of at night.

There are sections of the city through which a person cannot travel without the aid of a cleaver to rend the fetid air in twain.

The Mayor devotes three hours a day to listentoning to accounts of such localities, and if he does not hear of them by that means he cannot fail to smell for himself as he walks the streets. We have a distinct recollection of meeting him some six weeks since on a public thoroughfare where the smell was so dense that a person had to tunnel through it, and, after waiting at one end of the tunnel, and, seeing the Mayor pass through, we supposed the nuisance would be abated, but we regret to say, at a late hour last night it was still in full blast.

If the authorities have any regard for the health of the city they will see that some steps are taken to abate these nuisances. If there is a health officer among us it would be advisable for him to make his appearance. Aside from the unpleasantness of such a state of affairs we are in actual danger of an epidemic unless purifying measures are adopted. The hot season is upon us and delay is dangerous.

We cannot close this item more appropriately than by raising the question whether a license to keep a hotel also authorizes a person to keep an infernal stink.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Eleventh Day.*—The United States vs. Charles Coulter. George A. Nourse for plaintiff, Smith & Gilman for defendant.—Coulter was indicted for perjury by the Grand Jury, on the ground that he had made oath to false returns of the cattle slaughtered for his market. The returns were not made at all until a civil action had been commenced against him for refusing, and then it is alleged they were fraudulent. The returns were sworn to before O. F. Ford, who was supposed to be a justice of the peace, and at all events has been acting as such for the past eighteen months. It seems, however, that he was appointed by the City Council instead of being elected by the people, and Judge Miller decided that owing to this fact he was not authorized to administer an oath, and consequently perjury was not committed.

This is the second case during this term of court where an action for the violation of the internal revenue law has failed owing to the incompetency of the officer to administer an oath. This is to be regretted, as those who attempt to evade its provisions should be severely punished. If the parties were innocent, no harm could accrue from an investigation.

As regards the case yesterday, we are unable to speak of its merits, as the defendant preferred to trust to a legal quibble rather than to proceed to trial. A little wholesome prosecution in such cases, coupled with a term in the penitentiary, upon conviction, will go a great ways in instructing people that it is a dangerous thing to defraud the United States of America.

The above was the only case of importance brought up yesterday, and being the final jury case, the petit jury were discharged *sine die.*

Quite a number of decrees in chancery were granted, but they were of no interest to the public.

DEATH OF "OLD BETS."—All our old settlers, who were acquainted with "Old Bets"—and who of them is not—will regret to learn that the amiable old aborigine departed this life on the boat at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, while on the way up the river with the rest of her tribe. Old Bets was a historical character, decidedly, and was known to almost everybody in this city. Nearly every photographer here has portraits of her on sale. Mrs. Harriet E. Bishop McConkey has also an engraved portrait of her in her excellent work, "Floral Homes in Minnesota." It was Old Bets' custom to make a regular round among all her acquaintances every time she came to St. Paul, which was not seldom. This round would last a week or more. At every house where she was acquainted she would stop to beg "Koshpoppy," or food, which was generally given to her. Old Bets had a brother named "Jim," who lost a leg a number of years since, by accident, and stumped about on a wooden pin. Jim departed to the happy hunting grounds in 1860. Old Bets was loyal to her white friends during the Sioux Rebellion of 1862. She boasted that none of her relatives were engaged in that outbreak. It is not known exactly what her age was, but she was very old, perhaps sixty or seventy. Her mother, aged, it is said, about one hundred, died a few years ago at Fort Snelling.

ANOTHER STAR ON THE OLD FLAG.—Many new American flags will be displayed for the first time on the coming Fourth of July. It should be borne in mind by those ordering such flags, and especially by the manufacturers, that on that day the thirty-fifth star, representing the State of West Virginia, must be introduced. Those having flags in good condition, with only thirty-four stars, should have an additional one put in the field in time for the National anniversary. That is the day legally fixed for making all additions to the number of stars. The present number will be advantageous, arithmetically and artistically, as it makes exactly five rows of stars, seven in each row.

THE receipt of forty cases of Army goods by Provost Marshal Keith, yesterday, is rather suggestive. They consist of full equipments for the soldier, and by some are considered indicative of the "draft to come." We believe there are two ways to avoid the draft. One is to retire to Canada and saw wood for colored people; and the other is to enlist. Those who do neither will have to take their chances for drawing a full suit from Marshal Keith's clothing store.

TO THE PUBLIC—CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Persons who have not been solicited for subscriptions for the proper celebration of our National Anniversary, will please to call on Mr. J. H. Mathews, at Golcher's Gun Store, or on any other member of the Committee, and contribute to the carrying out of this national and patriotic demonstration. Every loyal citizen should respond to this call.

POLICE COURT.—H. L. Atchley was arraigned for disorderly conduct and abusing Capt. Morton. He was fined $20 and costs, which together with counsel's fee made his bill $30.

THE Winnebagoes who were taken up the Missouri River were very much afraid of the Sioux, whom they expected to revenge the death of their three relations, killed by the Winnebagoes. The latter would not leave the boat at the different landings, and showed every sign of fear.

MORE LAWLESSNESS.—An evening or two since a gentleman who is a resident of New York, was on his way over from Stillwater to St. Paul on foot. When near the half-way House he was accosted by three rough looking fellows who demanded to know of him if he "was a Lincoln man?" The gentleman, who is an invalid, and is traveling here for his health, not suspecting any dange, replied that he was. Thereupon the three at once rushed at him, and tried to strike him. Fortunately he had with him a cane, on which he was carrying a pack swung over his shoulder. Drawing this by a quick movement, he laid the first ruffian on the earth by a good blow across the face, and then turned and made his escape, being pretty fleet on foot.

The instances of lawlessness and ruffianism reported the past few days are indeed sad. All people who believe in peace and safety to life and property, and the upholding of the laws, should unite in overawing the lawless spirit manifested, for if unchecked, it is easy to see what a state of things we will soon be precipitated into.

WE direct attention to the advertisement of Henri Rochat, Jeweler. Mr. R. is one of the best workmen in this State, and his time is generally accepted as correct. He has a large stock of jewelers' goods, clocks, &c., and some fine barometers, a valuable instrument. Every farmer should have one. We recommend Mr. Rochat to public patronage. He is an honorable man, and an ingenious workman.

MILITARY.—The meeting last night at Armory Hall was well attended, and a permanent organization effected. The following officers were chosen:

President—Wm. P. Murray.
Secretary—J. F. Williams.
Instructor—A. B. French.

The class is succeeding admirably, and is actuated by a commendable spirit. Our militia will be well officered.

CAPTAIN CHAMBLIN is getting along famously with his Company. He swore in fifteen men yesterday, and recruiting has not fairly commenced, either.

SHIPMENTS OF ARMY STORES.—The John Rumsey yesterday took down 300 barrels hard bread, 107 do beans, and 7700 lbs. bacon to St. Louis, consigned to Capt. Bryant.

On her last trip down she took 515 barrels hard bread, and 18,000 lbs. bacon.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MERRILL would call attention to his large assortment of Stationery. He has just received several hundred reams of Paper, which he is selling very cheap. He has 300,000 env elopes, which he purchased before the last fall rise in stock, and he is prepared to sell at New York prices. Country merchants will do well to call at Merrill's before making their purchases.

Gold Pens, of the best quality, at low rates, and entire satisfaction warranted.

A large supply of Military Books can be found at Merrill's. We advise our militia officers throughout the State to send Merrill $1.50, and get by mail the U. S. Infantry Tactics. je27-2t

HO, FOR COMO!—J. C. Burbank & Co, will run an omnibus to Lake Como three times a week during the hot weather, leaving the American House at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, and the International at seven P. M. Fare for the round trip, fifty cents. They will make the first trip this evening.

Steamboat and River News.

☞The Flora reports 22 inches on Robinson's, Newport and Nininger bars. She ought to know as she has laid on most of them this week.

☞There is only 12 inches reported on Mendota bar. The Ariel, Frank Sigel and Stella Whipple are running on time nevertheless.

☞The John Rumsey departed for Winona yesterday, with two barges loaded with army provisions.

☞The Flora arrived yesterday morning, loaded with freight, for a manifest of which, to be found elsewhere, we are indebted to her amiable clerk, Orrin S. Hutchinson. The Flora departed in the evening for Winona.

RECEIPTS.

Per Ariel—200 sks wheat.

Per Flora—M Marvin, 6 cha'irs, 1 bed stead, 1 stand, 1 ward robe, 1 horse, 1 bx mdse; C A Epham, 10 bdls burlaps; J Pan'ern, 3 hhds coal, 6 kegs shot; H D Long, 2 bx s goods, 2 chests do, 1 bdl bed ends, 1 bdl bed rai ls; E C Belote, 2 bbls alchohol, 1 can oil; C T Mr tzer, 3 bxs hd ware, 1 bdl copper, 1 bdl wire, 1 pr casting; B Presley, 6 bxs lemons; Justice & F, 5 cases goods; Honier & B, 1 box h ware; G P Peabody, 1 bbl wine; F H Williams, 1 bx boo k; L Johnson, 1 bbl sundries; Feller & L, 20 bd s paper, 1 kg glue, 2 bxs drugs, 1 bdl drugs; D Hart & Son, 3 hf bbls tobacco; Henry Curtis, 16; hhd coal; John Lutt, 5 rols leather, 1 box h ware; Chambers Bro, 2 bx f goods, 3 bxs chur ns, 2 matts w ware, 3 p'gs willow wagons, 5 1 xs h ware; Yalo & Co, 4 rolls leather, 5 bdls h oo llars; M Broom, 12 bales bags, 22 bales bags; Temple & Bennpre, 100 bxs herring, 10 hf fish, 13 bxs fish, 188 bbls salt, 15 bdles bags, 13 bxs pickels; H E Mayo, 1 bx boots; Paul Reiger, 2 bx drugs; Kelley & Bro, 1 bx furniture; E M Tobey, 1 bx mdse; J C Roguet, 15 baskets liq; Press Printing Co, 5 bx type, 1 mdse; J Metz, 4 bxs hh goods; P F McQuillian, 48 bxs fire crackers; P F Hodges, 1 Sulky; S. Snow, 2 hds coal; Cavender & Ha s do; C H Shumier & Co do; Thos. Wallace 1 do; H Marvin 1 case mdse, 9 belle bags; D T Watson 32 emp. oil bbls; L Beach Sr. 19 bbls grease; Capt G. H Kieth 40 cases army goods; L. L. Rathmund 2 bales collars, 1 roll leather; Allen & C 1 box goods; Wylie & Co 1 box C fixtures; M S Webber 1 case cigars, 1 do g ware; D C Jones 2 cultivator; Hogan & C 1 case goods; S G Slame 1 carriage; S W Webb Jr. 25 bbls whisky; O M Larraway 1 bx cod fish; D O Neal 1 bx goods; E L Belote 3 bbls d fruit; E W Eddy 11 pkgs groceries; D C Jones 17 reapers; C Gelb 3 cases shoes; J B Braden 10 bdls hubs; Cherritree & F 2 cases h ware; R O Strong 1 roll carpet, 1 belle goods, 1 bx oil cloth.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

FRIDAY, June 25.

INTERNATIONAL.

A B Leopold, Minnesota river; L Hohl, do; F J Stevenson, England; Ralph Bates, do; Mrs Combs, New York; E B Ames, Minneapolis; M Auerbach, St Paul; Maj Morgan and wife, Fort Snelling; A B Silckney, Stillwater; O B Butler and lady, Milwaukee; Jno D Irving, New York; A L Lovejoy, Boston, Mass; Wm C Woodman and wife, Janesville; E Blackman, Chicago; B B Whiting and lady, West Bloomfield, N Y; Mrs J A Whiting, Syracuse, N Y; Miss M Whiting, do.

MERCHANTS.

Thos B Hunt, Shakopee; D M Storer, do; J L Vawter, St Anthony; D Patterson, Bangor, N Y; J S Preston, N Y; Geo B Foster; John C Bedell, Cleveland, O; B Lane, Boston, Mass; J B Davis, Watertown; J R Loudon, Glenora; F B Dean, do; T C Boharrow and son; J E Dauney, Rock Island, Illinois; R W Murriott, Baltimore, Md; Morgan Buck, Baltimore; C D Dorr, St Anthony; W S Chapman, Minneapolis; Lieut Chapman, Ft Snelling; F M Ludlow, St Louis; A H Vecelius, Milwaukee; J E McKussick, U S A; A Boynton, N Y; S S Case, wife and boy, Portage, Wis; Mrs Keith, Buffalo, N Y; Mrs Woodruff, do; S S Fallon, Hudson; Marcukoler and wife, Madison: Mrs C C Farror and daughter, Ft Snelling.

AMERICAN.

S Wells, Minneapolis; C I Dietric and family, St Paul; Jesse Walters, Owatonna; Robt Stone; I B Wheeler, Kenosha; R S Shepard, St Anthony; W H Brindenthal, Le Sueur; H McConnell, Chicago; R L McCosh, Indianapolis; John C Beddell, Cleveland, O; Geo Spafford, St Cloud; W H Morehead, St Joseph, D T; G F Manley, Chicago; Charles Bottineau and wife, St Joseph; Peter Koys; Philip Stetzer, St Peter.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 26.

The reported advance in gold has given a firmer tone to the markets, and a general stiffening in prices, with a decided advance in some articles, may be looked for.

The activity in the grocery market continues unabated. The low water and the advance in the market east, has given our jobbing trade here a better business with a more decided margin for profit, and they are filling numerous orders for country dealers. For refined sugars there is an active demand, and prices have advanced ¼@¾c. Molasses quiet and steady. Coffee in fair demand and firm. Starch is ½c easier. Salt in demand, at $2,90@3. Other staples without material change.

Despatches received from New York, state that the market for all kinds of cotton goods was again excited, and that prices had advanced 3@4c ₱ yard—brown sheetings selling as high as 30@32c.

The wheat market was weak and dull. One or two dealers have ceased buying, owing to the impossibility of shipping. We heard of no sales today a figure exceeding 96@98c.

Flour is excited and the market much unsettled. We note an advance, but are unable to give exact quotations. The receipts have been quite heavy this week.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee Money Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.

Gold hardly so strong to-day, though 141@142 is still paid.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Stocks irregular, and close better since the Board, particularly Hudson and Harlem.

Sterling quiet 10½.

Specie, Gold 45.

Reading 103½, Erie 92½, N. Y. Cent. 120½.

U. S. 6's, 71. Coupons 109½.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.

FLOUR unchanged. No transactions.

WHEAT opened firmer, but closes unchanged.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Flour—dull and drooping—$5.35@5.65 for extra State.

Wheat—Dull; a shade easier.

Oats—Dull and lower—74@77.

Pork and Beef—Steady.

Whisky—Demand moderate—41½@42½.

Grain Elevators in Chicago.

Another immense Grain Elevator, said to be the largest in the world, has just been finished in Chicago, and still another, of equal size, is nearly completed. They have been built in the most substantial manner, and are furnished throughout with the most perfect machinery, including a large number of Fairbanks' 500 Bushel Hopper Scales, which insures correct weight to buyers and sellers of grain. The amount of grain which can be handled in these Elevators in a single day is enormous. The increased production of grain in the Northwest is perhaps shown in no way more clearly than by the rapid increase in Chicago of the facilities for receiving and shipping it.

THE MARCH OF THE FIRST REGIMENT.

They are Encamped Near Bull Run.

SUFFERINGS OF THE TROOPS FROM HEAT.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK OF INVASION.

We have been permitted to copy the following interesting letter received by Mr. Brack of this city, from his son in the First Regiment:

SANDER STATION, VIRGINIA, June 17th, 1863.

MY DEAR FATHER:—Thinking that you would like to know of my whereabouts, I take my pencil in hand to write you a few lines. We left Fredericksburg at daylight last Monday and marched sixteen miles, camped and started at three o'clock Tuesday morning, and marched twenty-two miles, camped and started at eight o'clock this morning and marched eight miles. It has been the hardest march I was ever on. The heat has been intense and a good many have been sun-struck. The first day nine men died in our division from sun-stroke, and over fifty were overpowered by the heat. Yesterday there was not so many. I saw one man dead, and one who was so far gone that he was not expected to live. The straggling has not been very bad considering the heat. Most of those who fell out had sick leaves.

Every evening after we get into camp the ambulance trains are sent back to pick up all those who have given out.

The enemy have not followed us as most of them started before we did and crossed the Rappahannock above our army. The day before we started a large column of rebels were seen moving to the right, and they are now in the vicinity of Manassas Junction. The main body of the army are also in that vicinity. Seven corps marched by way of Warrenton to Manassas. Our corps and the 6th marched by way of Dumfries and Stafford Court House. We were the rear guard, and our division was the last to leave the Rappahannock. We started twenty-four hours after the rest of the army had left. There was nothing behind us but a regiment of cavalry, which kept about a day's march to our rear.

I suppose you know all about the advance of the rebels into Pennsylvania. All we know about it is that the rebels, 30,000 strong, are advancing on Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. I do not think that this army will move that way, but they will depend on the troops of Schenks' corps and what militia they can secure in the invaded States, to take care of them and we may give them some trouble when they come back.

We were within a half a mile of one of our camps just previous to the battle of Bull Run. The place looks quite natural. It is two years ago to the 18th of next month. We are about nine miles from the battlefield, that is, the nearest point, although it is about twenty miles to where we were engaged.

The boys do not bother themselves much about the invasion of the North, but a good many of them think that it will be a good thing for the country at large, for it will unite the North and turn the Copperheads into Union men, and I think the rebels will be apt to find themselves in a tight place before they get out of it.

Official Account of the Capture of the Atlanta.

THE REBELS LOSE THEIR BEST IRON-CLAD.

The following is the dispatch of Admiral Dupont, announcing the victorious result of the first decisive contest between iron-clads.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S DISPATCH.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., June 19, 1863.—*Sir:* I have the honor to inform the Department that since writing my dispatch No. 316, I have read further details of the capture of the rebel Atlanta, sent by telegraph from Fort Pulaski.

The Atlanta, Capt. Wm. Webb, came down this morning via Wilmington River, to attack our vessels in the Warsaw Sound. She was accompanied by two wooden steamers filled, it is said, with persons as spectators.

The Weehawken, Captain John Rogers, at once engaged her, firing in all five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor and killing and wounding the crews of two guns. Two or three pilots were also badly wounded, and her pilot house broken up; whereupon the vessel grounded, and immediately after surrendered.

The Weehawken was not hurt.

The armament of the Atlanta was two eleven and two six-inch guns. She is but slightly injured.

I am respectfully your obedient servant.

S. F. DUPONT.

Rear Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The officers and crew of the Atlanta number one hundred and sixty-five persons.

S. F. D.

VICKSBURG.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 22d inst. contains the following oracular intimation:

The fate of Vicksburg, we have reason to believe, is at length on the point of being sealed. Very late intelligence was received on Saturday evening last from Gen. Grant's headquarters, warranting the anticipation, we understand, that by this day or to-morrow the reduction and capture of the stronghold of Vicksburg, so bravely and ably and perseveringly attacked, and so long and heroically defended, will have been accomplished; and this, it is hoped, by the skilful plans and considerate humanity of the distinguished commander of the Union army, without any great additional sacrifice of life.

Other accounts less oracular, but more specific, say that Grant had got his big guns in position and would be ready to open on the rebels on the 20th with hot shot, which it was presumed would be too much for Mr. Pemberton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.—All persons desirous of cutting PINE TIMBER ON SCHOOL LANDS, the ensuing season, will please designate immediately the section, town and range, on which they wish a permit, that a minimum price for thousand feet may be established preparatory to a public sale.

St. Paul, June 22d, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,
State Land Commissioner.
je23-d&w1w

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. d1y

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

my4-d&w3m

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,

E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
St. Paul, May 11, '63.

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&wly

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED.

Three or four Harness Makers and Saddlers wanted. Good workmen can find permanent employment at C. PROAL'S,

je26-1w cor. Third and Robert-sts, St. Paul.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

je26-1m*

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. "5-20" Year Loan.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them, in all denominations, at Par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease July 1, 1863.

Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for U. S. "5-20" Loan,

34 Wall Street, New York.

Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at the lowest market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale, at the BROKERS' BOARD, of all current Securities, Coin, &c., &c. my31-jy1

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is *of large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order. [je19-t jan 1]

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
St. Paul.
je26-1m*

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Hoist Wheels, for buildings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

RIBBONS!

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

MRS. J. B. LYGO,

Has received this day another large lot of

RIBBONS,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF THE SEASON,

These were added to our present full assortment in consequence of the great demand and short supply in the New York market. She will sell at a small profit on the New York invoice price.

Wholesale dealers will get a margin. je16-2w

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

WANTED,

One second hand Piano-Forte, one Iron Safe, one Lumber Wagon, some Furniture, and some Gold and Silver Watches, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, on Third street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel.

H. E. BAKER & CO.,
Je23 Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order.

CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.

☞Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-td

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 14th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 742 and 743, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ($2,957.00) dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Bogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 5th, 1863.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS BOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors, je6 s-7w

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, June 23, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds		¼ per ct. prem
American Gold		40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

FOR THE LADIES.

A nice lot of BLACK SILK

Mantill

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1863. NUMBER 152.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 28.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE.

The telegraph brings the painful announcement of the death of Rear Admiral Foote, one of the most gallant of the noble sailors whose exploits have kept alive the glory of the American navy. We condense the following sketch of his life from a recent publication. Andrew Hull Foote was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 12th, 1806, and he was therefore nearly 57 years of age at the time of his decease. He was the son of Samuel A. Foote, formerly Governor of Connecticut and a Senator in Congress, where, in 1830, he offered the resolution on public lands which gave rise to the celebrated debate between Hayne and Webster. At the age of sixteen young Foote entered the navy as acting midshipman, and made his first cruise in 1823 to help chastise the pirates in the West Indies. In 1830 he was commissioned a lieutenant. In 1834 he was flag lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1838 circumnavigated the globe with Commodore Read, where he participated with his ship in the attack on the pirates of Sumatra, and protected the American missionaries at Honalulu from the persecutions of the French naval commander. He was one of the first to introduce the principal of total abstinence in the navy, which he frequently prevailed upon his crews to adopt. During his cruise in the Cumberland in 1843-45 he not only persuaded the crew to forego their spirit rations, but personally superintended their religious instruction.

In 1849, in command of the brig Perry, he was actively engaged for two and a half years in suppressing the slave trade, on the African coast.

In 1852, he published a work on "Africa and the American flag." After serving on the Naval retiring board, he was appointed in 1856 to the command of the sloop Portsmouth, and ordered to China. Arriving at Canton just previous to the commencement of hostilities between the English and Chinese, he exerted himself to protect the property of American citizens, and having been fired upon while discharging this duty, from one of the Canton forts, he received permission from Commodore Armstrong to demand an apology for the indignity. This being refused, he attacked the forts, four in number, breached the largest and strongest, and landing with 280 sailors, carried the work by storm. The remaining forts were successively attacked, and carried with a loss of forty of his men. The works were massive granite structures, seven feet thick, mounting 176 guns, and defended by 5,000 men, of whom 400 were killed and wounded. This exploit, performed in the presence of the British and French fleets, greatly enhanced the reputation of the American Navy abroad.

At the commencement of the civil war in 1861, Commander Foote was executive officer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In July, 1861, he was commissioned Captain, and in September succeeded Commodore Rogers as flag officer of the Mississippi flotilla, whose fitting out he superintended. On February 4th, 1862, he sailed from Cairo with a fleet of seven gunboats, of which four were iron-clad, to attack Fort Henry on the Tennessee. Without waiting for the arrival of the land force, under Grant, he opened fire on the 6th, and compelled its surrender.

On the 14th he attacked Fort Donelson, but two of his gunboats becoming unmanageable from injuries received, he was compelled to withdraw, after having silenced the enemy's water batteries. He himself was severely wounded in the ankle, and his ship was struck 61 times. Though disabled and suffering severely from his wound, he proceeded down the Mississippi with his fleet, and aided in the reduction of Island No. Ten, when he obtained a leave of absence, and returned to his home in New Haven. On being restored to health he was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, which office he held till shortly before his death—when he was appointed to succeed Admiral Dupont in command of the blockading fleet at Charleston. His illness and death however made this appointment a barren compliment, and deprived the navy of one of its brightest ornaments.

BURNSIDE'S ORDER—HOW IT WORKED ---- VALLANDIGHAM AND THE REBELS.

The Louisville *Journal*, in an article highly laudatory of Gen. Burnside, takes occasion to make this statement:

His order, No. 38, has worked like a charm, and given peace, quiet and security to many portions of the State which have been infested by rebel sympathizers and marauders. Previous to its publication, many parts were infested by Morgan's men and other rebels, whose presence brought fear and terror; but since its enforcement there are none to be found within our lines, except a few desperate characters, who come and go secretly to act the spy; and those are caught whenever found and executed.

This is the order which Vallandigham denounced, defied and called upon the people to resist, and against which, accordingly, some of his followers have recently been arrayed in armed opposition. This is the order which Mr. Pugh recently "spit upon," to use his own elegant phrase, and, with a feeble imitation of Vallandigham, declared that he also would resist it, in which heroic resolution he asked the Plug-Uglies if they would protect him, and they said, the darlings, that they would. This is the very order, and nothing else, concerning which the same aspirant, to martyrological honors, Mr. Pugh, remarked, that life had become insupportable to him during its existence.

Now the Louisville *Journal*, is one of the most bitter Anti-administration newspapers in the country. But it is a journal of undoubted loyalty, and its testimony to the service done to the Union cause and the corresponding injury inflicted on the rebels by Burnside's order is unimpeachable.

This being so it follows that Messrs. Vallandigham and Pugh, and their followers in Ohio and other States, who are attempting to break down that order, are contributing with all their might to the aid and comfort of the rebels—to the disturbance of "the peace and security" of the border States and to a general impunity for the rebel sympathizers and marauders, who the *Journal* says had previously infested, and brought fear and terror and destruction to many parts of Burnside's District.

HOW VICKSBURG IS SUPPLIED

Vicksburg didn't fall on the 22nd, as predicted, or we should have heard of it before this. We doubt very much, indeed, whether the siege will be concluded in a month to come.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* says that the rebel garrison at Vicksburg maintains communication with Price's army across the Mississippi. Men and provisions are taken across the Mississippi from De Soto Point to Vicksburg during the night. It publishes the following:

A gentleman, who is well known in St. Louis, and in whom the most implicit confidence is placed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, informs me by letter, that a staff officer on Major General ——'s staff estimated the rebel force on De Soto Point and back of Milliken's Bend at fifteen thousand men, but deficient in artillery, and that a large number of canoes were employed to assist the rebels in carrying men, ammunition and provisions across the Mississippi from De Soto to Vicksburg.

If this be true Grant's prospect of starving out the rebel garrison would seem to be slim.

There can be no doubt that Johnston's positions have also been chosen, with a view to the same sort of back-door communication with Price. Johnston's headquarters are at Canton, and his outposts at Jackson; but he has thrown forward a division to a place called Sartartia, between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers, which he has strongly fortified, and from which our forces tried in vain to dislodge him.

From this point as a center he has put his advance at Yazoo City, and opened communication with Price in Arkansas.

Price's headquarters were at Richmond, about eight miles west of Vicksburg. But a recent dispatch says that the Marine brigade, under Gen. Ellet, made a reconnoissance to Richmond on the 16th, with 2,300 troops, drove out the rebels and burned the town. This looks as if Grant was going to stop the back door business.

OUR CAVALRY VICTORIES.

The brilliant successes of the cavalry of the army of the Potomac during the last few weeks—its raid around the rebel army, its three important victories at Beverly Ford, at Aldie and at Upperville—of which two last we give accounts on our second page—victories which have repeatedly disconcerted the plans of the rebel generals, and probably saved Harrisburg and Pittsburg, if not Philadelphia and Baltimore, from capture, have not only demonstrated our present superiority over the rebels in this arm, but the superiority of the generalship which availed itself of this swift and terror-strking auxiliary over the generalship which used to permit itself to be rode over and rode around by the rebel horsemen.

The rebel Stuart was an abiding terror, and was considered half omnipotent, during the whole time that McClellan had command of the army of the Potomac. Since then Stuart has not won a single success, and since Hooker assumed command has been several times badly beaten.

PAYMENT OF THE SIOUX CLAIMS.

Gov. Ramsey returned from his trip to Washington yesterday morning, bringing with him a draft for *two hundred thousand dollars*, the amount which the United States advanced for claims presented by this State for damages incurred by the Sioux raid. This amount was paid without the delay of auditing the claims which the Governor took with him, and great care will need to be exercised lest in the disbursement of this fund, some claims should be paid in part, that will be wholly rejected by the Government.

The Auditor of State informs us that the two hundred thousand dollars will pay eighty per cent. of the claims audited by the State Boards, which announcement will be an agreeable surprise to those holding the same, as the payment of so large a proportion immediately was not expected. In fact, Governor Ramsey succeeded in obtaining double the amount he anticipated upon leaving home.

In the payment of these claims the same rules will be observed as in the case of bank drafts, the name of the original holder and also the one presenting the voucher being required to be written upon the back.

Where a person presents several claims, they must be accompanied by a schedule showing the number and amount of each claim, and the sum total of all.

THE REBEL ARMIES.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that Johnston has all told but 15,000 men, while Grant has 100,000—his reinforcements alone amounting to 40,000. Price is said to have 13,000—allowing 25,000 for the force inside of Vicksburg, and the whole rebel force about Vicksburg, would not exceed 55,000. *Entre-nous*, we are inclined to believe it is not nearly so much. The *North American* also says Bragg has only 40,000 men. How the *North American* knows we are not advised. Lee is said, by the New York *Herald*, to have 104,000 men. This would make the rebel armies around the great centers of interest about 200,000. Another 100,000 probably is scattered in the various garrisons along the sea coast and lines of communication.

THE ROOT RIVER RAILROAD.

The LaCrosse *Republican* makes an earnest appeal for a subscription of $25,000 by the citizens of LaCrosse, for the construction of ten miles of the Root River Railroad. It says:

"The building of that road brings the Viroqua and Muskoda road to our doors. The same necessity will draw the Winona "Cut-off" *within* our own jurisdiction. Dunlieth and Prairie du Chien road, up the Mississippi, when built, will take the same direction. By that time, Black River Falls will tire of its precarious river channel, and will seek the Mississippi at the common outlet and center at LaCrosse."

Unless the subscription is forthcoming, the *Republican* rather summarily gives the flourishing town of LaCrosse to the bats and owls.

GEN. SIBLEY has notified Col. Miller that all communications designed for those connected with the expedition, should be directed to Fort Abercrombie up to the 28th (to-day.) Letters forwarded after to-day should be directed to Pembina.

DR. WM. H. MORTON Surgeon of the Fifth regiment has resigned, owing to the serious and continued illness of his wife. His resignation has been accepted.

DR. L. B. SMITH has been appointed Surgeon of the Seventh regiment *vice* J. E. Finch, resigned.

The Minnesotia Companies of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry—The Regiment Complimented—About Certain Well-known Minnesotians.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., June 18th, 1863.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

DEAR SIRS:—Once more on the wing, and here we are as near the front as we can get without very materially disturbing the peace and quiet of our *Southren friends;* and, in fact, they complain not a little at our being even here.

Some four or five week since General Rosecrans sent Captain Peterson, "one of his Inspecting Officers of this Department," to Fort Donelson to inspect the troops at that post; upon making out his report, it is the supposition, "and a very natural one too," that he made very honorable mention of our Regiment, from the fact that as soon as he finished reading it, he asked Captain Peterson if he was only puffing our Regiment; the Captain replied that he meant every word he said; the General turned to his Adjutant and told him to order that 5th Iowa cavalry to report here immediately, remarking that if he had such a regiment in his command he wanted to see them; and since our arrival here he has made some very complimentary remarks about us. We were asked several times on the route—also after we got here—what brigade we were. Ours is the largest regiment in the division.

We received orders at Fort Donelson, on the 5th of this month, to report here at once—left there on the 6th, marched through by the way of Clarksville, arriving here on the 11th. We are attached to the 1st brigade, 2d cavalry division, 14th army corps; the division is commanded by General Turchin; the briga at present, by Colonel Minty, but soon as our Colonel ("Colonel, W. W. Lovell) who is in Saint Louis at present, on a short leave of absence," returns, he will take command of the brigade. He is the ranking Colonel in the brigade—respected and loved by all who know him, and a true soldier and patriot. We have now been with him a year and a half and although we would all rejoice at his promotion, "which he has well earned," we would regret his loss to us. We have the consolation of knowing that Lieut. Col. Patrick, now in command of the regiment, has few equals and less superiors in Military matters. Colonel Patrick is from Omaha, Nebraska, formerly from Pennsylvania.

Our brigade consists of the 4th Regulars, 4th Michigan, 7th Pennsylvania, 3rd Indiana and 5th Iowa—all cavalry.

Capt. Von Minden and Capt. Shelley arrived here on the 12th inst. Capt. Shelley's health is not very good; his principal trouble is a rheumatic affection—contracted, I believe, while in the Mexican war. Capt. Von Minden has just returned from his second capture by the rebels. The last time he was taken was near Donelson, on the 3rd of February last. He is looking fine, and seems to be in excellent health. We were glad to welcome him back once more.

Our gallant Major Brackett is always on hand. I think he is reducing himself to fighting weight, he only weighs 220 now—think if he keeps his health he will soon be qualified to take command of a division.

You may rest assured that this is one *Huge* Cantonment, our picket lines extend some twelve miles east and west, and from three to five miles north and south. While on outpost picket duty a few days since on the Shelbyville Turnpike, I could see distinctly, the rebel pickets during the entire day. I sent a contraband over into their lines with a team to move into our own lines, a family of refugees, and the officer in command of the enemys pickets sent me a copy of a rebel paper with a very *polite* note requesting me to return the *compliment*.

I saw General Van Cleve the other day He looks the veteran soldier that he is. I also saw Capt. Otis and Capt. Hunter Brooks; the latter is Judge Advocate on Gen. Rosecrans' staff The health of the Minnesota companies of our regiment is excellent. Our work has been heretofore with a skulking, hidden foe, where scarcely a week elapsed but what we had some killed or wounded by guerrillas and bushwhackers; but here we think we have at last a chance of meeting the enemy in the open field, and I trust our friends will never have cause to blush for the conduct of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Yours truly,

M. N.

P. S.—Capt. Hotchkiss, and Lieut. Woodbury dined with us last Sunday. Capt. H. is Chief of Artillery on Gen. Jeff. C. Davis Staff. Lieut. Woodbury is in command of the 2d Minnesota Battery; they are quite well.

N.

The Capture of the Atlanta.

We gave yesterday, the official reports of the capture of the rebel iron-clad Atlantic. We append below a brief history of the vessel, and the rebel account of her capture:

The Atlanta was formerly the Clyde built steamer Fingal, and was employed in the West Highland trade, and was purchased in Glasgow, for a blockade runner in 1861. She left that port, bound for a rebel port, having on board 200 pieces of artillery, 8,500 Enfield rifles 20,000 army pistols, 15,000 sabres, 100,000 blankets, 65,000 army shoesf two million percussion caps, two tons o gunpowder, a lot of quinine, and other articles then much needed by the rebels. She arrived safely at Savannah in the spring of 1862, and, finding that she could not get to sea again, without great risk of being captured, it was determined to at once convert her into a vessel of war.

Many months were occupied in cutting her down and putting her into a shape not unlike the Merrimac, and in covering her with what was believed to be an impregnable armor, and, providing her with a huge beak or ram, which the rebels said would sink any vessel she came in contact with.

On the 31st of July, 1862, she made her debut, and came within the range of the glasses of Fort Pulaski, but did not allow herself to be put under the test of the guns of the fort. A few days later she returned to Savanah, and it was understood that she was a failure, being top-heavy, drawing too much water and leaking very badly. Whether there was any truth in these reports or not, she never was seen afterwards it the vicinity of the fort.

The next we hear of her was in the latter part of last winter, when she was reported to be ready to aid the Nashville in getting out to sea from the Ogeechee River. Nothing, however, but her smoke stack was ever seen, although the Montauk and Passaic were on the look-out for her for over five months.

She is an iron steamer, and those who had seen her at different times say that she is a formidable craft.

By this capture the rebels have lost one of the three iron-clads attached to the defenses of Savannah—the remaining ones being the Georgia (aground and immovable) and another in process of construction and not yet named.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 19.

Dispatches received in this city yesterday, from Savannah, announce the capture by the enemy of the confederate iron-clad steamer Atlanta. It is stated that the Atlanta, under the command of Capt. Webb, steamed out of the harbor and was attacked by two federal iron-clads, and after an action of thirty minutes was so disabled as to cause her surrender. She was then taken in tow by the captors and carried out to sea. One report says that only five shots were fired by the enemy's boats, and four by the Atlanta, and it was supposed that the artillery practice of the enemy was so accurate as to disable our ship thus early and render her unmanageable.

The Atlantic was formerly the Fingal, an English steamer, which ran the blockade, and after getting into the harbor of Savannah was purchased by our government and converted into an iron-clad to be used for the defense of that city. Much anxiety is felt here relative to the fate of Capt. Webb, her commander, who is a resident of this city. He is a native of Norfolk, Va.

From the same paper.

The loss of this vessel is noticed in another place. It is a painful circumstance; but we venture to say, in advance of all information, that though we lost everything else, we lost no honor. We know Captain Webb well. A braver man, or a truer seaman, never stepped between stem and stern. If he surrendered, it was, no doubt, because resistance was no longer possible. The spirit which carried the little Teazer into action with the gigantic Cumberland would never have quailed in the presence of any danger or in the face of any odds. That the action was short, is no proof that it was not desperate. A single shot may sink a vessel, or so damage her working gear that it may be impossible to fight her after receiving it. That something of the kind occurred on this occasion we hold to be certain, unless we give way to a rumor too painful to be entertained, and which is founded upon no evidence. *It is, that Captain Webb fell in the action.* There is no proof and scarcely a probability of this, and there are a thousand other causes which might have produced the catastrophe, altogether independent of this.

A lady correspondent makes a suggestion to tax assessors and collectors, which is worth attention. She proposes that at the head of every tax bill, notification, assessment, or other paper in relation to the new taxes, should be printed a sentence to this effect: "This tax you have to pay because three hundred thousand slaveholders chose to rebel against the Union." Then, while men are grumbling at the unaccustomed burden, they will be reminded whose crime it was that inflicted it upon them.

Lake Superior Items.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Since 1857 the west end of Lake Superior can scarcely be said to have advanced. A few saw mills, a few farmers, and a few drovers, have kept up some appearance of business.

This summer opens with some advance and enterprise. James Edwards, Esq., seems to have struck what miners call a *lead*. His location is eight miles south east from Superior on the south range. Professional gentlemen express favorable views while the specimens warrant Mr. Edwards and his associates in the resolution they have adopted—to put on a mining force and open the vein.

Parties east have sent on experienced miners and mineralogists, to examine the Minnesota shore range, and the company known as R. B. Carlton & Co., are opening on one or two of their locations, where the eastern parties will visit in July and prepare for future operations.

Quite an amount of property, hitherto withheld for want of bidders will be put on Judicial sale in July and the prospect is fair for moderate bids.

The Invaded Border Towns.

Chambersburg, which is the county seat of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the Conecocheague creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley and the Franklin Railroad, forty-five miles southwest from Harrisburg, with which place it is connected by railroad. It has a fine court house, a large academy, eight churches, and five newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated and populous country. There are manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, flour and iron. The population in 1853 was 4,500.

McConnellsburg is a post-borough, and the capital of Fulton county, Pa. It is situated on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and is seventy miles west by southwest from Harrisburg. The population is about 800.

Carlisle is the county seat of Cumberland county, Pa., and is situated on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, eighteen miles west by south from Harrisburg, and one hundred and twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. Dickinson College, one of the oldest and most flourishing in the State, is located here. Carlisle contains twelve churches, a bank, and four or five newspapers. Its population is 6,000.

Hagerstown, the capital of Washington county, Maryland, is near the west bank of Antietam creek, nine miles from the Potomac river, and eighty six from Baltimore. It is the terminus of the Franklin Railroad, is a well-built town, and a place of considerable trade. The population is about six thousand. The surrounding country is very productive, and thickly settled.

Westminster is the capital of Carroll county, Maryland. It is fifty-eight miles northwest of Annapolis, and is situated near the source of the Patapsco river. The Westminster branch railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. It contains about one thousand inhabitans.

Williamsport, Maryland, is a post village of Washington county, on the Potomac river, nine miles southwest from Hagerstown. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes through the place. It contains a bank and numerous stores.

Hancock, Maryland, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac river, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and is four hundred and twenty miles west from Baltimore.

Cumberland, also on the left bank of the Potomac, is the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and has an extensive trade. It is not surpassed in population by any city in the State except Baltimore. There are several flourishing mills in the vicinity. The population is about eight thousand. It is one hundred and seventy-nine miles distant and nearly west from Baltimore.

Romney, the capital of Hampshire county, Virginia, lies on the south branch of the Potomac, one hundred and ninety miles north from Richmond.

Anxious for Martyrdom.

The latest of the martyrs is Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, a "Reverend," who, who being a meek and lowly disciple of Jeff Davis, and a preacher of the dirtiest possible treason, is not according to the interpreters of Democracy, subject to reproach as a "political preacher." As he discourses treason, his pulpit is not at all prostituted. The garments of the sweet-scented individual are not defiled, as he has sympathies with the southern aristocracy that keep him unspotted from the world. He has been in a Lincoln Bastile for a while, and was terribly treated by the minions of the Abolition tyrant. In fact, he is said at one time, to have been reduced to a condition of nudity, and so exposed to the gaze of the Abolitionists; and thus he became greatly demoralized. The following letter from him appears in the Dubuque *Herald:*

Hon. Denis A Mahony:

QUINCY, ILL., June 13, 1863.—MY DEAR SIR—I am in this place—my health very materially impaired by savage treatment.

I would rather have been banished than treated as I have been. I could not have lived three days longer in the guard-house. I was threatened every hour with congestion of the lungs, which were terribly swollen.

I want you to have this published to the world.

I am, very truly, your friend,

HENRY CLAY DEAN.

Of course he wants it published to the world. What's the use of being a martyr if you are not a —— of a martyr? It's necessary for H. Clay Dean to beat Dr. Olds' case, and that was a bad one—no waste paper, no Bible, no opium, no spectacles, nothing but "stinking Lincoln coffee.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Winchester will not figure to advantage on our side of the history of the war against the rebellion. It seems to be a position that can be held by any squad of rebels against any force of Union assailants; but at the same time, it is a position that no garrison of our troops is able to hold against an advancing detachment of the rebels.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

REBELS RETREAT TOWARD CHAMBERSBURG.

They Have Not Occupied Carlisle.

Lee's Whole Army Moving North of the Potomac.

HOOKER JUST WHERE HE OUGHT TO BE.

ROSECRANS' ARMY IN MOTION!

The Rebels Think a Miracle is all that can save Vicksburg.

Another Assault on Port Hudson Ordered.

REBEL REPORT OF BATTLE WITH BURNSIDE.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, June 26.

[*Herald's Harrisburg Special.*]—Citizens are organizing, and are constructing rifle pits.

The rebel advance still continues in the vicinity of Carlisle.

The Susquehanna has risen twenty inches.

At headquarters to-night, it is said the rebels appear to be concentrating in the Blue Ridge passes, and seem to fear an advance, with Hooker in their rear.

Precaution has been taken to secure the rail-road bridges from a sudden descent.

Rebel prisoners report Ewell has twenty-eight regiments of infantry and 5,000 cavalry and twenty pieces of artilery.

Six thousand men with eight cannon were sent to Martinsburg, half of which went to McConnellsburg. It is reported that Hookers right wing is in the vicinity of Hagerstown.

A dispatch to the *Herald* last evening says it is evident the rebels are doing all they can to mystify us in regard to their movements.

Eight hundred rebels are encamped at Mount Rock.

Rebel scouts visited Plainfield and Gleason's stations last night.

NEW YORK, June 27.

[*Special to the Times.*]—HARRISBURG, June 26.—The main force of the enemy appears to have landed back of Chambersburg.

A large number are concentrating in the mountain passes, evidently waiting reinforcements, fearing to proceed too far this way with Hooker in the rear.

Yesterday two rebel cavalrymen were taken near Chambersburg. They assert that twenty-eight regiments of infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and twenty pieces of ordnance are not far from that place.

The rebel column at Mercersburg numbers 6,000 infantry with eighteen pieces of artillery.

Gettysburg is occupied by an entire division of rebels, who strike out in different directions from that place.

The enemy has not yet entered Carlisle, although they are expected to do so.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

The *Enquirer* has the following special letter:

BLOODY RUN, June 26.—General Milroy has left for Baltimore, and Gen. Pierce takes command.

The rebels have evacuated McConnelsburg and retreated towards Chambersburg.

It is reported that a force of rebels is ten miles this side of Hancock.

LEE'S ARMY CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

The Washington *Star* of to-day says, trains of Lee's army were crossing the Potomac all last night, we learn. This indicates he has crossed, or is now crossing, his other corps—Hill's and Longstreet's.

There are to-day other indications with almost the whole of his army north of the Potomac.

FREDERICK, Md., June 26—9 P. M.

I have just returned from the vicinity of South Mountain battle field, thirteen miles distant from here.

From persons who left Boonsboro this afternoon, I learn that the rebels have all left that place.

Anderson's division of Longstreet's corps, which arrived there Wednesday night, and encamped, left yesterday morning, taking the Waynesboro road towards Chambersburg.

The forces are estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000, infantry, cavalry and artillery, accompanied by a large wagon train.

The whole of Longstreet's corps had crossed the Potomac, and were advancing in different directions into Pennsylvania.

There were but few rebel troops at Hagerstown Thursday, all having gone to Pennsylvania.

Lee and staff are on this side of the river.

LOCATION OF THE REBEL AND FEDERAL ARMIES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The *Republic* says there is no doubt but that the whole of Lee's army is north of the Potomac.

Ewell is in Pennsylvania.

Longstreet is between Boonsboro and the Pennsylvania line, and Hill is near Antietam accompanied by Lee.

Hooker is just where he ought to be.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The *World* says by the arrival of the Creole we have news from New Orleans to the 19th.

The attack upon the rebel works at Port Hudson was principally by Weitzel's and Grover's divisions on the right. Our troops were repulsed with an admitted loss of 700 men. Five companies of the Metropolitan cavalry were captured within a mile and a half of Banks' headquarters.

Our New Orleans correspondence contains interesting details of the position of affairs at Port Hudson.

It is said Gen. Dudley had offered to lead 4,000 men for another assault upon the enemy's works, and that an order had been issued authorizing volunteers from all the regiments for this forlorn hope.

There had been 400 arrivals of wounded at the St. Charles, and the other hotels were filled with them. All access to the wounded is strictly prohibited.

Gen. Magruder is said to have withdrawn his troops from the Rio Grande, and gone toward Port Hudson.

GUNBOATS ATTACKED—REBELS SURPRISED.

CAIRO, June 26.

The steamers Prima Donna, Jacob Strader and Kentucky, laden with commissary stores, convoyed by two iron clads, were attacked by rebels at Cypress Bend Monday last. Several persons were killed and wounded. The Prima Donna was badly riddled by cannon shot. The rebels were finally driven off by gunboats.

Major Wilson, with a detachment of the 13th Illinois cavalry, surprised the 1st Missouri cavalry near Mechanicksburg, in the Yazoo country, a few days since and killed and wounded quite a number.

No civilian is allowed to go below Helena. The steamer Taylor arrived with 600 disabled men from below.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 23d, says it is thought that Vicksburg must fall without the speedy interposition of a miracle.

The *Dispatch* has a report of a battle at Big Gap creek, Tenn., on Friday last, between Buckner and the federal forces under Burnside. The federals were repulsed with a heavy loss.

Burnside commenced a flank movement, when Buckner fell back to Clinton, to cover Knoxville.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 23d, says a heavy force of Unionists landed the day previous, at some point on York river.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE EVACUATED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

The Washington *Star* of this evening, says that last night the enemy occupied Fairfax Court House, with a guerrilla force of between 3,000 and 5,000 strong, the place having been previously evacuated by the Union troops, who were recently there.

It is reported that the place was burned last night, but it is untrue, though believed in Alexandria.

A BATTLE PROBABLE.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there is no longer any doubt that a great battle will be fought in Maryland, and perhaps in Pennsylvania. It is sufficient to say that the movements of our army have been made with promptitude and rapidity, and a feeling of confidence prevails. It is reported that Richmond is held by not over 4,000 men.

VESSELS DESTROYED.

BOSTON, June 27.

A pilot from Southport reports that 40 sail vessels were destroyed by a pirate steamer off Cape Sable. Yesterday and to-day and before that several large vessels were destroyed.

ROSECRANS' MOVING.

CINCINNATI, June 27.

Rosecrans' army, with the exception of one division, moved on Wednesday night last.

Matters in Monroe county, Indiana, are becoming serious.

ADMIRAL FOOTE'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, June 27.

Admiral Foote died last night.

New Advertisements.

HENRI ROCHAT'S

JEWELRY STORE,

Third-St., under Whitney's Photograph Gallery.

NEW GOODS.

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have now got my store all fixed up, and that I have greatly increased my stock of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware.

I have also a large stock of

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

Assorted for all ages and for all kinds of eyes. Convex Glasses, Concave Glasses, Periscope, Colored and Side Glasses; several kinds of Microscopes, Comptrollew's Loupes and other Magnifiers; Pocket Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Sand Glasses, and a fine lot of

BAROMETERS.

I am agent for

William's Sewing Machines,

Which I sell as low as $30.

All work done as it ought to be, which fact can be easily ascertained, as I have been in St. Paul for the last seven years.

HENRI ROCHAT,

Third street, under Whitney's

Je26-1w Photograph Gallery.

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same

Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,

Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,

Je25-tf St. Paul.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—The offensive movement of the rebels has created great excitement in Wheeling. Two regiments have already been mustered into service, and other organizations are forming.

—Secretary Chase, upon being informed that a certain clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office had expressed the hope that if Lee did come into Washington, he would kill every "nigger and every man who helped in the organization of nigger regiments," summarily disnissed him.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* learns from a gentleman just from Chambersburg that he was present at an interview between General Jenkins and some prominent Republicans at Chambersburg. After discussing matters connected with the war for some time, a prominent office holder in Franklin county stepped up and introduced himself to the rebel general. Jenkins said he ought to refuse shaking him by the hand. The office holder desired to know the reason of such treatment. General Jenkins asked the question, "Are you the D——t A——y from this county?" "Yes," was the reply. "Then you are a regular Copperhead." "That is what they call me," replied the office holder. To which the rebel general replied, "Lincoln ought to have hung you and the rest of the copperheads long ago. We would not tolerate any such men in the Southern Confederacy. We respect those who are against us in the North much more than the copperheads."

—A citizen of Marysville, California, was arrested for riding through the town waving a Confederate flag and cheering for Jeff. Davis, taken to Sacramento and tried by court-martial, and sentenced to ten years' hard labor on the fortifications in San Francisco Bay. In less than three days from the time of committing the crime he was at work.

—A pro-Southern writer in a London journal is giving precedents to show that when the independence of the Southern Confederacy is acknowledged, the National Government will be obliged to return all slaves to their masters, or make compensation. This was done by England at the close of the Revolutionary War, and of the War of 1812; in the latter case under an arbitration by the Emperor of Russia. There seems to be no doubt about the precedents.

—It is said that there is a rebel club in New York to receive and aid rebel agents. These agents are coming (and, it is said, being mostly nabbed) at the rate of about one dozen per week. They are unobtrusively done for, to keep Judge McCun and such fellows from letting those loose on *habeas corpus*.

—In view of several cases of resistance to the enrolment in Newark, a notice was read on Sunday last in all the Roman Catholic Churches of that city, by order of Bishop Bayley, advising the people of that denomination, with whom most of the difficulty has arisen, not to make any resistance whatever to the work; that it was the law of the land and must be obeyed; and that the people should give a ready acquiescence to it, and answer promptly and truthfully all questions.

—A Captain in the army writes to the Boston *Transcript* that Major Winthrop, kill at Great Bethel, was shot by a negro. The writer says: "I have it from a member of the Wythe rifles, of Hampton, Va., who was present at the fight and saw Winthrop fall, that he was shot by a negro by the suggestion and command of the Captain of the rifles, who said to him substantially: 'These Yaneees will take you to Cuba and sell you. If you wish to stay with your wife and children, drive them out of Virginia.' The negro fired, and unconsciously to him, there fell one of the earliest and best friends of the race to which he belonged."

—According to the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* the stories of the ill-health of Jeff. Davis are true. "His Excellency," the head rebel, is suffering under a severe bronchical affection, his cough is "exhaustive and distressing," and although it is his practice to ride twenty miles on horseback daily, his condition is such as to inspire "considerable uneasiness."

This writer, however, adds a statement which is curious and "important if true." He remarks that "the extreme lateness and coldness of the spring have had an unfavorable influence upon the President's bronchitis, and have arrested the early growth of spring grass."

The collocation suggests an inquiry whether the *Times'* correspondent regards Davis as a second Nebuchadnezzar, who is in peril of being turned out to grass in expiation of his sins?

A letter from Port Royal:

Colonel Jim Montgomery, as the boys call him, has adopted St. Simons, Georgia, as a rendezvous for his colored brigade, and will from this point make continual raids into the enemy's country. The Fifty-first Massachusetts (colored regiment) has gone to St. Simons, and will efficiently aid in Montgomery's plans."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says that "it was telegraphed and blazoned and capitalized that the Copperhead mass meeting at Springfield had subscribed $47,500 to the sick soldiers' fund. This statement has been sent all over the country. It turns out to be a big humbug. Not one-tenth of that sum was really subscribed. The sick soldiers will never get the benefit of a cent of the money. It was not intended for any such pursode. Whatever money may pass into the hands of the Copperhead financial committee will be used to promote desertion, and to pay for copies of the Jeff. Davis organ to be circulated gratuitously in the army and among the people, with the view of aiding the rebels, and forcing peace."

—A few days since the N. Y. *Herald* published a letter from the widow of Col. Kimball, who was shot by General Corcoran, which reflected severely on the character of John H. Moore, the general agent at New York of the Central Railroad. The *Tribune* says that Mr. Moore has brought suit against the *Herald* for $10,000 damages, to which Bennett retorts that the *Herald* is about to sue the *Tribune* for $5,000.

—Gen. Hooker, in General Order No. 62, dated Camp near Falmouth, June 12, issued just as the army was about to march, called attention to the lax enforcement and non-observance of certain orders deemed absolutely necessary to keep the army in a proper state of efficiency, as follows, the determination to carry out the requirements of which he declares to be "as sure a test of capacity and fitness for military position as good conduct on the field of battle."

First: The crime of straggling, for which any officer may arrest, resistance to his authority being at the risk of death.

Second: The punishment of every unauthorized person found within the lines by confinement at hard labor.

Third: The General Orders which prohibit cruel or careless treatment of Government animals.

Fourth: Regulations with regard to passes.

Fifth: The orders prohibiting the use of soldiers as servants by officers.

—The last joke of the copperheads in Indiana is the capture of an Enrolling Commissioner at Whitestown, in Boone Co., on Monday last, by some twenty-five or thirty Butternuts. Two of these fellows held the Commissioner, while some women pelted him with eggs. Fourteen of the most active participants were arrested, brought to this city, and are now having a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner.

Geo. E. Pugh on Free Speech.

The yelping of the Copperheads in favor of free speech, is apt to call up their antecedents. For instance, George E. Pugh, the tail to the Vallandigham kite in Ohio, in his speech at Columbus, on the occasion of his nomination, howled himself hoarse in favor of free speech. In fact, his whole harrangue was "this, and nothing more." Now, let us see what this fellow believed and said eight years ago. In 1855, the Pierce (Democratic) Administration sent a Federal army into Kansas to force upon the people of that Territory a constitution which contained the following clause:

If any free persons, by *speaking* or by *writing*, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory; or to print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this territory any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular containing any denial of the right to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

Now, this modern champion of free speech, George E. Pugh, was at that time a member of the United States Senate, and *defended* this very code, in a speech printed in the *Congressional Globe*, page 610, May 26, 1856. In that speech he said:

Sir, I regret the necessity for such legislation, but wherever slavery exists as an institution, laws of that character *must* be adopted.

That is, the danger of slavery will justify Mr. Pugh in prohibiting free speech; but if the exigencies of our Union call for the same measure, he howls himself hoarse over the great outrage. Verily, with Mr. Pugh, slavery is more sacred than the Union.

As to the kind of free discussion we may expect, if these Copperheads get into power, it is defined to us in an article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Pecksniffian Copperhead, from which we make the following extract:

The idea that slave States and free States can exist in political combination, with hostility to slavery dictating the political action of the free States, is too ridiculous to be entertained for one moment.

That is, in plain terms, when the Copperheads get into power, if such a thing should happen, we must shut our mouths, close our newspaper columns, and let the slave oligarchy do what pride, prejudice or passion, may seem to them best, or else allow them to break up the Union.

The Two Handsome Cavalry Victories

THE FIGHT AT ALDIE.—The telegraph has brought us brief announcements and official reports of two important cavalry victories won by Pleasanton over the once dread Stuart. One was fought at Aldie on the 17th, near which the enemy were posted with artillery in a strong position. The gallantry and dash displayed by our troopers in their charges against the enemy on this occasion are the theme of a high commendation. After a short hand to hand fight, a correspondent says:

The rebels were forced to abandon their position, and all who were not killed or captured, fled precipitately up the hill. They made a short stand behind the fence; when a dash from a part of the Fourth New York, called from its position behind the battery, together with the other regiments already named, drove them pell mell over the hill. The First Maine, at about this time, was called in from the left, and with the First Massachusetts, stationed on the Snicker's Gap road, to a position held by the 2d battalion of the 4th New York. The rebels, at this time, charged down the road and drove before them a squadron, when Gen. Kilpatrick ordered the First Maine, Col. Douty, First Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Curtis, and a battalion of the Fourth New York, under Col. Censola, to charge up the road. There was a little hesitancy at first, when Gen. Kilpatrick, accompanied by Col. Douty of the First Maine, and Capt. Costar of Gen. Pleasantson's staff, went to the front and called upon the troops to follow. There was no hesitancy then. The Maine boys gave three cheers for Gen. Kilpatrick, and the whole column made a dash up the road in the face of a terrible fire from carbines, rifles and cannon, sweeping every thing before them. This virtually ended the fight. The rebels, after a little more skirmishing, fell back, and our forces to-night occupy their position.

Col. Censola was under arrest at the commencement of the action, but set such a gallant example to his men, by leading the first charge without his sword, that upon his returning to the road, Gen. Kilpatrick released him from arrest, and placed upon him his own sword. He immediately after participated in the charge of the First Maine, First Massachusetts, and Fourth New York, and has not been seen since. A sergeant of the regiment asserts that he saw the Colonel fall, and is sure that he was killed, and some of the rebel prisoners confirm this report. But the report of his death is not generally believed.

In this charge Gen. Kilpatrick had a horse shot under him, and Col. Douty of the First Maine, was killed. When returning from the charge, the body was found by Capt. Vaughn, who had it properly cared for. Two shots struck him—probably at the same time. The First Massachusetts captured the battle flag of the Fourth Virginia cavalry.

More than 100 prisoners were captured—members principally of the First, Third Forth and Fifth Virginia cavalry. They say they were under the command of Gen. Stuart. Among the prisoners is one Colonel, three Majors and a lot of line officers. The Major and sixty men, who were stationed behind the hay-stacks, were nearly all captured. The Major cons dered his position impregnable, not believing that any cavalry would dare make a charge upon the place, swept as the whole field was by three lines of guns.

The meeting of Gen. Gregg's command was entirely unexpected by the rebels. Stuart had arrived thus far on a forced march into Maryland—having marched twenty-five miles this morning, and expected to be on the road again this evening. Two regiments had entered the town, and had pressed into their service all the blacksmith tools to be found; and when our advance guard approached they were busily engaged shoeing their horses. To-day the command of Col. Duffie passed through Thoroughfare Gap after a brief fight, and to-night occupies Middleburgh, five miles from Aldie, and in the rear of Stuart's army. Stuart will have to fight to-morrow at a disadvantage, or, what is more probable, sneak off to-night. Capt. Allen, of the Fourth New York cavalry, came through the rebel lines with this news.

THE FIGHT NEAR UPPERVILLE.

UPPERVILLE, Va., Sunday, June 21st, 5 P. M.—This has been truly a glorious day for that portion of the army commanded by Gen. Pleasanton.

On Saturday but little advance was made, our forces in front hivouacking at night in a piece of woods but a short distance west of Middleburgh. At 8 o'clock this morning active hostilities were resumed, and there has been a running fight up to several miles west of this town. The contest, as well as the result, must be particularly gratifying to the commanding General, for he has met the famous General Stuart in pitched combat, half a dozen times, *and in all cases defeated him, and caused his force to fall back precipitately.*

Stuart, all along the road between Paris and Middleburg, told the inhabitants that he would certainly drive our forces back to Manassas, and there whip them. *Per contra*, he has himself been driven back to the Blue Ridge, and from the stone where I am seated penning these lines, I can see the smoke of his guns fired in the defense of Ashby's Gap. So hard pressed was he, and so fearful that his defeat might result in an entire rout, that at common or Hatch's Run, three miles west of Middleburg, he sent an express messenger ordering up a brigade of infantry to meet him at Reckor's Cross Roads. The wished-for assistance came, but it availed him little. Our men nerved themselves to the task, and *drove everything before them*—the enemy, in their haste, throwing away their accoutrements, provisions, clothing, wagons, cannon and camp equipage. Three cannon have been captured, and a number of horses, and more than one hundred prisoners, representing nearly every State in the Confederacy.

Moving out of Middleburgh this morning, the troops under Gen. Buford took a road to the right, leading to Unionville, while Gen. Gregg moved up the main road direct toward Ashby's Gap, passing through Rector's Cross-roads. Col. Vincent, with the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Michigan, Forty-fourth New York and Twentieth Maine infantry, also moved up this road in advance, two companies in advance of each regiment deployed as skirmishers, while other companies acted as supports. Fuller's regular battery was placed in the first favorable position west of the town, and fired several shots before receiving any response. The enemy finally opened fire with two guns, and a brisk cannonading was kept up for half an hour, when the caisson of one of the enemy's guns was exploded by a shell thrown from a section of Fuller's battery, commanded by Lieut. Kelly, and another shell broke the limber of another piece. Both guns were captured by the cavalry. The rebels at another point abandoned a brass howitzer and caisson.

They fell back from one position to another, until they reached their present one on the mountain. The strongest resistance was made at Comell's river, and Goose creek; also just above the Upperville Bridge, over Goose creek. The enemy had made every arrangement to destroy the bridge, but Gen. Kilpatrick, whose brigade was in the advance—in fact it was during the whole day pursuing the retreating forces—ordering a charge to be made as he reached the bridge, completely frustrated the design. Capt. Coons, of the Harris Light Cavalry, led this charge, while the Fourth New York advanced as dismounted carbineers, enfilading the bridge.

Arriving at Upperville, two squadrons of the First Maine were ordered to charge through the town which they did in the most gallant manner. The rest of the First Maine and the Fourth New York acted as supports. Just beyond the town a considerable force of the enemy was massed. The First Maine, Sixth Ohio, Tenth New York, Second New York and Fourth Pennsylvania charged upon them furiously. The resistance was greater here than at any other point. Two of our regiments were in the road, and one on each side. They charged and were repulsed; the enemy charged and were likewise repulsed. Several charges were maid with like results, until the two forces became jamed in together, and a regular hand to hand conflict took place, lasting more than twenty minutes. In the first charge the enemy placed sharpshooters along the stone walls at the side of the road, and our troops suffered from their fire. General Kilpatrick also arranged a similar reception for the enemy, and thus the two forces swayed to and fro under a galling cross fire.

The officers and men on both sides fought like fiends, and in the excitement many of the enemy were killed who might have been taken prisoners. Gen. Kilpatrick nearly lost his own life in attempting to save the life of the colonel of a North Carolina regiment. Finally the enemy yielded, and fell back, hotly pursued by Gen. Kilpatrick's bloody brigade, until the concentrated fire from a battery warned Gen. Gregg that it was time to withdraw his men. The brigade of regulars which had been sent up as a support, much to the amusement of all about, wheeled and hurried out of range. The Harris Light and First Maine marched out of range as slowly and deliberately as if going upon parade. No troops in the world ever stood such a terrible fire more unflinchingly.

From Rector's Cross roads to Upperville was almost a rout. The enemy turned at bay near Upperville The 4th New York charged, with Gen. Kilpatrick at their head, and, breaking, retired, leaving Gen. Kilpatrick a prisoner. The 4th, however, promptly rallied, charged again, and the General was rescued. The troops, with the single exception noted, all behaved well, as did most of the officers. Gen. Kilpatrick, commanding the center, was always in the right place, and inspired his men under him by his dashing example. He led several charges in person, the most daring of all being the onset west of Upperville. Colonel Gregg, commanding the left, discharged his duties promply and like a brave man. Gen. Gregg, commanding this division, and Gen. Pleasanton, were near the front all day, carefully watching every movement. The former had a horse killed under him by a round shot. The conduct of Col. Vincent, commanding the infantry, is everywhere spoken of in the highest terms. Captain Armstrong and Lieut. Estes, of Gen. Kilpatrick's staff, on two occasion, after delivering an order, led a column against the enemy under a most terrific fire, and excited the admiration of all for their gallant conduct and excellent example.

General Sherman and Dr. Stone.

My last letter informed you that an eminent surgeon reckoned as a "registered enemy," had consented, at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Sherman's friends, and at the request of the military authorities, to undertake the charge of the wounded general. That surgeon was Dr. Stone, whose reputation for eminence in his profession is as current in New York, Philadelphia, and on the continent, as it is in this city. The moment he consented to devote himself tothiscase there was hope of saving Sherman's life. He was watched constantly. He knew there was no hope of saving the wounded limb. He waited till the sufferer had rallied a little, and had recovered somewhat from the excitement occasioned by the first operation on the field and subsequent removal to this city. Meanwhile, the suppuration from the limb was fast draining the very life of the wounded man. Dr. Stone waited till the inflamation had somewhat subsided, took the favorable moment—"the turning point"—and last Sunday amputated the limb above the knee. Dr. Foltz (the fleet-surgeon,) Dr. Boyer (the surgeon in charge of the Hotel Dieu, where Shermanwas,) and another gentleman, were present during the operations.

When General Sherman was placed on the amputation table, and was under the influence of chloroform, Dr. Stone tendered the knife to Dr. Foltz, who declined to receive it. The operation was then performed. It was the circular operation and was done rapidly and well. As soon as Sherman recovered from the effects of the chloroform, he asked Dr. Foltz, who was standing by him, when they were going to begin; and when he was informed that "it was all over," his face lighted up with an expression of ineffable joy and relief. The house-surgeon of another large hospital told me that he believed Dr. Stone was the only surgeon in the world who could have sayed Sherman's life. The doctor is scarcely less distinguished for his after treatment of a patient upon whom he has operated, than for his skill in surgery. He knows exactly how and when to administer stimulants. He will never perform an operation unless he honestly believes that he will save the patient, and his success in Sherman's case only adds to the long list of similar operations which have resulted entirely favorably. A week ago to-day, scarcely any one believed that the General would live from one hour to another. His recovery now, is almost a matter of certainty.—*World's New Orleans Correspondence, 14th.*

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT to grant the right of pre-emption to certain purchasers on the "Soscol Ranch," in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it may and shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the lines of the public surveys to be extended over the tract of country known as the "Soscol Ranch," in California, the claim to which by Don Mariana Gaudalupe Vallejo has been adjudged invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to have approved pla s thereof duly returned to the proper district land office: *Provided*, That the actual cost of such survey and plattin shall first be paid into the surveying fund by settlers, according to the requirements of the tenth section of the act of Congress approved thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States."

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the return of such approved plats to the district office, it may and shall be lawful for individuals, bona fide purchasers from said Vallejo, or his assigns, to enter, according to the lines of the public surveys, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the land so purchased, to the extent to which the same had been reduced to possession at the time of said adjudication of said Supreme Court, joint entries being admissible by coterminous proprietors to such an extent as will enable them to adjust their respective boundaries.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That municipal claims within the limits of the said "Soscol Ranch" may be entered under the terms, limitations, and conditions of the town site act of twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims within the purview of this act shall be presented to the register and receiver within twelve months after the return of such surveys to the district land office, accompanied by proof of bona fide purchase under Vallejo, of settlement, and the extent to which the tracts, claimed had been reduced into possession at the time of said adjudication; and thereupon each case shall be adjudged by the register and receiver under such instructions as shall be given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom the proof and adjudication shall be returned by the local land office, and no adjudication shall be final until confirmed by the said Commissioner.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any claim not brought before the register and receiver within twelve months, as aforesaid, shall be barred, and the lands covered thereby, with any other tracts within the limits of said "Soscol Ranch," the titles to which are not established under this act, shall be dealt with as other public lands: *Provided*, That no entry shall be made of lands reserved and occupied for military, naval, or other public uses, or which may be designated for such purposes by the President, nor shall any claim under this act extend to mineral lands.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

(PUBLIC—No. 98.)

AN ACT for the removal of the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and the Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakotah Indians, and for the disposition of their lands in Minnesota and Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and hereby directed to assign to and set apart for the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians a tract of unoccupied land outside of the limits of any State, sufficient in extent to enable him to assign to each member of said bands (who are willing to adopt the pursuit of agriculture) eighty acres of good agricultural lands, the same to be well adapted for agricultural purposes.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several tracts of land within the reservations of the said Indians shall be surveyed, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, into legal subdivisions, to conform to the surveys of other public lands. And the Secretary of the Interior shall cause each legal subdivision of the said lands to be appraised by discreet persons, to be appointed by him for that purpose. And in each instance where there are improvements upon any legal subdivision of said lands the improvements shall be separately appraised. But no portion of the said lands shall be subject to pre-emption, settlement, entry, or location, under any act of Congress, unless the party pre-empting, settling upon, or locating any portion of said lands shall pay therefor the full appraised value thereof, including the value of the said improvements under such regulations as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the survey of the said reservations the same shall be open to pre-emption, entry, and settlement, in the same manner as other public lands: *Provided*, That before any person shall be entitled to enter any portion of the said lands, by pre-emption or otherwise, previous to their exposure to sale to the highest bidder, at public outcry, he shall become an actual bona fide settler thereon, and shall conform to all the regulations now provided by law in cases of pre-emption, and shall pay, within the term of one year from the date of his settlement, the full appraised value of the land, and the improvements thereon, to the land officers of the district where said lands are situated; and the portions of the said reservations which may not be settled upon as aforesaid may be sold at public auction, as other public lands are sold, after which they shall be subject to sale at private entry, as other public lands of the United States, but no portion thereof shall be sold for a sum less than their appraised value, before the first of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, nor for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the money arising from said sale shall be invested by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians in their new homes, in the establishing them in agricultural pursuits: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for said Secretary to locate any meritorious individual Indian of said bands who exerted himself to save the lives of the whites in the late massacre upon said lands on which the improvements are situated, assigning the same to him to the extent of eighty acres, to be held by such tenure as is or may be provided by law: *And provided, farther*, That no more than eighty acres shall be awarded to any one Indian, under this or any other act.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the money to be annually appropriated for the benefit of the said Indians shall be expended in such manner as will, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, best advance the said Indians in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and enable them to sustain themselves without the aid of the Government; but no portion of said appropriations shall be paid in money to said Indians; and in such expenditures said Secretary may make reasonable discrimination in favor of the chiefs who shall be found faithful to the Government of the United States, and efficient in maintaining its authority and the peace of the Indians. Said Indians shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and the criminal laws of the State or Territory in which they may happen to reside. They shall also be subject to such rules and regulations for their government as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; but they shall be incapable of making any valid civil contract with any person other than a native member of their tribe, without the consent of the President. The Secretary of the Interior shall also make reasonable provision for the education of said Indians, according to their capacity and the means at his command.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

RESOLUTION [PUBLIC—No. 16.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the distribution of certain public books and documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior and all other custodians thereof, be and are hereby authorized and directed to cause equal distribution to be made forthwith, among the members of the two Houses of the present Congress, of all books and documents heretofore printed or purchased at the cost of the Government, and not actually belonging to any public library, or the library kept for use in any department of the Government, excepting, however, all such books or documents as are embraced in any existing order for the distribution thereof among the members of either House of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 17.]

A RESOLUTION giving the thanks of Congress to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and, through him, to the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, where they achieved a signal victory for our arms.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to Major General Rosecrans, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 73.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy," approved December twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any captain in the navy retired by the act entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy," approved December twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, duly recommended according to law, may be promoted to the grade of commodore upon the retired list.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section twelve of an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States navy," approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to wit: "And be it further enacted, That the three senior rear admiral shall wear a square blue flag at the main-mast head, the next three at the foremast head, and all others at the mizen," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY
AND
Blank Book Manufactory.

The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,
AND TO ANY PATTERN,
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BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

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Bound in Any Style Desired,
From the lowest priced work to the highest style of the art.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

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In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of
HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.
We are prepared to Print all kinds of
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,
And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material. Just received and otr sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents,
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap23-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN
Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of
LIQUORS AND SEGARS
Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.
The People are perceiving that
Glowing Representations are not Merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.
There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.
It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.
The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.
☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜
All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. PROAL'S,
SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
An assortment of Gum Goods, such as
Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,
ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.
Corner Third and Robert-Sts.
January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18-tf

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
MRS. J. B. LYGO,
Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.
COUNTRY MILLINERS
Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of
Seasonable & Fashionable Goods
And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
Je5-y

CLOTHING.
WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Money Will be Saved
BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.
Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

MORE NEW
MILLINERY.
I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of
FASHIONABLE
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.
MISS E. WASS,
my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

E. W. EDDY,
General Grocer
AND DEALER IN
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,
Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Aines' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.
FREE OF CHARGE.
je27-dly

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap13tf

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
To those Wishing Carpets.
I will sell out my large and superior assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
FOR 15 DAYS.
The Goods must go, as falling health and Eastern business call me away.
THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.
My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in
INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.
JOSEPH BUGBEE,
Third street, below Post Office.
je10 St. Paul.

GO TO BLUM'S
For every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
All Varieties of Gent's Goods,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up.
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.
REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF
BLUM.
je11-tf Third street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

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One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square.
	One time	$0 80	$0 40
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days	2 00	1 00
	Two weeks	3 00	1 50
	Three weeks	4 00	2 00
	One month	5 00	2 50
	Two months	8 00	4 00
	Three months	10 00	5 00
	Six months	14 00	7 00
	Twelve months	20 00	10 00

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2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $50 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
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5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
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8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

P. McAbe, at Minneapolis, and Wetmore O'Brien, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the Daily Press in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato—Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlanda, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

ROWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

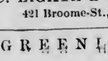
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds Interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years. LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street,  **Saint Paul.**

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warrened precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

apstf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffett's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. Jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{ United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United states—50 cents, Original } Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Howard's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Honey Dew Scotch,
Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Laundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.35 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Red Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

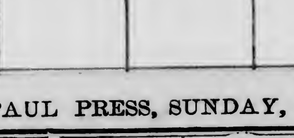
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN

your Eye Sight, by the use of Dr. HERSCHEL'S GREATLY CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN ROCK CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE EYE GLASSES!

[Which are acknowledged by all scientific men, and all who have used them "to be the best and clearest of all Glasses now in use."]

For Reading, Writing, Working, Sewing, for far and near-sightedness, for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataract, etc.

Dr. PHILIP F. HERSCHEL, the eminent and skillful Occulist, Aurist, and Chemico-Electropathic Physician, [whose highly successful operations and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Woman, are so widely and well known] has again arrived in town, and can be found at room 24 American House, [and for Ladies in the Parlor] till the 8th of July next.

All persons afflicted with DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Noises and Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Epilepsy [fits], Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood and Skin, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, have now a rare opportunity of being quickly and skillfully treated and cured by Dr. Herschel's original and highly successful medical system of CHEMICO-PATHY and ELECTROPATHY.

Dr. H. pays especial attention to the treatment and cure of all diseases of Women.

All those desiring to improve and strengthen their Eyesight, should call at once on Dr. H. and procure a pair of his wonderfully clear Crystal Spectacles or Eye Glasses, which he selects by the inspection of the Eyes of customers and patients, and which are warranted to suit the eyes perfectly.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.
DR. F. P. HERSCHEL,
Occulist, Aurist, and Physician, from the Medical Healing Institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago. je9-d tw&wtf

POLLOCK,

DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,

COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

oct-d tw&wly

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Fifth street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor.
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Bensen, L. Weisnad & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Bluing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from Old Secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For——
jan1-d1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-1m*

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&wly'64

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,

my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.

For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBAKN & Co.'s

W

THE CITY.

PROSPERITY OF OUR BUSINESS MEN.—It is a gratifying indication of the prosperity that all classes of tradesmen in our city are now enjoying, that our present Sheriff, Col. Robertson, who has been in office nearly eighteen months, has not served an execution against any merchant for debts contracted since the revulsion of 1857. Some executions for old debts were placed in his hands, but the parties have generally paid up.

These facts are gratifying, as they show the increasing prosperity of our city. Such a clean record never existed before. Our merchants are all solvent men, doing a safe business, avoiding hazardous speculations, and living within their incomes. Several of them have been doing business since an early day in the career of St. Paul, and have survived all the crises, pressures, and crashes we have had. For a time, while the spirit of speculation and land-gambling ran high, we had a class of paste-board merchants who collapsed on the first pressure. But these have fortunately for the good name of our city, all left us. Look over our list of merchants. There is scarcely an exception to be mentioned when we say that they are all safe, honorable, and solvent men.

Notwithstanding the gigantic struggle our nation is now undergoing, and the sacrifices we have made here in Minnesota, we are prosperous as a community. We have passed through trying scenes, too, in our probation, or minority. We have had grasshopper panics, revulsions, wild cat currency, Indian war, and droughts to try us, but have come out of each and all as full of nerve and energy as before. With such stuff in our mercantile classes, we are bound to succeed.

FRACAS.—Yesterday morning a fracas occurred at the Upper Levee, between some Norwegians on a barge, and an Irishman on shore, during which Mr. J. S. Reynolds a bystander who interfered, was badly injured. As near as we can ascertain, the Norwegians were unloading a barge-load of wood which had been purchased by Mr. Reynolds, who is a wood-dealer on Eagle street, when a difficulty sprang up from some cause between then and an Irishman named Bray, which resulted in a fist encounter between him and a barge-man. Mr. Reynolds interfered to part them, and in so doing, it is alleged, struck Bray. Bray thereupon seized a rock and struck Reynolds on the face with it, knocking him down, and then hit him a second time on the head with another rock. After this he left in double-quick time.

Mr. Reynolds was picked up insensible, and found to be injured on the face and head. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Brisbine, who reports him doing well.

Bray eluded arrest, and had not been taken up to a late hour last night. These are the facts of the case, as near as we could sift them from a mass of contradictory statements.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—There is just now an unusual amount of Counterfeit money in circulation. A great part of the five's on the State Bank of Iowa are counterfeit, but so wretchedly executed that any one ought to know them. On Friday evening a five on the Bank of Cox sackle, New York, was offered at Fairchild & March's which excited their suspicion, but not finding it in the detector, they took the gentleman's name "H. Brown" (?) took the bill in and were thereby taken in themselves. It is a new counterfeit, vignette woman seated on a bale of cotton, shipping in distance, Washington on lower right corner, die on left.

Business men cannot exercise too much care in receiving money, and some skillful detective ought to be put on the track of the rascals setting this bogus money afloat.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Executive Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration are procuring a fine display of fireworks for the evening of that day. They are to be let off in front of the Court House, from a scaffold which will be erected for that purpose. The committee have already ordered their pyrotechnical pieces from Chicago, and among them some national emblematical tableaux, which will be the handsomest display of fireworks ever produced here. Some large rockets and other similar projectiles will be fired, and five balloons sent up at intervals. Should the weather prove fine, the display will be a pleasing one, and will doubtless attract a large crowd of spectators.

THE DROUGHT.—It has now been five weeks ago since we had rain in this vicinity, and the sun, most of the time unusually hot, has scorched all vegetation until it is almost withered with the consuming heat. Such a long drought, at this season has never before been known in this State. At this period of the year we generally have refreshing shows every few days.

All portions of the State, however, have not been so unfortunate. Heavy rains have fallen in this vicinity within the past week, and yesterday there were indications of rain falling in different directions near the city. Our turn will come next.

ARRESTED.—Capt. Goff, who represents himself to be a quartermaster in the regular army, has for some time past been in the city, and has transacted some business in that capacity, making purchases and giving orders upon Washington for payment. A suspicion being entertained that he was not what he seemed, he was placed under arrest Thursday evening and forwarded to Fort Snelling. Telegrams have been sent the War Department at Washington to ascertain whether he was acting by authority, but no response has yet been received.

THE Juveniles about the city are having a grand time swimming in the river. Sometimes two or three dozen are in together, and their aquatic pranks are amusing. A few years ago the boys would have been prohibited from enjoying such sport, as being improper. But the world does not seem to be so prudish now as then, and no one offers to interfere in their amusement.

LUMBER EXPORTS.—Two very large rafts of sawed lumber, each of them probably containing 250,000 feet, passed down yesterday. There is an immense amount of lumber and logs above the Falls, but unless the water raises it will not be marketed. The St. Croix is raising, and all the lumber cut on it will be got out.

FRIDAY, the 26th of June, was the longest day of the year, according to the almanacs. The sun has now passed into the *apogee*, and the days will shorten and the nights lengthen from now until December 26th.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Next Tuesday night the election of officers in the 32d regiment occurs. The interest in the election grows unabated, and some very active canvassing is going on. The election is to be held at 8 o'clock P. M., at Armory Hall.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Archdeacon Hunter of Selkirk Settlement, preaches at Christ Church this morning at 10½ o'clock, (Rev. Dr. McMasters) and at the Rev. Dr. Peterson's in the Lower Town this evening at the usual hour of Divine Service.

THE many friends of Rev. F. A. Noble Pastor of the House of Hope in this city, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his severe illness. He is still in Philadelphia and confined to his bed but writes that he expects to return about the first of August.

FROM SHELLEY'S CAVALRY.—In another place in this paper we publish a very interesting letter from Lieut. Mortimer Neely, of Company K, 5th Iowa cavalry, in which regiment our three Minnesota companies are. He speaks of several Minnesota officers, and gives a good account of "our boys." Lieut. Neely is well known to many of our citizens. He was, prior to his enlistment, in business with Capt. Grant and Louis Semper. Mort. is a clever fellow, and, we are told, a brave officer.

THE City Council tried to hold a meeting yesterday afternoon but could not raise a quorum. A policeman was sent out to bring one or two members into camp, but returned with the report that they were not to be found. The balance then adjourned. There was no very important business before them, however.

A FELINE ITEM.—Some individual threw a box containing a live cat, over the bridge yesterday. The box broke into pieces on striking the water, when pussy swam ashore. This illustrates the old adage that a cat has nine lives.

THE U. S. Circuit Court transacted no business whatever yesterday and adjourned until the usual hour to-morrow morning.

POLICE COURT.—John Collins assaulted Joseph Fetch, striking him one, several and singular blow, and paid five dollars for the whack.

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE RUSH CONTINUES.—The Messrs. Elfelt, as will be seen by their notice in our local column continued to sell their immense stock o Dress Goods, Shawls, Clocks, &c., at cost. This is a splendid opportunity, as goods are advancing in the east.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The river has not amended materially since our last comments. Beef Slough is reported as becoming pretty bad, and between La Crosse and Winona the boats are sparring over bars, a thing never known before. Just above the bridge a new bar has formed, near this side. Boats are compelled to go well out. Yesterday the Ariel passed down through the second span.

☞ The Stella Whipple arrived yesterday morning from the Rapids. On Thursday evening she struck a snag just above Louisville, and sunk in three feet water. On examination it was found that a plank thirteen inches wide was torn off for a number of feet. She was at once bailed out, the leak repaired, and she was got under way in eight hours from the time of the accident The Stella had on board 525 sacks of wheat.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

FRIDAY, June 28.

AMERICAN.

H McConnell, Chicago; Geo F Welch, Rochester; A Moore, Brooklyn; J D Harper, Hastings; R C Burdick, St Cloud; J M Freeman, St Paul; E Freeman, Pine Bend; F Knights, do; W F Mussay, Cannon Falls; Miss Marg't Robe, do; Eugene Wright, Shakopee.

MERCHANTS.

Chas W Fitch, Carver; D G Collamer, Davenport; J Walters, St Anthony; H M Davenport, do; W S Durand, Milwaukee; R R Randolph, N Y; E A Littlefield, Red Wing; G Shuttan, Minneapolis; L Butler and lady; T W Peck, U S A; J E Wing, St Anthony; D W Albaugh and lady, Minneapolis; L R Bently, St Cloud; J W Cathcart, City; Thos Welsh, Henderson; M Cooper, Stillwater; F M Ludlow, St Louis; Sam Wilmot, Indianapolis, E Smith, do; O H Blair, Stillwater; Lt. Jas Winneman, U S A.

INTERNATIONAL.

Edward Small, N Y; A F Ackerman, St Peter; H S Tucker, Anoka; A J Woodbury, do; Mrs I Staples, Stillwater; John H Drury, Chicago; J M Kellogg, Waterville, N Y; A C Kelley, do; R McCloud, Lake City; H B Brown, N Y; Saml Howard and wife, Elmira, N Y; A S Ostrander, Fort Ridgely; C M Spencer, Syracuse, N Y; J H Adams, Clearwater; C H Johnston and wife, Binghampton, N Y; Miss Mary Shipley, do.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27.

The wheat market was firm to-day, and sales were made le better than yesterday, showing the staple firm at 98c. The receipts were small, and were the prospects of a good crop better, the market would be quite weak, in view of the poor chance to ship below.

Flour is quite firm, but we believe no actual change has been made in our quotations in the early part of the week. The receipts since Sunday have been 571 bbls.

The produce market generally, shows some stiffness, and in some instances an actual advance. Potatoes are in request again, and show 5c better than a week since. Butter is quite firm, at an advance.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

The excitement and activity which we noticed a day or two since, continues unabated, and for the season, goods are moving off rapidly. The demand for domestics is active, and the stocks here are much reduced; in fact, the jobbers tell us that it is almost impossible to obtain goods of any desirable style, as manufacturers have withdrawn their stocks in anticipation of an advance. The country is bare of stocks, and the retail dealers are buying up freely, so much so that several brands of goods are not to be had at any price. In New York the excitement ran up very high, and Heavy Sheetings are now held at 32½ cents. Prints are also held at a proportionate advance.

The market for dress goods is rather quiet, except for some favorite styles of foreign fabrics, of which the importations have been light, and of which the retailers find their stocks exhausted sooner than expected or desired. The demand still continues for black mantilla silks, drab alpacas, and fancy mozambiques. Plain French delaines of bright colors are also in request.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Stocks strong, closed better.

Money—exchage unchanged.

Gold 145.

Treasury notes 1.05½; 5-10s 1.01; 6s 81; con. 61; Registered 1.03.

Groceries quiet.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Min., June 26th, 1863.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the State Medical Board has adjourned to July 10th, 1863. Applicants desiring to be examined by said Board will report on or before the 15th day of July, to the President of the Board, Dr. J. H. Stewart, at St. Paul.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

je27-1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Only one first-class Upholsterer. Good wages, prompt pay, and no humbug. Apply to

WYLIE & CO.

je28-1w

MRS. JOHNSTON'S DOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

Where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C.

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HERNDON HOUSE,

Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,

HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,

W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-2m

Gen. Jenkins' Visit to Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 17.—Under this date a citizen of Chambersburg gives a full account to the Lancaster *Express* of the Confederates in Chambersburg. Most of the facts we have published. The rebels, who, as usual, made a show of chivalry, were neither very brave, courteous, nor humane, but in some instances brutal. The following passages are interesting:

"Night came on, and we retired to rest under rebel protection, and in the morning the court-house bell was rung, and an order read requiring the citizens to give up all the guns, swords, pistols, and other warlike weapons, within two hours, and that if they were not delivered up they would search our houses and burn down all property in which arms should be found. The guns were promptly turned in according to order, and a curious looking armory was soon established. There were guns of all descriptions, some without barrels, some without triggers, and others without locks, but in number there were about two hundred good muskets, which had been collected after the raid last year by the United States Quartermaster.

As I before stated, we played a little sharp with the worthless trash these compelled us to take for money. They demanded $900 for the horses taken from them by the citizens. They set up the curious plea in support of this demand, that no citizen has a right to take property from military invaders, but that they had a right to take from the farmers and others any property that would be of use to them—a right which they illustrated by seizing about one hundred and fifty horses, and a quantity of saddles, harness &c., in the neighborhood. So, as the next best thing to be done, we collected the $900 in rebel money from the different stores, and with that paid them for their horses. Of course, they could not well refuse to take their own currency!

Before leaving, our visitors went to the part of the town occupied by the colored population, and kidnapped all they could find, from the child in the cradle up to the men and women of fifty years of age. They tied them with ropes by the wrist, and, pistol in hand, drove them through the principal streets, firing at them to make them hurry along! It would have made your very heart ache to have witnessed this high handed and brutal outrage committed on these poor, defenseless creatures. The indignation of our citizens was intense, but what could they do? The first lot sent through was in charge of a small guard, which was captured, and the negroes set free again at Greencastle, about ten miles from here, but I am afraid they were recaptured by the rebels.

"I have just had a conversation with one of the wounded Union cavalry soldiers, who fought with the rebels from Bunker Hill, and reached our place on Monday night about four hours before Jenkins' forces came in. There were about 150 of them, and they skirmished with the rebel advance until near Greencastle. We had this young soldier secreted while the rebels were here. They told us that this little band fought them gallantly at Bunker Hill from four o'clock until night. They used a brick church as a fort, making loop-holes through the walls for their guns. Although they admit having a vastly superior force, our fellows fought them gallantly, and thus kept them from capturing the large train of army wagons which passed through this place on Monday. This was evidently the prize the rebels were after, as the first question they asked on their arrival was, "How far is the wagon train ahead?" Of course, none of our citizens gave the satisfactory information. The bitterness of their curses showed how much they were disappointed, and how nobly our little force did their duty in covering the retreat of the train."

—A negro was taken out of jail Monday evening at Newburgh, N. Y., and hung by a mob of Irishmen for the alleged violation of a newly arrived Irish girl. The mob broke open the jail door in spite of the resistance of Father O'Reilly, who stationed himself there and did his utmost to prevent this outrage upon the laws of the State,

—The soldiers of Ohio, in Rosecrans' army, are denouncing the nomination of Vallandigham with the greatest vehemance. A number of regiments have already adopted and sent home resolutions on the subject which will by no means add to the comfort of Vallandigham's supporters.

—One of the pieces of fireworks to be exhibited in Boston on the evening of the 4th proximo is dedicated to the press. It typifies the days of Faust, of Franklin, of Hoe and Adams, in three entablatures, encircled by the names of the daily journals of the city.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS,
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dw1y

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, St. Paul, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8 d&wly

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HO, FOR COMO!—J. C. Burbank & Co., will run an omnibus to Lake Como three times a week during the hot weather, leaving the American House at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, and the International at seven P. M. Fare for the round trip, fifty cents. They will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. je28-1w

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.—All persons desirous of cutting PINE TIMBER ON SCHOOL LANDS, the ensuing season, will please designate immediately the section, town and range, on which they wish a permit, that a minimum price for thousand feet may be established preparatory to a public sale.

St. Paul, June 22d, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,
Je23-d&w1w State Land Commissioner.

THE LAST CHANCE.

THE Messrs. Elfelt will close out all their large stock of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Shawls and Cloaks and Gents' wear, at cost, commencing to-morrow morning.

St. Paul, June 23, 1863. 1w

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.*
Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.
L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.
June 24th, 1863. d1y

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-1m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maldies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED.

Three or four Harness Makers and Saddlers wanted. Good workmen can find permanent employment at C. PROALS,
je26-1w cor. Third and Robert-sts., St. Paul.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used.

The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
Jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. "5-20" Year Loan.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them, in all denominations, at Par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease July 1, 1863.

Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for U. S. "5-20" Loan,
34 Wall Street, New York.

Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at the lowest market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale, at the BROKERS' BOARD, of all current Securities, Coin, &c., &c.
my31-jy1

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[je19-1 Jan 1]

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
je6-1m* St. Paul.

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 217 South Water Street, Chicago,

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent **Hoist Wheels,** for buildings, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

RIBBONS!

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

MRS. J. B. LYGO,

Has received this day another large lot of

RIBBONS,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL OF THE SEASON.

These were added to our present full assortment in consequence of the great demand and short supply in the New York market. She will sell at a small profit on the New York invoice price.

Wholesale dealers will get a margin. je16-2w

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to
ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS
Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

WANTED,

One second hand Piano-Forte, one Iron Safe, one Lumber Wagon, some Furniture, and some Gold and Silver Watches, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, on Third street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel.

H. E. BAKER & CO.,
je23 Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M. at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order.

CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.
☞ Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-td

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 14th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 742 and 743, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ($2,957.00) dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Bogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 8th, 1863.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS BOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors. je6 s-7w

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, June 23, 1863.

Bankers and Licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds		¼ per ct. prem
American Gold		40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

FOR THE LADIES.

A nice lot of BLACK SILK

Mantillas, Sacks and Circulars,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,

BY EXPRESS.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

Next door to the N. W. Express Office,

je11 St. Paul.

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc, for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East. mar16-3m

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. 6

NEW YORK LADIES'

HAIR-DRESSER.

Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

my28-1m*] MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN, If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE." We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863. NUMBER 153.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

THE telegraph line was down during the entire day yesterday, and we are consequently unable to furnish telegraphic news this morning.

HOW OUR NEIGHBOR PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

The *Pioneer* makes a feeble attempt to avoid the effect of Jefferson's justification of the military arrest and subsequent arbitrary and irregular proceedings in the case of Burr, by two processes rather more peculiar than ingenuous or logical.

1. It entirely ignores *the grounds* of that justification, though it is precisely these, which constitute the essential relevancy of the citation, as they clearly cover the principle at issue, and are equally applicable to all extraordinary acts of military power in times of public danger.

Once more, let us say, it is Jefferson's construction of Executive power in emergencies of national peril, and not the special occasion of its exercise by him; it is the general principle, and not the circumstances of its application in a particular case, which is in point.

Jefferson's doctrine, that "the law of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, is of superior obligation to the written law,"—is a truism of universal application, and would be equally authoritative if Burr had never been arrested or tried at all, and would not therefore be in the least invalidated, even if the *Pioneer* were able to show that Jefferson had been guilty of the whimsical absurdity of applying it to a case which never existed, and of alleging it in justification of illegal acts which never occurred.

2. And here is where our rapid neighbor "puts his foot in it:"

The same necessity of a false position which compels it to ignore Jefferson's authority in a question of public law, compels it to make itself ridiculous by ignoring his authority in a matter of contemporary history within his own cognizance.

With an erudite and patronizing air of having recently perused the pages of Fanny Fern's fifth husband—the biographical Parton—it says:

"*It cannot be*, therefore, as the PRESS states that 'the *written law gave* him (Burr) a *right to a trial in the territory* where he was arrested.'"

In which the *Pioneer* undertakes to give a flat contradiction to President Jefferson, who makes the following statement of the facts of the case, which we quote for the third time:

Under these circumstances was he (Wilkinson) justifiable:—1st, in seizing notorious conspirators * * * and, 2nd, in carrying them to the seat of government, WHEN THE WRITTEN LAW GAVE THEM A RIGHT TO A TRIAL IN THE TERRITORY.

Now, here Mr. Jefferson distinctly says that Burr had a right to a trial in the territory where he was arrested. The *Pioneer*, with a sublime disdain of Jefferson, says he had no such right.

Mr. Jefferson proceeds to justify "the arbitrary and illegal deportation of the prisoner to a distant State for trial" on the ground that "the public safety was supreme over the written law."

Per contra the *Pioneer* says that "there was no arbitrary or illegal deportation of the prisoner" and hence triumphantly concludes, with a comprehensive contempt for Jefferson, Lincoln, history, law, logic and the press, that "the public safety is *not* supreme over the written law."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COPPERHEADS BEFORE THE ENEMY.

What the Copperheads in Minnesota and everywhere over the North would do if they could get a chance, is indicated by the following extract from a letter by the Harrisburg correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*:

Copperheadism is by no means extinct in Harrisburg, much less at Chambersburg and towns beyond. Traitors are daily and hourly employed in gathering information and transmitting the same to the enemy. Farmers taking their horses and cattle to the mountains for safety are tracked by these despicable minions of treason, who seize the first opportunity to let the rebels know where they can make a haul. The Copperheads utter their sentiments openly and boldly, and almost invite the rebels to partake of their hospitality, and yet they are allowed to walk the streets and enjoy all the privileges of loyal citizens.

The *Times* says that similar representations are given by other correspondents, and there need be no doubt that they are all founded on fact.

We have here a veritable exhibition of the Copperhead spirit in free practical action. Hitherto it has had no good opening. The distance of the rebels has precluded any practical co-operation, except in a very indirect way. Little could be done except to foment faction, and throw obstacles in the way of the Government. But the march of the rebels into a Northern State gives an opportunity for serving them more directly; and the opportunity is siezed at once. While the loyal men of Pennsylvania are filled with mingled dismay and shame in the presence of the vile horde of rebel invaders, these Copperheads welcome them with undisguised pleasure, fraternise with them, supply them with all desired information, conduct them to the hidden property of loyal neighbors, and in every possible way, short of actually enlisting in the rebel ranks, help them on in their hostile work. If to "give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States" constitutes treason, as the Constitution declares, these Pennsylvania Copperheads make themselves as complete traitors as Jeff. Davis himself.

A ROMANCE SPOILED.

The name of Winona, which is used so often in naming ships, and which is now upon one of the gun boats in the navy, is derived from a legend of northern New Hampshire. This legend is told as follows:

Winon was a daughter of an Indian chief, who had rescued from the hands of the savages a traveler by the name of Thornton, with whom she eloped, and whom she subsequently married. A few years of forest life so wearied the husband, that he concluded to go back into society, and communicated that fact to his wife, who was so overcome by the announcement that she killed herself by drinking tea made from the night-shade berries. Thornton after performing the last sad rites for his devoted wife, removed to Boston, where in the busy world he hoped to forget this unhappy occurrence.

Twenty years rolled by, when one day a traveler came to a public house in Winchester, New Hampshire, and after depositing his baggage, hastened to a grove of cedar, and was found the next day, lying by the grave of Winona, dead.—*Exchange*.

We find the above interesting romance floating among our exchanges. Unluckily, however, for the authenticity of the legend, it happens that Winona is not a New Hampshire production at all, but belongs entirely to Minnesota, where, until a few weeks ago, Winona was not only a local tradition, embalmed in legendary romance, but a living reality, as interesting and poetical as dirt and vermin and grey-list petticoats and red leggins could make her. The truth is, that Winona is the Sioux name for "the first-born child, if a daughter," and half the squaws in the tribe are Winoas. Legend has prettily, though tragically, connected the name with one of the lofty bluffs on the eastern shore of Lake Pepin, from the top of which, an Indian tradition avers, a sorrowing Dakotah maiden, to whom parental tyranny had refused the lover of her choice, flung herself headlong to end her griefs in death.

One of the principal towns in Minnesota, not far from the legendary suicide, is named Winona, and Winona has been for several years a favorite name for Mississippi steamboats. When the new gunboats were christened some of our Minnesota Senators and Representatives were permitted to give names to two or three, and that is the way, we believe, the gunboat Winona got her name. The gunboats or ships Minnesota, Itasca and Chippeway received their names in the same way,

HOW REBELS DESPISE COPPERHEADS.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from a highly respectable and talented professional gentleman residing in Chambersburg, and present when the rebel force under Jenkins entered that town. We take the following extract which illustrates the universal contempt in which brave men, even rebels, hold the mean and cowardly traitors whom it is an insult to snakes to dignify with the name of Copperhead:

The rebel General Jenkins being fond of "Switzer Case and Lager," accompanied some of our young men to a drinking house. A blatant sophomoric sprig of the law was one of the party, and having become somewhat exhilarated, he commenced to ventilate his disloyal and treasonable sentiments; he was not allowed, however, to proceed very far, until Jenkins informed him that he discovered in him one of those creatures termed Copperheads, and that where in time from, *they were held in more profound contempt than the avowed Black Republican*.

This should have been enough for our assinine friend, but he preferred to show his ears still further by referring to "poor Vallandigham" as a greatly persecuted individual, who had been sent out of our lines by our despotic government because of the fact that he had exercised the right of free speech and had given expression to sentiments which were interpreted as treasonable by those in power. The reply of Jenkins was this: "My Copperhead friend, your Administration did not do its duty. If Lincoln had performed his part as he should have done, he would have *hung him six months ago*. If any man in the Southern Confederacy would utter sentiments as adverse to our Government as Vallandigham did to yours, *we would not only deprive him of liberty, but we would take his life*." My informant says that this shot had the effect of sending our besotted friend home, a soberer if not a wiser youth.

Another fact which I shall give you is that the rebels were not in town more than half an hour until a villain went to some of the leaders and informed them as to the direction in which most of the citizens' horses had been taken, and also that the bridge at Scotland was a wooden structure, and not iron, as Stuart's men had been informed. This Gen. Jenkins told to one of our most influential ladies, and when she requested him to take the fellow with them, his reply was that they would not have such a scoundrel in their Confederacy, if they could prevent it. With the exception of stealing horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, they did very little other damage, other than taking store-goods and drugs, and paying for them in their worthless currency. A large part of this —nine hundred or a thousand dollars—was returned to them by our Town Council, in satisfaction of a demand made for two or three horses that were taken from them by some of our citizens.

TREATY WITH THE RED LAKE CHIPPEWAS.

The people of Northern Minnesota will be glad to learn that an object of great importance to their interests, and which they have long had at heart, is at last on the eve of being accomplished. Gov. Ramsey, who in 1861, effected the treaty by which the Sioux surrendered their ancient half of Minnesota to the United States, has again been appointed a Commissioner on behalf of the Government, to make a treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas, for the extinction of their title to the Red river valley, their assertion of which has recently led to unpleasant interruptions of the trade and travel which passes through that region.

This treaty contemplates the opening of that whole rich and beautiful district to settlement, the entire pacification of the discontented Chippewas, and the re-establishment of complete security to the commerce and travel along the Valley.

MAJOR General N. J. T. Dana has been assigned to the command of the defenses of Philadelphia.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Min., June 26th, 1863.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the State Medical Board has adjourned to July 10th, 1863. Applicants desiring to be examined by said Board will report on or before the 15th day of July, to the President of the Board, Dr. J. H Stewart, at St. Paul.

OSCAR MALMROS, Adjutant General.

je27-1w

NORTHWEST BRITISH AMERICA.

The *British American Magazine*, a monthly publication at Toronto, in a series of articles upon the English territories northwest of Minnesota, thus refers to their political future:

British Americans, who are true to the sympathies and patriotism of their forefathers, and who care to look forward to the future of their country, must view with some surprise, not unmingled with anxiety, the spirit of inquiry which the people of the Northwestern frontier States of the American Union are exhibiting, with respect to the vast region in Central North America drained by the rivers flowing into Lake Winnipeg. Such inquiries would excite no other feelings but those of admiration at the characteristic enterprise which gives birth to them, if it were not for the unscrupulous action to which they point, alike neglectful of British feeling, and opposed to the aspirations of the majority of the people of British America who speak the Anglo-saxon tongue. "Manifest Destiny" is by no means recognized in the physical conformation of the great Northwest, when that destiny implies a union with the American States; the absorption of a vast and fertile part of British America by a northern federation; and the annihilation of hopes long cherished by British American people, that *their* empire will one day be established from ocean to ocean, in peaceful union with the empire from which they have sprung.

"Manifest destiny" ought only to be regarded as the dream of the American visionary or revolutionist, who, setting aside all considerations of right, nationality, descent, and blood, boldly and unscrupulously commences his crusade with this specious cry, and seeks, not unsuccessfully, to enlist even senates to his side.

It is some consolation to know, that even among Americans, "manifest destiny" does not always imply incorporation with the United States by fair means or foul. Able men there are, who, while advocating the colonization of the Basin of Lake Winnipeg, view the prospect of its continuance as a British province, one of a series extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as within the limits of probability. "One thing is very apparent: unless the English Government shall promptly respond to the manifest destiny of the great interior of British America—the Basin of Lake Winnipeg—the speedy Americanization of that fertile district is inevitable. The indispensable requisites to the integrity of British dominion on this continent, are such action in behalf of the Saskatchewan and Red River districts as the Frazer River excitement secured for the area fronting on the North Pacific, three years ago."*

Not much more than half a century has passed since Canada was a wilderness from the Ottawa to the St. Clair. Many men now living remember the time when the scanty settlements were threatened by famine if the snow fell so deep that the wolves destroyed the deer. Yet in two generations this wilderness has gained a population exceeding that of the ancient kingdom of Denmark. Viewing its future expansion in the light of its past development and progress, many turn naturally with anxiety to the vast unoccupied region which lies between it and the gold producing mountains and valleys of its sister colony, British Columbia. Running in the race of progress side by side with the most powerful and energetic republic the world has ever seen, Canada looks with an anxious eye upon the rapid strides which neighboring States are advancing in the direction of a territory which her people always have been taught to consider as their own, either as subject to their jurisdiction, or soon to be joined to them by ties of kindred institutions and laws—a link in one great chain of provinces acknowledging the same allegiance, and enjoying the same liberty, protection and rights.

The great Northwest has become a household word in Canada; and as the time has now arrived when its admission into the family of British Provinces is about to be consummated, a knowledge of its resources should be familiar to every British American.

The Northwest territory is no longer a *terra incognita*. Its vast plains have been traversed; its rivers and lakes carefully mapped; its mountain ranges and secluded valleys explored; its treasures of iron, coal, salt, and even gold, have been laid bare; and its rich expanses of fertile prairies are now known to possess the capability of supporting numerous inhabitants, equaling in numbers those now densely thronging the British Isles.

*Relations between the United States and Northwest British America. Executive Document, House of Representatives, 1862. Letter from James W. Taylor to the Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Monday evening says:

There is little apparent excitement in the city to-day, and recruiting seems at a stand-still. The stores however continue, for the most part, closed, and business is to a great extent suspended. The liquor shops have closed again, and several of the proprietors, with their employees, have gone to work on the fortifications. It is the intention to keep closed, we believe, until the works are finished.

The number of men at work on the fortifications to-day is larger than at any time since the work was commenced, numbering in all considerably over seven thousand.

—A Vicksburg letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Probably the best sharpshooter in the army is Lieut. Foster, of the 23d Indiana, attached to Gen. Stevenson's brigade, of Logan's division. When the army took up its present position, Foster obtained permission to shoot on his own hook. He immediately dug a hole in the earth, within a very short range of the rebel works, and there he has passed most of the time since. He is a dead shot, and never fails to "drop" the unfortunate rebel who shows himself within eight hundred yards of him. Every morning before daylight Foster goes to his little fort, which is known as "Coon-skin Hole," from the nature of the material of which his shooting cap is composed. He has killed more rebels since the 10th ult. than any company of sharpshooters in the army.

—Hon. Henry Winter Davis has tendered his services to Gen. Schenck as volunteer aid, and has been charged with the enrollment of the volunteer companies.

—Letters have been received from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, dated at Liverpool, stating that his trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, and that it passed unmarred by any undue manifestations of the *mal de mer*. We hear from other sources that Mr. Beecher slept steadily, eighteen hours of the first twenty-four, and that he was in a jolly good humor from the word "go" to the dropping of the anchor.

—The recent head-first leap of a captured and handcuffed convict through the window of a car under full speed on the C. C. & C. Railroad, and his escape without serious injury, has since been matched by the jumping of two prisoners, who were securely handcuffed together, from the platform of a car on the Pennsylvania Central, when running at high speed. In leaping they carried the sergeant, who had the prisoners in charge, with them. His uniform was torn to shreds, and the officer was disabled by severe injuries, while the men coupled together jumped up from their hard landing and made off without being retaken.

—The *Enquirer* and a parcel of its correspondents seem concerned as to the proper pronunciation of the name of the polysylabic gentleman who is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. The *Enquirer* says his name is not pronounced as if spelled *Gingham*, and is guilty of a horrible bit of humor about VAL. digging into people's hams. There is *reason* to suppose that the proper orthography of the name of the champion of freedom is as follows: VALLAN-DING-DAM-TU-DEN-HAM. The L. in his name stands for LAIRD.—*Cin. Com.*

—Gen. Joe Johnston is so much pressed for men that he has issued orders granting a full pardon to all deserters in his department who will rejoin their commands immediately.

VICKSBURG NEWS.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT FROM OUR ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, June 24.

Capt. Ed. Osband, of Chicago, arrived last night on the steamer Belle Memphis, a special bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant to the War Department at Washington. He left the rear of Vicksburg on the afternoon of Friday, the 19th inst. At that time a brisk engagement, seemingly engaging all the rebel and Union forces, was going on around the entire line surrounding the city.

Of course the result is unknown. This information is confirmed by passengers upon the steamer Hope, which arrived this morning, having left Memphis on the 21st.

When your correspondent's letter of the 18th was written, the rebels were not working more than six heavy guns and two thirteen-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works is not as extensive as heretofore supposed. The location, however, of such operations is carefully chosen.

Gen. Sherman on the right was gradually reducing the enemy's fort opposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries. It is supposed that Sherman is more nearly ready to enter the rebel works than the other Generals, though closely contested by Blair, Logan and McPherson.

Some of Sherman's approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time.

Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. Gen. Logan with his forces, opposite to what is called Fort Hill, was fast beating down the earthworks, and rendering them useless as a protection to the Confederate artillery.

On the 17th the rebels opened fire upon McClernand's position with briskness. The casualties on our side occurred mostly in the rifle pits.

General John E. Smith's division was busily engaged with a 13-inch mortar in their front, which mortar caused some dissatisfaction among our men, who thought the shells came rather nearer than was exactly comfortable.

On the 17th, the enemy expended 500 pounds of powder and over 2,500 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon Logan's force alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day passes that new red flags are not observed flying over houses in the city. This was particularly observed in front of General Hills division, though this may have been a ruse to keep all gunners from the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts, from an embrasure in which a heavy gun was dealing out death to the Union soldiers.

The 15th Illinois reginent, on the 17th, captured fourteen rebel prisoners trying to make their way through our lines.

All censure Pemberton heartily, as do all prisoners taken lately. They say a feud is now existing between the General in command and Gen. Bowen, which is daily growing more bitter.

On the morning of the 18th, the Confederate colors were flying, for the first time, over Fort Hill, and were three times shot down by our sharpshooters.

Gen. Washurn has arrived, and assumed command of Haines' Bluff. Lieut. E. F. Hill, of McAllister's Battery, was shot last evening from an embrasure in the front Battery, in the very place where Capt. Rodgers was killed a short time since.

Paymasters have arrived, and are going to pay the troops to the 1st of May. Some dissatisfaction is expressed that that they did not wait until the 1st of July, and then pay the men in full up for four months.

Major General Park arrived here a few days ago.

Gen. Herron, on the extreme left, is working his way with great rapidity, and getting all his batteries in position at short range. He has approached from one to two hundred yards nearer within a day or two.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—We have no arrival from below to-day, and no news. Matters at Vicksburg are becoming intensely interesting. Our advices are to Sunday.

A council of war was held lasting two days, during which there was a cessation of firing. The council terminated on Saturday evening, when a terrific cannonading was opened all along the lines by batteries and mortar boats.

Prisoners and deserters still assert that provisions are very scarce in the doomed city.

No citizen can go beyond Helena, and the presumption is that in a few days at most, the final struggle will come off, and Vicksburg will pass into our hands.

MEMPHIS, June 24, via CAIRO, June 26.—Official intelligence from the army near Vicksburg to the 20th, is received here. The siege works continue to progress satisfactorily.

Gen. Grant has good reasons for advancing with extreme caution.

Johnston was said to have withdrawn his troops from across the Big Black, moving towards Clinton.

About 1,000 Texans attacked Lake Providence on the 10th. They were repulsed with some loss. The negro troops there fought bravely.

Col. Phillips with 800 cavalry was attacked by 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry with five pieces of artillery at Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchie. The fight was very severe, Phillips' loss being seven killed and ninety wounded. He cut his way out and came in yesterday. The rebels are in force at Brownville. Generals Roddy, Ruggles, Chalmers and Biffles threaten our lines, and troops are reported moving north from Okalona.

Stirring news may soon be looked for in this section.

Col. Phillips says his fight with the enemy, at the Tallahatchie, at times was very severe, fighting within thirty feet of each other.

He said that three of their officers were killed inside his line of skirmishers. He was nearly surrounded. The enemy's loss was over 100.

A large number of companies raised in Northern Mississippi, have joined Faulkner Chalmers.

Ruggles and Roddy had arranged a movement on our lines, which has been kept off by these movements.

Gen. George made a speech at Oxford, Miss., threatening to force into the service, every able-bodied man in the country, if companies were not made up to reinforce Johnston.

Rosecrans' Army in Motion.

Surmises as to the Rebel Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—A private letter received from our correspondent at Murfreesboro, this evening, dated Tuesday evening, states that Rosecrans' army had been served with ten days' rations, and they were all in motion. The destination is contraband; but it may be inferred from the fact that Bragg, with a large portion of his army, is reported to have reached Richmond on the 19th. The impression in military quarters here, is that the rebel leaders have given up the idea of being able to hold Vicksburg, and have determined to give up the Southwest. Bragg is to take care of Richmond, while Lee's army comes north and threatens Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

From the present aspect of affairs at he east, this theory looks plausible.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25th.—General Rosecrans' army, with the exception of Van Cleve's division, left their camp at Murfreesboro on Wednesday night last, and moved in a southward direction.

The news of a battle may be expected at any time.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Now that the army of Rosecrans is authentically reported in motion southward, a brief reference to its make up, and *morale*, will interest our readers:

THE COMMANDER AND STAFF.

Major General William S. Rosecrans Commanding.
Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Garfield.
Chief of Artillery—Col. Barnett.
Chief of Cavalry—Maj. Gen. Stanley.
Chief Engineer—Brig. Gen. Morton.
Inspector General—Lt. Col Ducat.
Adjutant General—Lt. Col. Goddard.
Chief Quartermaster—Lt. Col. Taylor.
Chief Commissary—Lt. Col Simmons.
Provost Marshal—Capt. Miles.
Judge Advocate—Capt. Porter.
Chief Signal Officer—Capt. Merrill.
Senior Aids—Col. McKibbon and Maj. Bond.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The present organization of the Army of the Cumberland was made immediately after the battle of Murfreesboro. Prior to the assignment of Gen. Rosecrans to the command, it was designated the "Army of the Ohio," and it had only a divisional organization. On the formation of the Department of the Cumberland, this army was styled the "Fourteenth Army Corps." Early in January, however, an order of the War Department formed the command into three corps,—designated respectively the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS (RIGHT WING.)

Major General G. H. Thomas, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. Flynt, A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Col. McKay, Chief Quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Paul, Chief Commissioner of Subsistence.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS (CENTER.)

Major General McDowell McCook, Commanding.

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS (LEFT WING.)

Major General Thomas Crittenden.

THE ARMY OF ROSECRANS.

It would be a great mistake to confound the army of the Cumberland in its present condition with what it was last year. Since the battle of Murfreesboro, in fact, this is a new army. Drill, discipline and rigorous inspections have done and are doing their work, and this army moves with a power it never possessed before.

It is the five months that have passed since its last great battle that have been assiduously spent in organizing, drilling and disciplining—in bringing it out of the chaos in which Gen. Rosecrans found it, and making it more of an army and less of a mob. This is quiet work, does not ring in the public ear, but after all, this silent training gives victories. The result of these months of hard work will be demonstrated the moment the army enters upon an active campaign.

The cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, instead of being distributed among the corps, is all massed in a separate corps, forming two divisions of horse, under Major General Stanley. The object of this is to give greater *ensemble* and mobility to the operations of this important arm of the service. The cavalry force of this army is small—much smaller than it should be. Yet Gen. Rosecrans has had the greatest difficulty in obtaining what he has. He is now making herculean efforts to obtain more.

The artillery force is very strong—if we should judge by theoretical writers, we might even say too much so. But Gen. Rosecrans has already proven that he knows how to use artillery.

McClernand Relieved of his Command.

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 19, (*via* CAIRO, June 24.)—Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand was relieved from command of the 13th Army corps last evening by Gen. Grant, and ordered to any point he might select in Illinois, from whence he is ordered to report to the War Department by letter. Maj. Gen. Ord, who was wounded severely in the leg, last October, at the battle of Matamora, on the Hatchie, and has last reported to Gen. Grant for duty, succeeds Gen. McClernard in command. He has the reputation of being an able officer, and will doubtless bring that wing of the army into a full sympathy and hearty co-operation with the balance. Many things are said to have conspired to induce Gen. McClernard's removal. Tardy obedience of orders in some instances and positive disobedience in others are alleged as the cause in army circles. A recent order of his, published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, arrogating to himself and command all the credit of the present campign, thus begetting dissatisfaction and bitterness in other divisions of the army, may have hastened his removal.

Haines' Bluff has been made impregnable, and the several crossings of the Big Black River are considered so.

—A treaty has been concluded with the Nez Perces Indians, in Idaho Territory, granting them a reservation of seventy miles by twenty-five miles north of Clearwater River. The Government is to expend $150,000 in starting the Indians in agricultural pursuits.

—One of the pieces of fireworks to be exhibited in Boston on the evening of the 4th proximo is dedicated to the press. It typifies the days of Faust, of Franklin, of Hoe and Adams, in three entablatures, encircled by the names of the daily journals of the city.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

MR. SEWARD'S NOTE TO MR. DAYTON, IN REPLY TO A DISPATCH FROM M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The following is a translation from the *Independance Belge* of June 8, of Secretary Seward's note, declining to participate in the proposed mediation on the Polish question:

WASHINGTON, May 11.

M. Mercier has read to me, and at my request has left me a copy of a dispatch, dated April 23d, which he has received from M. Drouyn de L'Huys, and which refers to the important events now taking place in Poland, and engaging the serious attention of the principal States of Western Europe. M. Mercier at the same time has communicated to me a copy of a dispatch relative to the same events, which has been addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys to the Ambassador of France at St. Petersburgh.

By the first of these documents we learn that the step taken by the Cabinet of Paris, with a view to exercising a moral influence upon His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has received the approbation and the concurrence of the Cabinets of Vienna and London, and that the Emperor of the French, appreciating the value of our traditional sympathy for Poland on the one hand and our ancient friendship for Russia on the other, would be happy to obtain the co-operation of the Government of the United States in this important question.

Having advised with the President, I am now able to communicate to you our views on this subject, for the information of M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

The American Government is deeply sensible of this proof of the friendship of the Emperor of the French in asking its cooperation upon a subject doubly important in its relation to order and to humanity. It has been no less favorably impressed with the sentiments which the Emperor Napoleon has expressed in so delicate a manner at St. Petersburg, and with the appeal which he has made to the noblest of human sympathies. The enlightened and humane character of the Emperor of Russia, which has recently shown itself in the liberation of so large a number of serfs in his domains, gives us the assurance that this appeal will be accepted, and that it will meet at St. Petersburg with all the good will compattible with the general well-being of the vast States which the Emperor of Russia governs with such wisdom and moderation.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding the very favorable reception which we are disposed to give to the suggestion of the Emperor of the French, the American Government finds an insurmountable difficulty in associating itself, by any active cooperation, with the Cabinets of Paris, London and Vienna, as it is requested.

Having founded our institutions upon the rights of men, the founders of our Republic have always been regarded as political reformers, and it soon became evident that the revolutionists of all countries counted upon the effective sympathy of the United States, if not upon their active assistance and protection. Our noble Constitution had hardly been established, when it became indispensable for the government of the United States to examine to what degree it was compatible with our security and well being to interfere in the political affairs of foreign States, whether by an alliance or any concerted action with foreign powers, or otherwise. An urgent appeal of this kind was addressed to us with regard to France. This appeal was sanctioned by and acquired new strength from the treaty of alliance and mutual defense which then existed, and without which, it must be confessed to the honor of France, our sovereignty and independence would not have been so promptly secured.

This appeal touched so profoundly the heart of the American people, that it was only the deference felt for the Father of his country, then at the apogee of his moral greatness, that compelled it to declare that, in view of the condition of the Republic, of the character of its constituent parts, and especially the nature of its exceptional Constitution, the American people must confine itself to advancing the cause of progress in the world by exercising at home a wise power of self-government, but keeping aloof from all foreign allegiance, intervention or interference.

It is true that Washington believed that a time would come when, our institutions being firmly consolidated, and working harmoniously, we might safely take part in the deliberations of foreign powers, to the general advantage of all nations. Since that time, many occasions have arisen for departing from a rule which, at the first glance might seem to be an inevitable cause of isolation. One was an invitation to join the Congress of the Spanish States of America, then just deliberated. Another was the urgent appeal of Hungary to aid in the recovery of her ancient and illustrious independence. Still another, the project to guarantee Cuba to Spain, conjointly with France and Great Britain. More recently the invitation to co-operate with Spain, France and Great Britain in Mexico; and later still, the proposition of some of the Spanish American States to establish an international council for the Republican States of this Continent. All these suggestions were, in succession, declined by our Government, and the decision was each time approved by the American people. Our policy of non-intervention, however rigorous and absolute it may appear to others, has thus become a traditional policy, which ought not to be abandoned, except upon urgent occasions of a manifest necessity. It would be still less wise to deviate from it when a local, though we hope a transitory insurrection, deprives our Government of the advice of one part of the American people, to which so grave a deviation from the established policy would be far from being indifferent.

The President does not doubt a moment that the Emperor Napoleon will see a proof of the deference for him and the French people, as well as a desire to cooperate for the maintenance of peace and the progress of humanity in Europe, in this fidelity to our traditional policy, the observance of which has contributed to our security, and, we hope, also to the interest of Humanity.

The *Europe* also publishes the substance of the reply of Prince Gortschakoff, which is addressed not to the Russian Minister in Washington, but to the American Embassador at Saint Petersburgh, in order thus to be at liberty to publish it at once in the official paper of St. Petersburgh.

"Prince Gortschakoff," the *Europe* says, "expresses, in the name of the Emperor, his august master, the satisfaction and the gratitude which the heart of his Majesty has felt, by seeing the Imperial policy and intentions so well appreciated by the American people. He refers, by the way, to revolutions, their doctrines, and the consequences which they bring inevitably in their train; and he expresses his wish for the pacification of the American Republic."

The Vermont Democratic State Convention.

THEY ENDORSE VALLANDIGHAM.

MONTPELIER, June 26.—The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a State ticket, and for the election of four delegates at large, to the next National Democratic Convention, was held here to-day.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

Governor—T. P. Redfield, Montpelier.
Lieut. Governor—E. A. Chapin, Rutland.
Treasurer—R. McK. Ormsby, Braeford.

The resolutions adopted were the same as those adopted at the recent Democratic Convention of Ohio, with the addition of one thanking Gov. Seymour, of New York, for his letter to the Albany meeting, denouncing the arrest of Vallandigham.

WE have noticed in several papers a paragraph stating that Senator Wilkinson had purchased the Mankato *Independent*. We beg leave to state that he is not *in any way* connected with said paper, and has nothing whatever to do with its management.—*Mankato Independent*.

THE crops in this section of the State are looking much better than we could expect, considering the dry weather we have had. A good refreshing rain is greatly needed, and would help vegetation amazingly.—*Ibid.*

—The stores in Pittsburgh are not opened now-a-days, the proprietors and clerks being engaged at work in the trenches.

DIED.

On the 28th inst., MARY S. LAMBERT, wife of the Hon. Henry A. Lambert, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this morning, Tuesday, the 30th, from the residence of the Hon. H. A. Lambert, on Cedar-st., opposite the Episcopal Church, at 10 o'clock. The members of the Societies of the Living Rosary and of St. Vincent de Paul, are particularly invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,
A Nurse Girl; apply at the residence of
F. DRISCOLL,
je30-1f corner of 10th and Canada-sts.

WANTED!
A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.
None but a competent person need apply to
W. S. COMBS,
BOOKSTORE,
In the
jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

FURNITURE AUCTION!
Fairchild & March sell new and second hand Furniture at auction, this morning, Tuesday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock, at their store, Rogers' Block, Third-st. Among the lot some good Carpets. je30-1t

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.
We will sell at auction, on Friday, the third day of July, at 10 A. M., a large lot of Groceries at our Auction Rooms, on Third street, second door from the Merchant-' Hotel.
H. E. BAKER & CO.,
je30 Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, corner Franklin and Pearl streets, one door from Luxemberg Hof, all the Furniture and Household Goods belonging to John Bettinger, also, one Cow, one set Carpenter's Tools, Harnesses, Buggy, a lot of Lumber, Cord-Wood, a set of Butcher's Tools, &c. Sale to commence Thursday, 2nd July 9 o'clock A. M.
je30-3t R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

BILL POSTING, &c.
MAXWELL & GRIFFIN, opposite Brown's Block, Third street, will post bills, announce meetings, auctions, and all matters usually attended to by "Town Criers," attend on parties, clean rooms and offices, and undertake jobs of whitewashing in different colors. je30-1t

HENRI ROCHAT'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Third-St., under Whitney's Photograph Gallery.
NEW GOODS.
I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have now got my store all fixed up, and that I have greatly increased my stock of
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware.
I have also a large stock of
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,
Assorted for all ages and for all kinds of eyes.
Convex Glasses, Concave Glasses, Periscope, Colored and Side Glasses; several kinds of Microscopes, Comptrollew's Loupes and other Magnifiers; Pocket Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Sand Glasses, and a fine lot of
BAROMETERS.
I am agent for
William's Sewing Machines,
Which I sell as low as $30.
All work done as it ought to be, which fact can be easily ascertained, as I have been in St. Paul for the last seven years.
HENRI ROCHAT,
Third street, under Whitney's
je26-1wd&w Photograph Gallery.

HATCH'S BATTALION!
RECRUITS WANTED.
$40 Bounty!
TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.
The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same
Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
je25-1f St. Paul.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A mutiny occurred among the soldiers at Camp Sprague near Rochester, in this State, on Monday last, growing out of the shooting of a volunteer belonging to the Eleventh heavy artillery by a militiaman who was standing guard. The Grays (artillery) and a company of cavalry were sent to Rochester to quell the disturbance; but during the night some of the rioters fired the barracks and quartermaster's stores, which, however, were saved from destruction by the vigilance of the guard.

—From Newbern, N. C., we learn that Jeff. Davis threatens Gov. Vance to lay that State waste if any attempt is made to take it out of the Confederacy. Great opposition is made to the liberal course of Gov. Vance and the Legislature, and fault found with the Supreme Court and the Raleigh *Standard* and other papers for their advocacy of the rights of the poor whites in their efforts to get out of the present scrape. Jeff. Davis has set aside the decision of the North Carolina Supreme Court, in liberating a conscript named Irwin, who had furnished a substitute. He claims and will receive the protection of the State. It is said that Gen. Foster could raise 75,000 troops for service in his department, had he the authority necessary to do so.

—The New York *Times* publishes extracts from a letter recently captured in a rebel mail bag in Louisians, written from a father to a son in the rebel army. The letter displays much religious feeling, and in this sentiment he finds his consolation for the evils he is compelled to endure from the war brought about by the Southern leaders, which he severely condemns. He says: "I am persuaded that this war is wrong and uncalled for, and no power has any right to force me into it against my judgment to remain neutral any more than it has a British or French subject. I cannot find a man who can give me a plausible reason for this dreadful war." He says the rebel Government are trying to get cotton everywhere to ship for Mexico, but declares that his is well hidden, and they should not have it for forty cents a pound in Confederate scrip. He adds: "The cup of despotism is nearly full to overflowing."

—The Copperheads are invited to read the following paragraph from the Richmond *Whig*:

> John A. Hannah, Presley A. Howard, and L. Dudley Nelson, arrested at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, for uttering treasonable language, arrived here yesterday and were placed in Castle Thunder to await trial.

To be consistent with themselves, that is consistent in the brazen inconsistency, the copperheads ought now to hold meetings applauditory to this vigorous "arbitrary policy," on the part of Jeff. Davis, in suppressing free speech for the Union.

—The old Shaksperian saying of "carrying the war into Africa," has been amended. It is now "carrying Africa into the war."

—General Pleasanton, the dashing cavalry officer who has ridden over Stuart's rebels, is described by a correspondent of the *Tribune* as follows: "Pleasanton is a keen-eyed, middle-sized man, on the bright side of forty, whose short, brown hair is prematurely tinged with grey. His face is pale and features sharply chiseled. He is polished and affable, and thoroughly a man of the world."

—General Gregg is described as follows: "He is a tall, handsome man, of two or three and thirty. His heavy blue eyes and regular features bear English characteristics. His wavy hair is light, and his beard large and sandy. Put him in peg-tops and a round hat, and he would typify the class of well drawn thoroughbreds seen frequently in the London *Punch*. He is fortunate in having good brigade commanders and good regiments.

—When Gen. McClellan was removed, last autumn, from the command of the Army of the Potomac, every "democratic" journal in the North, violently denounced the act, mentioning, as the peculiarly objectionable feature in the transaction, that he was removed while in front of the enemy. This, however, was not the fact; but *now* every organ and supporter of McClellan in the land, is crying aloud for Hooker's removal, who is actually in the immediate presence of the enemy, and has for weeks past been directly engaged in successfully baffling their movements.

—A Butler club has been formed in Wilmington, Del., to support the nomination of Gen. Butler for the Presidency in 1864.

—The New Albany (Indiana) *Ledger*, is informed that the government has determined to build two large firat class rams at that point.

—Out of 110 churches in Illinois one-eighth of the members have gone to the war. Out of 169 churches in Wisconsin, five ministers have gone as chaplains; 28 sons of ministers are in the ranks; 50 students of Beloit College; one in nine of all the church members are in the war. Out of forty-three churches heard from in Minnesota, one-seventh of the male members are in the army, among whom are eleven church officers and seven sons of ministers.

—The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writing of the cavalry fight at Aldie, says:

> A curious fact connected with the late cavalry fight I must not forget to relate before the recollection of the fight has died away. A couple of days after the fight Gen. Pleasanton's command made a requisition for *twenty grindstones* with which to *grind up their sabres*. This is a positive fact, and illustrates very pointedly the nature of the contest. Hand to-hand it was in earnest.

A Novel Scene—Chasing a Hippopotamus in Detroit River—Full Particulars of His Capture.

From the Detroit Free Press, 23d.

A very exciting as well as novel affair occurred about six miles down the river, on Monday afternoon, being no less than a veritable chase of a hippopotamus. It seems that in the transit of the circus now performing here from Buffalo to this city, it became necessary, on account of their excessive weight, to send the elephants and the hippopotamus on a propellor, and they were accordingly shipped on board the S. D. Caldwell. On Monday afternoon, as the steamer was nearing this port, a scene of great excitement occurred, which nearly resulted in the escape of the huge behemoth, or hippopotamus, belonging to G. C. Quick, Esq., and at present forming one of the attractions of G. F. Bailey's quadruple circus.

The huge beast was shipped from Buffalo on board the steamer S. D. Caldwell, and as it was impossible to get the immense cage on board, that was sent by land, while his Behemothship, accompanied by Ali, the Egyptian, his captor and keeper, proceeded by water to Detroit. During the voyage it was noticed that the animal continually looked wistfully towards the water, as though he would have given one of his eye-teeth (no trifle by the way) for a plunge into the depths of the lake and ramble about its unexplored bottom. No one supposed, however, that he would yield to his amphibious tastes, and so no extra watch was set upon him.

As the steamer neared the city, and when about three miles below the fort, and as Ali and everybody else were gazing landward, a crash and then a splash were heard from the side of the bow toward the American shore. Everybody rushed to the spot. The place where the Hippopotamus had been confined was empty. The truth became instantly apparent. The beast, no longer able to resist the temptation, had burst his bonds and plunged into the river, resolved on an aquatic excursion.

The owner, who was on board, looked the picture of despair. Forty thousand dollars, to say nothing of a large amount of prospective profits, had suddenly vamosed. As for Ali, the Egyptian keeper, he was nearly frantic. He tore his hair and prayed to his strange gods. In a few moments, however, the monstrous head of the huge beast appeared above the surface of the water. A general shout arose, and Ali was with difficulty prevented from jumping overboard in pursuit of his companion and beloved pet, while a boat was lowered, into which he jumped and rowed towards the beast, who swam about in an ecstasy of delight.

As the Egyptian commenced calling him by familiar names, and at the sound of his voice the monster stopped, looked around, and seemed to wait for the boat to near him, but just as it approached within reaching distance, the hippopotamus gave a plunge, and once more disappeared, leaving a whirlpool of seething water to mark the spot where he had gone down. Nothing was seen of him now for a long time, and they were about giving him up for lost, when he suddenly made his appearance about one hundred yards off, but nearer the shore than at first. Ali again rowed toward him, calling to him as before, but again the beast dodged him, and dived to the bottom of the river. Ali now made a large circuit with his boat, in hopes of taking him by surprise as he came up to breathe, but, as if aware of his intentions, the hippopotamus rose a long distance off, and looked at his master cunningly, and with an expression which seemed to say, "No you don't."

For a third time Ali started in pursuit, with a result similar to that which had attended his other efforts to recapture his pet. When he went down the third time Ali paused, evidently completely nonplussed, and seemingly overcome by grief and despair. In a second, however, he seized the oars and rowed towards the steamer. "Try de tog," he shouted, as he came alongside: "gib me de tog." A large black mastiff, which has been trained to sleep in the cage of the hippopotamus, and for whom he has for a long time evinced much affection, had been keeping up a continued howling from the time his companion had escaped, was now loosened, and he instantly plunged into the river, and swam after Ali as he moved off. In about a minute the hippopotamus again stuck his huge head out of the water, and, on seeing him, the dog gave a wild bark, and swam in his direction very rapidly, Ali accompanying him in the boat. At last the dog reached the monster, and, with a series of barks, commenced swimming round the animal, and finally struck out for the shore, the hippopotamus following.

The interest excited by this scene was intense, which continued to increase until the dog and hippotamus reached the American shore. Ali was not long after, and the animal was no sooner on *terra firma* than the Egyptian, armed with a small rawhide, which he had taken with him, jumped on the beach, and going to the animal, spoke a few words in the Egyptian tongue, gave him a few smart cuts over his ponderous rump with the rawhide and drove him, without further difficulty to a place of safety, where he was at once secured, and the proper means adopted to have him brought to this city, where he now is, in fine condition after his frolic beneath the waves.

A NUT FOR THE GERMANS.

REBEL PROPOSITIONS TO HANG THE DUTCH SOLDIERS.

From the Knoxville Register, June 12.

Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by the Federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of Northern soldiers to consist of Dutchmen. The plundering thieves captured by Forrest, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama, were immaculate Dutchmen. The national odor of Dutchmen, as distinctive of the race as that which, continually ascending to Heaven, has distended the nostrils of the negro, is as unmistakable as that peculiar to a pole-cat, an old pipe or lager-beer saloon. Crimes, thefts, and insults to the women of the South, invariably mark the course of these stinking bodies of animated *sour-krout*. Rosecrans, himself, is an unmixed Dutchman, an accursed race which has overrun the vast districts of the country of the Northwest. * * It happens that we entertain a greater degree of respect for an Etheopian in the ranks of the Northern armies than for an odoriferous Dutchman, who can have no possible interest in this revolution. * * * Why not hang every Dutchman captured? We will hereafter hang, or shoot or imprison for life all white men taken in command of negroes, and enslave the negroes themselves. This is nothing too harsh. No human being will assert the contrary. Why, then, should we not hang a Dutchman, who deserves infinitely less of our sympathy than Sambo? The live masses of beer, krbut, tobacco and rotten cheese, which on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowling through the South, should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hillsides of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. * * * Whenever a Dutch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South shall cease. * * * President Davis need not be specially consulted; and if an accident of this sort should occur to a plundering band like that captured by Forrest, we are not inclined to believe that our President would be greatly disgusted.

Rebel Evidence of the Worthlessness of Rebel Money.

When the rebel steamer Calypso was captured by the United States steamer Florida, while on her way from Nassau to a port in North Carolina, a rebel mail-bag was found on board, from which the following curious letters were taken:

A GEORGIA MERCHANT TO HIS PARTNERS.

NASSAU, June 6.—*Dear Brothers:* * * * If I am not mistaken some of the blockade-runners will lose a pile of money, as Confederate money is becoming at such a discount that they cannot get price enough on the goods to pay the difference of exchange, as all goods have to be paid in gold or sterling exchange, and all freights prepaid, and then take all chances of getting them through, besides paying duties on them at Charleston.

Some of the blockade men here think the next steamer from Dixie will bring bad news, and there will be a much greater discount on Confederate money—say seven or eight hundred dollars for one hundred in gold, and my opinion is it will soon be worthless. Yesterday I bought here (Nassau) five hundred dollars in Confederate money at *four cents on the dollar*, and some was sold here for even a greater discount. So you can see what the people here think of Dixie money, and, in fact, no one here will take it at any price for goods or for freight money; and if I had a million of gold dollars, I would not invest one dollar here and take the chances of getting through and take Confederate money.

If you have any Confederate money on hand when you receive this, get clear of it on the best terms you posstbly can, and in future do not take any more Confederate money, only at what you can sell it for gold, and turn it into gold as soon as you receive it. The best investment of Confederate money is good sterling exchange, the next is gold or silver, and the next is cotton, for, sooner or later, I am confident Confederate money will not be worth the paper it is made on, although I may be mistaken. * * *

Yours, truly, J. B. JAQUES.

Messrs. J. B. Jaques & Bro., Columbus, Ga.

This is the testimony of a rebel merchant, whose exodus from the South seems to have opened his eyes to the hopelessness of the rebellion. According to his statements, Confederate money is already at such a fearful discount that the English merchants of Nassau, favorable as they are to the rebels, refuse to have any thing to do with it; while, according to the following letter, Confederate bonds are still more unsavory in their nostrils:

A RICHMOND AGENT'S TESTIMONY.

NASSAU, June 3, 1863.

Wm. E. Simons, Richmond, Va.:

DEAR FRIEND— * * * I have not been able to find sale of the bonds, though there have been sales heretofore, but now no one seems ready to buy. I could sell at forty-five cents, but am not willing to sell at that figure. I have concluded to deposit them in a house here, to be disposed of at a fair price, and proceed myself to New York, as we talked of before my departure from Richmond. Until my return I shall not be able to make any shipment to you. [Probably intends to buy goods in New York.]

"The feeling here by residents seems to be in favor of the South, but I do not think it exists any further than dollars and cents are concerned. They are all making money out of the war, and do not care, in my opinion, how long it may last. As to England, herself, from what I can see and hear, she is in favor of the South, on account of the gallantry shown by Southern soldiers, and would be willing to recognize her, providing she would emancipate her slaves, which can never be done, Yours, very truly,

"HENRY WOODWARD,"

Mr. Henry Woodward proposes to visit New York, and Marshal Murray will probably keep an eye upon him.

The Rebel Raid in Indiana.

TOWNS PILLAGED AND BURNED—UNION MEN MURDERED.

A letter from New Albany, Indiana, 19th inst., gives the following particulars of the rebel raid last week into Indiana:

"A bold dash has been made into our State by a band of one hundred and fifty rebel guerrillas, under Hines, from Kentucky. They crossed the Ohio River on Thursday at Leavenworth, sixteen miles below New Albany, where the river was very shallow. They took a route through Crawford, Orange and Washington counties, and entered Yailine, Orange county, Indiana, where they demanded horses, victuals, &c. Upon the refusal of the citizens to supply these demands, the guerrillas burned the town, and carried away several citizens as prisoners. They also stole a number of horses, robbed the stores of such goods as they wanted, and departed. The horses they left were broken down and branded 'M. C.' At six o'clock on Thursday evening they arrived at Paoli, county seat of Orange county. Here they stole a number of horses, but did no damage to the town. They went to the house of Thos. Braxtan, who had a number of fine horses, and took all his horses, a number of mules, and carried Mr. Braxtan away as a prisoner. He was subsequently released. Dr. Dill was stopped upon the road near Paoli, his horse taken from him, and he made a prisoner. After doing what mischief they desired, the rebels left Paoli for Orleans, Orange county.

"By this time the whole county had been alarmed, and about 1 o'clock on Friday morning the Home Guards from Mitchell arrived at Orleans. Hearing that the rebels were near the town, the Home Guards pushed out to meet them. They encountred the rebels on the road between Orleans and Salem, three miles from Orleans, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which three of the Home Guards fought gallantly, but the rebels repulsed the little band, having superior arms. After the fight the rebels immediately commenced to retreat in the direction of Salem. On the road they met an old man mounted on a good horse. They demanded the horse, and the owner refusing to give him up, he was shot dead, and the horse taken without further ceremony.

"The Mitchell Home Guards soon rallied after the fight near Orleans, and started in pursuit of the rebels. Major Woodbury, with about one hundred home cavalry, came on from Leavenworth in pursuit, and after a long chase the rebels were overtaken and captured."

More "Arbitrary Arrests."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following gross exercise of arbitrary arrests by some of our soldiers:

When a large body of the prisoners taken in Mississippi by Gen. Grant were sent east to be exchanged, the guard having them in charge were, at several points, annoyed by butternuts, who were quite demonstrative in expressing their sympathy for the unfortunate Southern brethren. At Pittsburg a squad of the sympathizers made themselves particularly offensive. They agreed with the secesh as to the character of the war, and as to the objects for which it was being prosecuted by the United States Government. They declared it was an "abolition war"—"got up to free niggers"—"unconstitutional and unholy," &c., &c., and taunted the blue jackets with observations that they were "fighting for the nigger." The blue jackets became deeply incensed, and suddenly pitched into the butternuts, hustled four of them into the cars at the point of the bayonet, and took them along, treating with derision their vehement protestations that they were good citizens of Pennsylvania, and had never belonged to the Confederate army. Vain were the appeals of the Pittsburgh captives. They were told they need not try that old dodge. It was played out. And they were actually put into Fort Delaware, along with their southern brethren; and our informant says they were still in that sympathetic company when he left. As their names were not on the roll of prisoners, we suppose they may be able to obtain their discharge, and avoid transportation South, in the process of exchanging prisoners, and impressment into the rebel army. Taking it all in all, this is probably the heaviest case of practical joke of the war.

A Statement of the Case.

The Chambersburg (Pa.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:

"Four thousand horses were taken from the valley by the enemy. The mountains are teeming with horses sent away by the farmers for safety. As your correspondent was approaching the town a few days since, a false alarm had been created as to the approach of the rebels. The road was alive with fleeing negroes and horses.

"Prominent among the equestrians we noticed a 'rugged son of Pensylvania,' coatless, shoeless, and with a hat minus the crown, astride one of four mules which he was taking to a place of safety. Just then a horseman came gallopping up, reporting the rebels approaching from a different direction. He turned his mules to the left saying, *'my mind's all tore up,'* and dashed into the woods. His hat evidently was. I mention this incident to give an idea of the panic which seizes all."

The rugged son of Pensylvania stated the case as to that State, with a perfection not hitherto attained. He illustrates the illustrious Comonwealth. Her mind is all torn up. That's what's the matter.

—The enrolling officers in the Third ward of Chicago were attacked last Thursday, by a crowd of three or four hundred Irish—men, women and children. The Irish in that ward had refused to give their names, and the enrolling officers with a posse of police returned to make arrests. Two men had been arrested and handed over to the enrolling officers, who were taking them to a place of safe keeping, when they suddenly refused to go, and upon force being used the mob commenced the attack, which resulted in officer Carter being struck in the face with a brick and his skull fractured. He lies in a very precarious condition. The *Tribune* says that this ward is peopled with apt disciples of the Chicago *Times*. It is certain that they follow its teachings.

—A Mr. Tomlinson, member of the Connecticut Legislature, who possesses the Yankee passion for whittling, and indulges in that amusement to a great extent, received one day last week a bundle of shingles, by express, to be used as whittling material. Mr. Tomlinson duly distributed them among the whittling members of the House, who were delighted with the donation any very thankful to the unknown giver. The Hartford *Press* protests against any more such proceedings; "If a Yankee Legislature is to be provided with such luxuries, they will prolong the session till next spring."

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY
AND
Blank Book Manufactory.

The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,
AND TO ANY PATTERN,
LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Books Re-Bound

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,
MUSIC, &c., &c.,
Bound in Any Style Desired,
From the lowest priced work to the highest styl of the art.

STEAM
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of
HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.
We are prepared to Print all kinds of
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,
And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 99.]

AN ACT to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after the passage of this act, as he shall from time to time see fit, to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any State or Territory, or any portion of any State or Territory of the United States, designated as in insurrection against the lawful Government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided*, That such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water craft, and the furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any part of the goods or property received or collected by such agent or agents may be appropriated to public use on due appraisement and certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale within the loyal States, as the public interests may require; and all sales of such property shall be at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may require the special agents appointed under this act to give a bond, with such securities and in such amount as he shall deem necessary, and to require the increase of said amounts, and the strengthening of said security, as circumstances may demand; and he shall also cause a book or books of accounts to be kept, showing from whom such property was received, the cost of transportation, and proceeds of the sale thereof. And any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof, in the Court of Claims; and on proof to the satisfaction of said court of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds, after the deduction of any purchase money which may have been paid, together with the expense of transportation and sale of said property, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all property coming into any of the United States not declared in insurrection as aforesaid, from within any of the States declared in insurrection, through or by any other person than any agent duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or under a lawful clearance by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, shall be confiscated to the use of the Government of the United States. And the proceedings for the condemnation and sale of any such property shall be instituted and conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the mode prescribed by the eighty-ninth and ninetieth sections of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." And any agent or agents, person or persons, by or through whom such property shall come within the lines of the United States unlawfully, as aforesaid, shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. And the fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing under this act may be mitigated or remitted in the mode prescribed by the act of March three, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, or in such manner, in special cases, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the "Act to further provide for the collection of the revenue upon the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontier, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be so construed as to allow the temporary officers which have been or may be appointed at ports which have been or may be opened or established in States declared to be in insurrection by the proclamation of the President on the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the same compensation which by law is allowed to permanent officers of the same position, or the ordinary compensation of special agents, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor, or marine in the naval service of the United States upon the inland waters of the United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property, or cotton, sugar, rice, or tobacco, from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under his control, to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall give a receipt therefor; and in case he shall refuse or neglect so to do, he shall be tried by a court martial and shall be dismissed from the service, or, if an officer, reduced to the ranks, or suffer such other punishment as said court shall order, with the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to any lawful maratime prize by the naval forces of the United States.

Approved, March 12, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 63.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July twenty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every non-commissioned officer, private, or other person, who has been or shall hereafter be discharged from the army of the United States within two years from the date of their enlistment by reason of wounds received in battle, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as is granted or may be granted to the same classes of persons who are discharged after a service of two years; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 18.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to telegraph companies in the District of Columbia.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Independent Line of Telegraph corporation organized under the laws of New York, for the purpose and with the intention of constructing a line of telegraph from Portland, Maine, to Washington City, or any other corporation or company organized according to law to construct a line of telegraph, be permitted to use any of the highways, roads, streets, or grounds in the District of Columbia, in the extension and operation of their line to, in, and through the city of Washington, and other parts of the District: *Provided, however*, That the location and construction of any such line of telegraph within the said District shall not be carried into effect without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds first obtained as to the proper route and course of said line to be followed within the said District of Columbia: *and provided further*, That the use of said highways, streets, roads, and grounds hereby granted for telegraphic purposes shall not obstruct the use and convenient occupancy of said highways, streets, roads, and grounds for public or other purposes as the same are at present used. And all acts heretofore passed and now in force in the District of Columbia for the protection of telegraph poles, wires, and corporations, shall be extended to any such line of telegraph.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 19.]

A RESOLUTION to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the title to certain property in the city of Denver, Colorado Territory, for the purposes of the branch mint located in said place.

Whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in order to carry into effect an act entitled "An act to establish a branch mint at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado," approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, has purchased of Messrs. Clarke Gruber, and Company, the pre-emptors and occupants thereof, certain city lots in said town of Denver, together with all the valuable improvements thereon; and whereas the said Clarke, Gruber, and Company have not and cannot at an early day perfect their title to said lots by entry of the same at the district land office, for the sole reason that no such office is yet established in said district; and whereas it is highly important for the interests of the Government to obtain at an early day the use and possession of said property to establish and open said mint: Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from said Clarke, Gruber, and Company such relinquishments and conveyances of their right or claim to said lots and property as he, the said Secretary, shall deem sufficient for the extinguishment of any claim, right or title which the said Clarke, Gruber, and Company may or can have thereto. And said lots and property shall thereafter be reserved from public sale, preemption, or homestead settlement, and shall remain the property of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA,
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. je19-3m

COOLEY, CARVER & CO
(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.
Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of
LIQUORS AND SEGARS
Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.
The People are perceiving that
Glowing Representations are not Merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.
There are over 85,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.
It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.
The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.
☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜
All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. PROAL'S,
SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
An assortment of Gum Goods, such as
Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,
ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.
Corner Third and Robert-Sts.
January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18-tf

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
MRS. J. B. LYGO,
Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.
COUNTRY MILLINERS
Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of
Seasonable & Fashionable Goods
And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

CLOTHING.
WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Money Will be Saved
BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.
Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

MORE NEW
MILLINERY.
I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of
FASHIONABLE
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.
MISS E. WASS,
my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

E. W. EDDY,
General Grocer
AND DEALER IN
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,
Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas,
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,
FREE OF CHARGE.
je27-d1y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
To those Wishing Carpets.
I will sell out my large and superior assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
FOR 15 DAYS.
The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.
THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.
My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in
INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.
JOSEPH BUGBEE,
Third street, below Post Office.
je10 St. Paul.

GO TO BLUM'S
For every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
All Varieties of Gent's Goods,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up.
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.
REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF
BLUM,
Third street.
je11-tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising IN THE DAILY PRESS.

Space.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McCABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts.

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York.

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having resumed his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street, Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches.

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap25-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOTGUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.

my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1512, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar1tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ½ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
St. Paul.

je26-1m*

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office: Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

F. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.

[je19-1 jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $55 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. HANCOCK, Agent,
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan6 d&wly

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by late State authorities.

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by

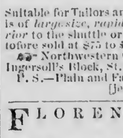
je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

FAIRBANK'S



STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dwly

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Only one first-class Upholsterer. Good wages, prompt pay, and no humbug. Apply to

je28-1w WYLIE & CO.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions,* &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d1w6m St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, · · ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

mr7-d&wly

POLLOCK,

DONALDSON AND

OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,

COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.

je5-d&w

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, St. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street, je24-tf

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

my26-tf ST. PAUL, MIN.

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. TO YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT,

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

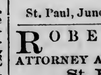
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. PAUL, For ——

Jan1-d1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [mr28-1m*

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,

my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

BROAD ACRES!

160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with wood *and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

05-d tw&wly

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.

For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.

For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1¼ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, Golden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.

jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE Liquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 5,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.

my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sib

THE CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—There was an adjourned meeting of the School Board held last evening. Mayor Warren in the chair. *Present:* Inspectors Robertson, Mattocks, Paine, Brisbine, Ramaley, Peckham, Combs, King, Ward, McNamee, Kelley and Nicols.

SALARY OF PRINCIPAL.

The salary of the Principal was fixed at $700 per annum. Last year it was $600.

THE TEACHERS NEXT YEAR.

The present corps of Teachers were appointed for the ensuing year, with the following changes: *Upper Primary Department, Jefferson Division*—Miss Noble *vice* Miss Williams. Miss Kelley to be an assistant Teacher.

Adams School—Miss Irvine to be an assistant Teacher.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS, ETC.

The committee on Schools presented a report recommending—

1. That the rule requiring a charge of $4 per quarter for tuition of scholars who are non-residents be rigidly enforced.

2. That the Spensorian System of writing be adopted.

3. That Principals be paid $600 for the first years teaching, and $700 thereafter.

The recommendations were adopted.

PRIZES FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Quite a lengthy debate ensued on the matter of granting prizes for scholarship, deportment, and attendance. It had been the intention of the Board to grant a gold medal to the best scholar in the city. This was found to create a dispute between the schools as to which had the best scholar, Jefferson and Washington school each having a pet scholar, whose record was about even, and as the mode of keeping the record is unlike in the two schools, a dispute would inevitably arise as to which is really the best. The Board then passed a resolution granting one first-class prize (gold medal) worth $6, and two second-class prizes (silver medals), worth $3 each, to each school, to be given to the best, second best and third-best scholar in the same.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

Inspector Paine, from the Committee on Buildings, submitted a report on the location and erection of the new school building for the Washington Division. They have purchased lots 1, 2, 3 & 4, of block 9, Hart's addition, for $3,500. Proposals for erecting the building—which is to be a beautiful structure of stone—have been made as follows:

R. H. Fitz	$12,945
Grindell & Madden	12,620
L. M. Knight	12,785
Pickering & Judson	10,495
A. D. Davidson	9,974
Leonard & Sheire	9,875
C. B. Shanley	9,840
Donovan & Reardon	9,692

The last named bidders were awarded the contract, which obliges them to have the building completed by the first day of December next

MORE LOTS PURCHASED.

Inspector Nicols, of the 4th Ward, reported that the committee on Property had purchased four lots in the 4th Ward, near A Vanec Brown's Block, for a school house site, at $150 each. It was considered a good bargain, and though not now needed for a building, would enhance in value greatly ere it will be used.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Considerable business of minor importance was transacted, which, owing to the late hour at which the Board adjourned, we cannot give in detail.

The Board then adjourned until the first Monday in September.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, a half-breed girl named Rose Lefevre, well known as a low prostitute, was drowned in the river just above the Bridge. It is not certain whether she designed to drown herself, or whether she met her death by accident. The circumstances are as follows: Rose has been consorting for some time with a negro named Carroll, who says he is married to her. On Sunday morning she went to the shanty of old George, the rag-picker, on the Levee, just above the Bridge, and remained with him all day. Her husband came there during the day, and proposed to old George to buy the shanty, which he agreed to sell for $10. The couple remained with him all night, and yesterday morning Carroll started off ostensibly to procure the money to purchase the shanty.

George then commenced packing up his rags to leave the place. Rose took out the windows, he says, and went down to the bank of the river to wash them. He thought nothing of her absence until two little girls, who were playing near by, came in and told him that Rose was drowned. They say that while washing the windows she broke two of the panes, when she at once walked out in the river to where it was over her depth, and floated off down stream. A gentleman who saw the occurrence from a window above, gives the same account of it. She seemed to struggle against the current as though endeavoring to get out, and was heard to call for help two or three times. After sinking twice and re-appearing again, she finally sank near the pier of the bridge, not more than six feet from shore.

The probability is that she was drunk at the time, as she has not been known to be sober, (except when in jail,) for several years. She was a regular attendant at the Police Court, being generally arrested once a week for disorderly conduct. About ten years ago she lived at Traverse des Sioux. She was then about fifteen years of age, and married to a Frenchman named Lefevre. She had a brother who was sent away with the last batch of Sioux Indians, to the Missouri, a few weeks ago.

CAPT. A. R. KIEFER.—We were gratified last evening at receiving a call from our old friend Captain Andrew R. Kiefer, of the 2d Minnesota. Capt. K. has been in the city several days, but we had not the pleasure of meeting him before. He looks well, and seems to stand soldiering first-rate. He informs us that his company are doing well, and stand on the sanitary list as good as any. Most of them are veteran soldiers, and war is no new business for them. Capt Kiefer is well known in St. Paul, having held one or more public offices here. He is one of the few officers who have served well and truly in the position they first entered the war, without promotion or even due praise. He is now enjoying the first furlough he has had.

Capt. Kiefer says the boys of Co. D are all well. Capt. John Moulton and Lieutenants Trimble and Lobdell are getting along "bully." Company D holds its own as well as usual.

POLICE COURT.—More than the usual number of drunks and disorderlies made their appearance at the police court yesterday. Sunday was prolific of whisky and Monday was devoted to repentance.

Ed. O'Brien was fined $3 for drunkeness.

Michael McCue was sent to jail in default of paying $5.

Nelson Olesan and J. R. Roxwell paid $3 each and John Denley $5 for the privilege of a high old time.

James and George Downs had a bit of a row at the Minnesota House, for which James paid $10 and George $5.

Frederick Zahns has been engaged in the unholy calling of selling lager without a license, and was fined $10.

John Penedrgast was charged $5 for being intoxicated in a disorderly manner.

AMENDE.—Mr. Charles Coulter takes exception to our report of the case in which he was defendant, under an indictment for making fraudulent returns of the cattle slaughtered in his market, on the ground that it contained certain mis-statements of facts, tending to prejudice him in advance of a judicial decision. Mr. Coulter denies the statement "that he had made no returns until an action was commenced;" and also denies that he preferred to trust to a legal quibble rather than proceed to trial, asserting that he was anxious for a trial on the merits of the case. The suit for perjury has been dropped, and Mr. Coulter is now being prosecuted by civil action.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The Annual Examination of the Public Schools begins to-day, at Adams School, at nine o'clock in the morning. The following is the programme for to-day:

MORNING.

Alphabetical Department, (Miss Bray,) from 9 A. M., to 9:30—30 minutes.

Second Primary, (Miss Morrow,) from 9:30 to 10:10—40 minutes.

First Primary, (Miss Eggleston,) from 10:10 to 11—50 minutes.

Intermediate, (Mrs. Gates,) 11 to 11—60 min.

AFTERNOON.

Grammar School, from 2 P. M., to 3:30—90 minutes.

Intermediate Department, from 3:30 to 3:50—20 minutes.

Grammar School, from 3:50 to 5—70 minutes.

To-morrow Jefferson School will be examined, and on Thursday Washington School.

There will be no school on Friday, in order to allow time to prepare for the celebration on the Fourth.

☞ Will teachers please have duplicate lists of their Roll of Honor made out for the reporters?—☜

THE WAY IT LOOKS ABROAD.—The La Crosse *Democrat* copies our account of the burial of the little boy recently drowned, prefaced with some very natural comments. We should be glad to have the name of the person who refused to allow the mother the privilege of riding to the grave, and when importuned, consented on condition that she should ride on the coffin. These inhuman and brutal wretches, must of course belong to the offscouring and scum of the earth, but they should be known, so that decent people need not in any way or manner give them employment, and we would feel obliged to any one of those who witnessed their barbarity, if they would inform us who they are.

Here what the *Democrat* says:

CHRISTIANITY IN ST. PAUL.—What a pleasant city St. Paul must be. Day after day the papers give accounts of murders and robberies, rows and burglaries. At times a slice of crim. com. adds to the variety. The last coat of paint to the pleasant picture is an itemized account in the Daily *Press* of the Christian style of burial in that city. A poor woman lost her husband a few days since —then a babe. Now her only boy is drowned, and here is the generous sympathy tende ed the stricken and forlorn.

WEAK LUNGS, and how to make them Strong; or, Diseases of the Organs and Chest, with their home treatment by the Movement Cure. By Dio Lewis, M. D., author of "The New Gymnastics." One volume, 12mo., profusely illustrated. Price $1.25. Boston, Tickenor & Fields.

This work contains a discussion of the causes of consumption. The causes considered are improper food and drinks, improper dress, and drugs. The larger part of the book is devoted to the treatment of Weak Lungs.

The folly of the "Beef and Bourbon" policy is exhibited, and a clear and practical exposition of the uses to be made of Air, Sunshine, Bathing, and Exercise, is given. The work in great part is devoted to the last mentioned point. The book contains a large number of cuts, illustrating those exercises which can be used at home, by persons of all ages and both sexes, and which contains much that is fascinating and at the same time especially adapted to the development of those muscles whose weakness permits that distortion of the shoulders which leads to diseases of the chest organs. The book is profusely and handsomely illustrated.

All persons having weak lungs should buy this book.

THE ELECTION TO-NIGHT.—The election of officers in the 32d Regiment, M. S. M., comes off to-night at Armory Hall. It promises to be quite a close contest. The race for the Colonelcy will not, however, be quite so exciting as if it had come off last week, as since then one candidate has withdrawn, leaving only twenty-nine in the field. We will not mention the names of the prominent candidates, not having room in our column for all of them, and not wishing to make any invidious distinction by mentioning a part of them only.

ACCIDENT—A little son of Mrs. Lightbourne, residing on Fort street, was badly injured by falling into the cellar of the old Winslow House yesterday. He was cut severely on the head and arm. Dr. Brisbine was called to dress his wounds. He thinks the little fellow will recover. The boy was about five or six years old. His father is serving in Capt. Gilfillan's Company, 7th regiment.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the City Council Room. The Board is composed of the senior Alderman of each Ward.

We suppose the question, "Have we a Health Officer," and if so—"Who is he?" will be settled at this meeting.

HATCH'S BATTALION.—We understand that Capt. Chamblin is getting along finely with his cavalry company for Hatch's Battalion. He has 26 names on his roll. Capt. Chamblin has received a commission to recruit this company, and is the only one, we believe, holding such authority in the city.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. Cleves, who keeps the hotel at Manomin, was found drowned in a ditch near Rice Creek a day or two since. He had been missed from home for a couple of days, and as he was known to have considerable money with him, it was feared that he had been foully dealt with. On search being made, his body was found as above stated.

I. O. O. F.—There will be an important meeting of St. Paul Lodge No. 2 held this evening, for the election of officers, &c. A full attendance is requested.

THE business transacted at the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday was of no importance, except to the parties in the suits.

CONTRABAND ROW.—A wooden legged nigger, named Jim, was severely beaten on Sunday night, by some other darkies, at the La Belle Saloon on Bench street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

MEETING OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There will be a meeting of the Fire Department held this evening at the house of Pioneer Hook and Ladder, No. 1, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Per order B. RODECK,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVE., June 29.

The subscription to the 5-20 loan has exceeded all expectation. Yesterday $50,000 were taken by Thomson Brothers, agents in this city.

To-day, it will be remembered, is the last day on which subscriptions can be made.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, June 29.

The accounts from the country indicate much better prospects for the crops generally. Within the past three days refreshing rains have fallen in all directions, and some of the crops will yield pretty well.

Wheat was quiet to-day, and sales made show no alteration in the market. We are without our usual Eastern advices as to the markets abroad. The figures prevalent here to-day were 93@97c for No. 1.

Oats are in demand at 45c, but not so firm as last week, as the accounts from the growing crops are favorable.

Other grains unchanged.

Butter is quite stiff at 12½c.

Eggs firm and more scarce at 11@12½c.

Flour shows an advance of 25c per brl.

Potatoes (old) in request at 30c.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The river was reported as having raised an inch yesterday, the rise coming over the Falls. A fact escaped our attention the other day, when speaking of the unprecedented low water. We had a season in 1855 similar to the present. There was no June freshet that year, but we had a September freshet, and high water all the fall. If we have that this season, it will compensate us for our low water now, in a measure.

☞ The Chippewa Falls arrived at four o'clock, P. M., yesterday, with quite a load of passengers. She soon headed for down stream again.

☞ The Frank Sigel makes tri-weekly trips from here to the Rapids now. She left yesterday forenoon, and will be in again to-night. The manifest of her last trip down will be found below.

☞ The Ariel failed to come to time yesterday.

☞ The Flora was reported aground at Robinson's bar yesterday.

RECEIPTS.

Per Frank Sigel—Temple & Beaupre, 500 sks wheat; 346 do, C A Upham.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

MONDAY, June 29.

MERCHANTS.

Albert Killburn, Hastings; H H Cutter, Anoka; J H Ingams, Iowa City; R Banks, Abercrombie; Miss Abbott, Minneapolis; Annie Cutter, Anoka; Felix A Baser, Abercrombie; Wm Haskell, St Paul; J H Reaney, Tamarack; J H Colbath, City; Henry Flemming, Chicago; H Hastell and lady, Milwaukee; V Clark and lady, St Louis; Miss Ingraham, do; W W Britton, St Paul; N Allen, Hastings; D Ferry, do; L P Stewart, New Grenada; A H Jones, Washington; Chas Lucas Jr, Toledo, Ohio; H S King, Minneapolis; E Farnham, Belle Plaine; F M Stowell, Anoka; Robert Stone and lady, Fulton; D Patterson, Bangor; Thos F Quinn, U S Army; A J Cady, New York; Dr Massey, do; O B King, Minneapolis; Mrs J D Walker, do; J B Ames, Kakakin, Ill; N H Sanders, Clearmont; R Lovell, Hastings; W S Dutton, New Haven, Conn; Miss M E Philips, New York City; John Neilson, Philadelphia; James Anderson, Green Bay; Geo Fronderack, City; Hiram Wilson, Parrilmit; Ansyl Wilson, Painesville, Ohio; Mrs Ackley and child, do; Mrs T B Hunt, Shakopee; R Cornforth, Rochester; C A Warner, Chaska; S D How, Shakopee; John McMullen, do; C L Sly, Belle Plaine; Jno McMullen, Shakopee; Edward Marion, Fort Garry.

INTERNATIONAL.

E W Grovener, Chicago; E L Bostwick, Milwaukee; W Pratt, do; E S Walton, St Louis; Z M Curtsinger, Rock Island; Dr. Henry Isham and lady, St Louis; B B Hopkins, Milwaukee; Wm H Kinne, do; Logan Hunton, wife and son, St Louis; Francis Skiddy and lady, N. Y; Mrs C P Fischer and daughter, do; Miss F St John, do; Miss R Skiddy, do; Geo S March, Chicago; Mis E March, do; D Benson, Jr, Stillwater; R Schuslenberg, St Louis; William Cochrane, River's F. S. Ludow, wife and family, St. Louis; Wm. Rhodes, Sec. LaCrosse Packet Co.; A. W. Hall, Chippewa Falls; Chas Thompson, St. Paul; C. B. Henderson and wife and two children and servant, Marshal House; J. W. Henderson, Detroit; C. A. Osgood & wife, Chicago; L. S. Bartlett & lady, Hastings; P. Hoffman, New York City; Geo. A. Dettrick & wife, Cincinnati; A. B. Dettrick, Davenport; H Mann & wife, Cooperstown, N. Y.; F. R. E. Cornell, Minneapolis; J. B. Fiske, Boston; F. Steele, Fort Snelling; A. B. Smith, Kenosha, Wis.; Z. G. Simman, do.; O. H. Wood, do.; F. W. Ludlow and family, St. Louis.

Another Cavalry Expedition.

MEMPHIS, June 24—via CAIRO, June 26, 1863.—Col. Mizner has just returned from an extensive cavalry expedition south, from LaGrange, Tenn. He reports as follows: He broke up the command under Gen. George, at Panola; destroyed the railroad bridge at the Yocokaway and the trestle-work just beyond, and a portion of the road from there north.

He then crossed the Tallahatchie, coming north, and pursued Chalmers beyond Caldwater, on the Helena road. He made for the Tallahatchie to cross, and at the mouth of the Coldwater he killed fifteen or twenty of Chalmers' men and took forty prisoners. He paroled all the sick at Panola, brought away and destroyed all the army supplies, work-shops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c., &c

He passed within three miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying an immense amount of forage and subsistance, took from six to eight hundred horses and mules, and five hundred head of cattle. He sent detachments north and northeast from Panola, to destroy or bring away all subsistance, forage, horses, mules, &c. He passed through five counties, travelled 200 miles, and crossed three streams.

Chalmers had with him Stokes', Slemmer's and Blythe's men, 900, with three pieces of artillery. The remainder of his force, 900, fled south via Carleston, under Gen. George.

He destroyed all the ferries at Panola, and Coldwater, and lost one man killed and five wounded.

The Pennsylvania Invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—I learn that the rebels are now within thirty miles of Harrisburg. There is not much alarm among the residents, as that city cannot be taken, although great damage can be done in the valley. There are no rebels on the Upper Potomac, this side of Harper's Ferry, and every thing in the vicinity is reported to be going on satisfactorily.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—Gov. Curtin has received information that the rebels occupied Gettysburg to-day with ten regiments of infantry, and with cavalry and artillery.

The operator at Gettysburg, while sending the dispatch to Gen. Couch, was forced to leave before finishing it to avoid capture.

It is believed that this force intends to strike the Northern Central Railroad, either at Hanover Junction or York, thirty miles distant.

The Governor has also received information that the rebels hold all the passes of South Mountain.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—The Governor will, by the authority of the War Department, issue a proclamation which will be published to-morrow, calling for 50,000 militia for the defence of the State, to serve for three months.

The appointments for the different counties will also be indicated. Gen. W. F. Smith has been assigned to the defenses of the Susquehanna.

What the Rebels Expected to do With the Atlanta.

It is stated in a private letter received here from an officer of the Weehawken that the Atlanta cost one million of dollars, was supplied for a long cruise, of the success of which in raising the blockade all along the coast, including the recapture of Port Royal, Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the destruction of the Navy yard, the most extravagant anticipations had been entertained by the rebels. The Atlanta bore the new rebel flag, which, under the law of the rebel Congress, was not to be displayed till the first rebel vessel to strike the new banner of treason to the Stars and Stripes. The writer adds: 'If we were stronger than the Atlanta I think it likely we were more humane also, for we were as kind to her officers as to brothers. One of them said to the Captain of the Oleander tug, that brought the captured prisoners to Port Royal—'You use us better than we should have used you. We should have put all you officers in double irons.'

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—The only boats running on the upper Mississippi river, are the boats of the Davidson's La Crosse Line, Passengers, beware of statements made by agents of competeing Lines, stating that the Chippewa Falls of the Davidson Line connects with the Prairie du Chien and Dunleith boats, for such statements are false. Tickets via LaCrosse only, are good on this Line.

C. L. WOOD, Ticket Agent.

HO, FOR COMO!—J. C. Burbank & Co., will run an omnibus to Lake Como three times a week during the hot weather, leaving the American House at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, and the International at seven P. M. Fare for the round trip, fifty cents. They will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. je28-1w

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.—All persons desirous of cutting PINE TIMBER ON SCHOOL LANDS, the ensuing season, will please designate immediately the section, town and range, on which they wish a permit, that a minimum price for thousand feet may be established preparatory to a public sale.

St. Paul, June 22d, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,
je23-d&w1w State Land Commissioner.

THE LAST CHANCE.

THE Messrs. Elfelt will close out all their large stock of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Shawls and Cloaks and Gents' wear, at cost, commencing to-morrow morning.

St. Paul, June 28, 1863. 1w

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third-st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maldies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassua St. New York.

may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL,

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

Where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &C., &C.

New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y **R. O. STRONG.**

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

NOTICE.

The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order,

CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.

☞ Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-td

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter.
Catawba Brandy,
Weeks's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my10 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the sum of nine hundred and four dollars and forty-six cents ($904.46), which amount is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon that certain indenture of mortgage, which bears date November 11th, A. D. 1856, and was duly executed, acknowledged and delivered by Truman M. Smith, and Mary S. B. Smith, his wife, of the county of Ramsey, and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, to Sherman Smith, of Ridgefield, in the county of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, his heirs and assigns, to secure the payment of six hundred and eighty dollars ($680.00), and interest thereon, and was duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Ramsey County, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, as a mortgage, on pages 127, 128 and 129, in book H, of mortgages, at five of the clock in the afternoon, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1856; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been had for the recovery of said mortgage debt, or any part of the same;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the full power of sale which is in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises and real estate described in and covered by said mortgage, as follows, to wit: Lot four (4) of block thirteen (13) in Warren & Winslow's Addition to Saint Paul, [sic] said Ramsey County, according to the plat thereof, duly recorded in said Registry of Deeds in said Ramsey County, in which county said real estate is situated, with the appurtenances thereof, be sold at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in Saint Paul aforesaid, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the first day of August, A. D. 1863, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, to pay the said debt, and costs and interest by law allowed.

Dated Saint Paul, Minnesota, June 16th, 1863.

SHERMAN SMITH, Mortgagee.
W. D. STOREY, Attorney for Mortgagee.
tu je16-7w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Abel Willoughby *against* Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Collins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix, and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, together with an amendment thereto, or further judgment in said action, duly made by said court, and bearing date on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, Sheriff of said County of Ramsey, appointed by said Court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty-six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts Street, and one hundred feet on Fourth Street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers. Also, all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Dakota and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The west half of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, and the south-west quarter of the north east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, all in township number one hundred and fourteen, north of range number nineteen west, containing in all 320 acres of land according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, A. D. 1863.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. BIGELOW, Plff's Atty. tu je23-fd

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles L. Willes and Anna Maria Willes, his wife, to Asa Palmer, on the 25th day of October, 1855, to secure the payment of the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars, and the interest thereon, according to the terms of the promissory note of said Charles L. Willes, in said mortgage described; by which mortgage the said Charles L. Willes and wife conveyed to said Palmer and his heirs and assigns, the following described premises, to wit: Being the easterly twenty feet off of lot number seven (7), in block number sixteen (16), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of Saint Paul, in the County of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, said parcel of land fronting twenty (20) feet on St. Anthony, (now Third) street, in said city of St. Paul, and running back by parallel lines, ninety-eight (98) feet, and which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Ramsey County, on the 25th day of October, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M. in book "E" of mortgages, pages 557 and 558; and, whereas, said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, were on the 23d day of November, 1860, by assignment in writing, duly executed and delivered, assigned and transferred by the said Asa Palmer to Moses Gleeson, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of said Ramsey County, on the 26th day of November, 1860, in book "B" of Assignments, page 42: And, whereas, said mortgage and the said debt thereby secured, were, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1862, by assignment in writing, duly assigned, transferred and set over, by said Moses Gleeson to David B. Herriman, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of said Ramsey County, on the 25th day of June, 1863, in book "B" of Assignments, pages 358 and 359:

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand seven hundred and forty-one and 42-100 dollars:

And no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted, to recover said mortgage debt or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described; will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt and the costs and expenses of sale.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, 1863.

DAVID B. HERRIMAN, Assignee.
HOEL, LUND & GAUSHA, Attorneys for Assignee. tu je23-7w

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{ United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process. }

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber

...INT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1863. NUMBER 154.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY JULY 1.

THE SITUATION—PROBABLE REASON OF HOOKER'S REMOVAL.

The supercedure of Gen. Hooker, in the command of the Army of the Potomac, will take the country by surprise; and is in fact one of the most alarming features of the intelligence this morning. That "Hooker was relieved at his own request," is, of course, the mild official way of stating that he had been requested to resign. His resignation is either an admission on his own part, that he has been out-generaled by Lee, or more probably expresses the dissatisfaction of the government with his preliminary movements. They disapprove of his plans, and he resigns. We trust that his removal has no further significance than a disagreement with the authorities.

How such a disagreement might arise, without any actual failure of generalship, we may readily infer from what seems to be the present relative positions of our army and that of Lee.

Where our army is, may be inferred chiefly from the theatre of the rebel operations; and as these extend over the whole region west and south of the Potomac, and east of the Potomac, over much of the country south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railrord, and as they hold, and are crossing with small bodies of cavalry, at all the lower fords of that river, it would seem that Hooker has massed his whole army between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and South Mountain—a range of hills stretching in front of the Shenandoah valley from Harper's Ferry to the Pennsylvania border. It was Hooker's purpose evidently to get in front of Lee, and by menacing his main body, compel him to draw in the forces operating on his flanks, or if he persisted in dividing his forces, to fall upon his disjointed army, and whip him in detail.

But this plan necessarily left the whole country between him and Washington, and the communications between Washington and Baltimore, exposed to cavalry raids of the enemy, while if Lee chose he might throw his whole army between Hooker and Washington, which would be however, a very hazardous proceeding for Lee.

It is probable that Hooker's strategy was considered too bold and hazardous by the authorities at Washington, who did not wish to risk the safety of the Capital on the chances of a single battle.

The enemy are moving with heavy forces in Pennsylvania towards the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad in the direction of Baltimore thus by a flank movement on our right getting in the rear of the Army of the Potomac while on our left, which we are supposing to rest on the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad, the rebels are getting with their cavalry between us and Washington and Baltimore, where they can strike at our communications with those places and between them.

That seems to be the situation up to the date of our afternoon dispatches of the 28th. It would seem as if, by a rapid movement of our army the fragmentary forces of the enemy in our rear, might be isolated and cut up in detail. But as we have not yet been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, we are content to leave its future operations in the hands of Gen. Meade.

P. S. Since the above was written the report comes that Lee has massed his army, in expectation of an attack by our forces *between Shippensburg and Chambersburg, in the Cumberland Valley.*

This is hardly credible, but if true, it would seem to the unmilitary observer hardly possible to have selected a battle field more favorable for our army or more perilous to the rebels. We sincerely hope it may be true.

THE NEW GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

We presume the President has the best possible reasons for selecting General Meade to succeed Gen. Hooker in the command of the Army of the Potomac, and though his qualifications for so responsible a position are but little known to the public, we may perhaps draw a favorable augury for his success, from the remarkable fact that he has not been the favorite candidate of any political party, and that his advent has not been demanded and heralded by the trumpeters of any faction, or his merits applauded in advance of his performance. Major General George B. Meade was born of American parents, in Spain, in 1816, and is now therefore 47 years of age. He entered the Military Academy at West Point from the District of Columbia, graduated there in 1839; was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the 3d artillery; was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers in 1842; was brevetted First Lieutenant in 1846 for gallantry at Monterey; became 1st Lieutenant in 1851, Captain in 1856, Major in June, 1861, and Brigadier General of Volunteers in August, 1861. He commanded a brigade in McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves in the Army of the Potomac until September, 1862, when he took command of a division in Reynolds' corps. On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac by Burnside, we believe Meade was placed in command of a corps, which led the attack upon the heights of Fredericksburg. His corps also did gallant service under Hooker at the battle of Chancellorville, when it was again in the front of the fight. And that is all we know about him. If his antecedents are not particularly brilliant, and his name is not popular, it is best to presume that the President was well assured of his entire fitness to take the command of the Army of the Potomac at this critical time. We may perhaps say here without impropriety that we learned some days ago, on good authority, that the Government, in the event of Hooker's failure, had already determined upon Meade or Sedgewick as his successor.

THE CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Central Committee, which meets to-day, will have important duties to perform. Not the least among these will be the determination of the basis upon which the State Convention shall be called, and the character of the call.

While all good men would regret to see any action taken which would even temporarily set aside or disorganize the Republican party of the State, for it is undeniably the only party upon which the nation can rely in all emergencies, and whose patriotism is not bounded by *ifs* and *buts*, it will, at the same time, be proper for the committee to consider what steps should be taken by them to secure the hearty co-operation of that numerous body of truly loyal men who are found outside the organization of our party.

There is at present before a loyal and patriotic Democrat but one of two courses,—either to act with the Republican party, or follow the lead of the Copperhead faction of his own party. The first course is, from many causes—old associations, prejudices, and habits of thought—a repugnant one; the latter a most dangerous one; for the loyal masses of the Democratic party are certain to become the pliable instruments of that small but earnest, intent, and indefatigable faction who are bent upon the destruction of the Government and the recognition of the South. Hence we have seen a faction miserably small at first, and hateful, from their principles, steadily growing in number and influence, and gradually acquiring the control of the entire party. We may expect that despite the noble utterances of men, like Mr. Rice, the platform of their party will this year be but a rehash and repetition of that of last year.

We trust, therefore, that the Republican State Committee will, in most cordial terms, invite the co-operation of all those who, while yet Democrats, abominate the dominant Copperhead faction, and would be glad to find some means of becoming freed from their control, not inconsistent with their pride of opinion and national feelings.

There is another matter which should occupy somewhat the consideration of the Committee.

In the early days of the State, when population moved with great rapidity over new regions, so that the country which one year was a wilderness, contained in the next its thousands of inhabitans, a custom grew up in the Democratic party, and was copied by the Republicans, of giving to every county of the State, settled or unsettled, a share of representation in the State Conventions.

This practice became the prolific parent of fraud, particularly in the Democratic Conventions. We recollect one Democratic Convention, in which every unorganized county in the State was represented by *lawyers of St. Paul*, who had, in most cases, never laid eyes on the regions of country for which they stood sponsors, but were the undelegated delegates of non-existent constituencies—representing, not populations, but municipal divisions of unsettled territory. We are sorry to say that even in Republican Conventions this custom has in a measure given rise to similar frauds. In one Convention, we could name a number of half-breed delegates that were present, who could speak but little English, and who probably did not know whether the Convention in which they sat was Republican or Democratic.

We trust that the State Committee in its action to-day will remedy all this.

The object of such political Conventions is to get at the wishes of the *people*. Their true basis is the *population* of the State. It is a rank injustice that thousands of living and thinking human beings in the settled portions of the State should be outweighed in the action of the Convention by delegates from regions inhabited only by the red man or the buffalo.

We trust that the State Committee will fix upon a given amount of population, be it however small, which shall be necessary to entitle the frontier counties to a representative, and shall totally exclude those counties in which there is no population, and in which elections are never held; and, as to the rest of the State, that they will base the representation upon the present population.

It is not right that a party which boasts itself as preeminently *honest*, should leave the door open either for injustice or fraud to enter.

UNPRECEDENTED DROUTH.

Its Effects on the Crops—The Probable Failure of the Indian Expedition.

It is now nearly six weeks since we had a fall of rain. Within our memory no such drouth has occurred in this State. The effect on the young grain has of course been disastrous. Spring wheat is everywhere throughout the State shriveled and yellowed by the burning sun, and is prematurely heading out a few inches above the desiccated soil. Grass on the prairies is parched to an autumnal hue. Indian Corn alone, of all our crops, holds up its head against the drouth, and has a vigorous and thrifty look. Winter wheat also looks well. The rivers are lower than was ever known before. Even the wells are getting dry.

On Saturday last the sky bore all the tokens of an approaching storm. We are glad to learn, though the blessed boon was denied to this locality, that rain fell that day over an extensive district of the State, and we hope in time to save the wheat crop from destruction. The affliction has not, we are sorry to say, been confined to our own State. It extends throughout Iowa, and, in a still more aggravated degree than here, over the whole region west beyond the Missouri.

This fact is destined to have an important and we fear calamitous bearing on the success of Gen. Sibley's expedition.

Parties connected with the Hudson Bay Company's trains, just arrived, report the *whole country between Fort Abercrombie* and Pembina burnt over by praire fires, except of course in the bottoms and meadows. Under these circumstances it will be almost impossible for Gen. Sibley to subsist his animals—and, for what we see, the whole enterprise will have to be abandoned till a more favorable season, or prosecuted by other means.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have been favored with the commencement of a shower. It is to be hoped that it will continue a sufficient period to prevent further damage from the drouth.

THE horses and ponies belonging to the Winnebagoes started from the Agency last week for an overland trip to the new reservation in Dakota.

— One hundred and thirty-four Union officers, including Colonel Straight and ninety-four of his command, are confined in the Libby Prison, Richmond. Colonel Straight was visited a few days ago by the rebel General Winder, who abused and cursed him in an outrageous manner, to which Colonel Straight said that, being a gentlemen, he could not reply.

New Advertisements.

CARPETS, SHOES AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION NEXT FRIDAY.—Fairchild & March sell the balance of Bugbee's Carpets, Rugs, and Oil Cloths, a lot of Shoes, Hats and Dry Goods, Friday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock at their store, Rogers' Block, Third-st.
FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
Jy1-2t Auction and Com. Merchants.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that pursuant to directions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the undersigned will be prepared to receive applications at the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on Monday, the 17th day of August, 1863, for entries of such lands, as are remaining unsold and unappropriated by law and heretofore subject to sale and entry at the Land Office at Otter Tail City, Minnesota, now discontinued.
Given under our hands at St. Cloud, Minnesota, this 27th day of June, 1863.
T. C. McCLURE, Register,
Jy1-10w C. A. GILMAN, Receiver.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
CHAS. SCHEFFER,
Jy1-tf State Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, corner Franklin and Pearl streets, one door from Luxemberg Hof, all the Furniture and Household Goods belonging to John Bettinger, also, one Cow, one set Carpenter's Tools, Harnesses, Buggy, a lot of Lumber, Cord-Wood, a set of Butcher's Tools, &c. Sale to commence Thursday, 2nd July 9 o'clock A. M.
Je30-3t R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.

We will sell at auction, on Friday, the third day of July, at 10 A. M., a large lot of Groceries at our Auction Rooms, on Third street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel.
H. E. BAKER & CO.,
Je30 Auctioneers.

WANTED,

A Nurse Girl; apply at the residence of
F. DRISCOLL,
Je30-tf corner of 10th and Canada-sts.

WANTED!

A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.
None but a competent person need apply to
W. S. COMBS,
BOOKSTORE,
In the
Jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same
Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
Je25-tf St. Paul.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

GEN. HOOKER RELIEVED.

General Meade Appointed to Succeed Him.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Ewell in Front of Harrisburg.

Lee Between Chambersburg and Shippensburg.

Rebel Cavalry within Five Miles of Baltimore.

And Also Fourteen Miles from Washington.

VICKSBURG ADVICES UP TO THURSDAY.

Another Rebel Fort Blown Up.

Nice Plan for the Rebels to Skedaddle.

Butler and McClellan to Supersede Stanton and Halleck, Perhaps!!

FROM OUR EXTRA OF YESTERDAY.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, June 28.

[*Special to Times.*]—Our forces have slowly retired and are now in and around the fortifications of Harrisburg. The enemy are advancing slowly and in all probability will soon commence an attack.

Gen. Smith has made a proper disposition of his troops. Captain Brisbane, chief of cavalry, who was on a reconnoissance this afternoon, reports rebel scouts to have been within three miles of our pickets.

Reports from the direction of York are very conflicting.

LATER.—The enemy fired several shots from a position west of Oyster Point this afternoon.

HARRISBURG, June 28.

The city to-day is comparatively quiet considering the near approach of the enemy.

York has been occupied, and a portion of the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad this side of that place destroyed.

When our troops fell back from Carlisle they left in the barracks equipments for one company of cavalry and a regiment of infantry and 20,000 rations, which have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It is reported that the barracks were burned, but that has not been confirmed.

A fight took place late this afternoon at Wrightsville, opposite Columbia.

The troops which were engaged guarding the Northern Central Railroad, retreated to Columbia bridge on the approach of the enemy, and all crossed to this side of the river except Col. Fry's regiment, who remained at Wrightsville to guard the bridge. The rebels attacked him in heavy force, and in order to save his men he was forced to cross to Columbia.

The magnificent bridge was then burnt to prevent the rebels from reaching this side of the river.

The Governor has information that the rebels are at Bainbridge, twelve miles above Columbia, with a pontoon train sufficiently large to construct a bridge.

The rebels that drove our men from Sterrett's Gap yesterday, and then moved towards Duncannon, have returned to the Gap. No demonstration has been made.

The troops under the new call are rapidly arriving.

Col. Jenning's regiment, which had a skirmish at Gettysburg, arrived here to-day. He lost about 300 men in prisoners and stragglers. The officers were sent to Richmond and the men paroled. Some of the latter arrived here.

HARRISBURG, June, 28th.

[*Special to the Herald.*] Gen. Cameron has information, that the rebels are at Carlisle 20,000 strong, with 48 pieces of artillery. Guns are heard and the enemy is at hand.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 28th.

Great excitement here. Refugees from Harrisburg flocking here, came over the river this morning. At Marietta there was one killed and others captured. Forces guard the river from Marietta to Columbia.

All business will be suspended to-morrow, and 2,000 citizens will march to resist the enemy at the river.

A gentleman who left York at one o'clock this morning, says Longstreet's pickets were then within a mile of that place; and everything of value that could be, had been removed. Two rebel companies attacked four companies of the 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, last night, below York, and were driven off, badly whipped. Our loss insignificant.

No fighting at Harrisburg yet.

HARRISBURG, June 28, Midnight.

The artillery firing heard to-day was a skirmish between the enemy's advance and our own outposts. No damage known to have been done on either side. It occurred about five miles from here. Our troops then fell back, and up to the present time the rebel advance is four miles from here. The authorities expect an attack.

The Governor has received notice of 25,000 men who have enlisted under the late call.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Business is nearly suspended. The receipts of produce by the Board of Brokers light. Stocks declining 5 per cent. Sterling raised 5 per cent. Coal dealers resolved to close their colleries until the crisis is passed. Merchants resolved to raise a million dollars; all stores are to be closed—employees to be enrolled for the defence of the city.

[*Herald Special.*] LANCASTER 28th.—Four hundred Rebel cavalry attempted to ford the Susquehanna, but were baffled by the current, and immediately burned the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad between Harrisburg and York. A whole column is moving towards Columbia.

It is reported 50,000 Rebels have shelled the village of Wrightsville opposite Columbia.

Gen. Smith is in the command west of Susquehanna. Gen Knipe will aid him.

The rebel General Johnston's division followed Rhodes into Chambersburg on Wednesday, and moved on Shippensburg Friday. The number is estimated at 8,000 and 10,000.

The rebels near Gettysburg, are going to Baltimore and Harrisburg.

NEW YORK, June 29.

[*Harrisburg Dispatch to Herald, 28th.*] We want men. Our fortifications only need good, able, and experienced soldiers. Will they come forward? Pennsylvania is now responding largely. The citizens generally are recruiting.

HOOKER RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

General Hooker was last night relieved from command of the army of the Potomac, at his own request, and Gen. Meade appointed his successor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.

A dispatch to the *Herald* dated the 28th says this morning Col. Hardie arrived by special train from Washington, as bearer of dispatches, relieving Hooker from command, and appointing Major General Meade as his successor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, June 29.

Mead's appointment gives universal satisfaction.

Hooker leaves for Baltimore, where he is ordered to report.

A RAILROAD RAID.

BALTIMORE, June 28.

A reported rebel force of 3,000 cavalry and seven pieces of artillery crossed the Potomac at Seneca, Montgomery county, last night, and this morning took the Darnstown road as if for the purpose of either reaching the Washington road or Baltimore & Ohio R. R. The rebels burned two bridges this side of York, and two beyond, so far as known.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, 28.

Special to Herald from Headquarters Army of the Potomac.—Dispatches of 28th, say affairs on Upper Potomac quiet. Rebels have small force at South Hagerstown, and our forces remain in possession of South Mountain. Rebel cavalry separated. Have crossed Potomac below Edwards' Ferry, and captured a train of 150 wagons.

REBEL FORCE NEAR WASHINGTON.

A Washington special states that the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee dashed into Annandale, made several prisoners, destroyed government stores.

A train of empty wagons from Perrytown was attacked three times by rebel cavalry. The rebels had four pieces of artillery and several regiments of cavalry near Gainesville.

The Rebels captured 150 wagons and 900 mules. Three Rebel cavalry brigades are moving towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They passed within 14 miles north of Washington and Annapolis Junction. The object is to destroy trestle work between Washington and Annapolis.

Pleasanton has been appointed Major General, and commands the cavalry forces.

Gen. Stahl has been ordered to report for duty with another command in Pennsylvania.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

REBELS NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

The Washington *Star* says it was reported here yesterday that the rebel pickets have made their appearance four miles from Alexandria on the Fairfax road.

FOREIGN NEWS

NEW YORK, June 29.

The steamer Heck, from Liverpool, the 16th, and Queenstown, the 17th, arrived at Giberalter, and reported April 27th that she met the Confederate steamer Florida. She had 200 prisoners aboard.

It was rumored in England that Vicksburg was relieved and General Grant surrounded.

The Confederate loan was strong, in consequence at one per cent. discount.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG—Midnight, June 29.

The Northern Central road has been burned between Goldsboro and York, a distance of sixteen miles. Movements show that the rebels are attempting to reach the Panama Railroad, about forty miles from here.

All quiet here. Troops are rapidly arriving.

NEW YORK, June, 29.

A Harrisburg special to the *World* says:

It is reported that Ewell's force, over 25,000, are withdrawing in the direction of York.

It looks as if the whole rebel force is to be directed immediately against Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Intelligence has been received to-day, that Gen. Lee's staff were at Carlisle last night.

A rebel infantry force was seen this moning, about fourteen miles from Harrisburg, marching towards that city.

The telegraph wires are working uninterruptedly, along the whole line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The trains are running also, but slowly and cautiously, to avoid a surprise.

HARRISBURG, June 30—1 P. M.

The city is quiet. There is no excitement. The soldiers are all at their posts.

Yesterday 400 cavalry, belonging to Col. Pierce's command, late Milroy's, had a fight with Imboden's cavalry, at McConnellsburg, defeating them and driving them through the town. The rebels had three killed. On our side two were wounded.

We took thirty-three prisoners.

The rebel division of Gen. Early left for York this morning, taking the road to Carlisle.

Gen. Lee is now concentrating his army in the valley between Chambersburg and Shippensburg, evidently anticipating an attack from the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Ewell's rebel corps is still in front of Harrisburg, and may commence an attack at any time.

REBELS NEAR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

The *American* of this morning publishes the following:

A portion pf the 1st Delaware cavalry, which was stationed at Westminster, twenty-eight miles from the city, was attacked yesterday by rebel cavalry. A fight ensued in which our cavalry were chased to within five miles of the city, but few of them reporting at headquarters.

Later in the evening it was reported that a considerable body of cavalry was advancing towards the city on the Hagerstown road. The preconcerted signal was immediately given, and the members of the Union leagues promptly assembled received their arms, and marched to the barricades.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MOVING.

BALTIMORE, June 30.

The *American* says, we are gratified to be able to announce that the Army of the Potomac is in rapid and successful motion under its new commander.

The character of this new movement is such as will satisfy the country of the vigor and skill and good judgment of the new commander.

We do not feel at liberty to explain this grand movement in its present stage, but we assure our readers that it will give great satisfaction.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The steamer Com... New Orleans, the 24th, has arrived.

On the 20th, the rebels attacked a bridge at La Fourche crossing, but were repulsed. A second attack was made on the night of the 21st, but they were again repulsed with considerable loss, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

VICKSBURG NEWS.

[The following is the close of a Vicksburg dispatch, the first part of which was lost in transmission.]

In a recent assault the rebel loss was about 1500.

A deserter states when he left they had fifteen days' rations. When these are gone the rebels intend to cross the river on rafts instead of surrendering.

Midnight Dispatches

VICKSBURG NEWS.

VICKSBURG, June 25, via CAIRO, June 30.

There is intelligence at Grant's headquarters this morning of mutiny in progress at Vicksburg. Probably reliable.

The Fourth Iowa Cavalry, encamped yesterday at Bridgeport Ferry, was savagely attacked by the enemy in force. They stood their ground, and made their carbines tell savagely on the rebels.

Firing has been quieter to-day in consequence of the intense heat.

We have gained possession of another fort on the left.

CAIRO, June 30.

The dispatch boat Gen Lyon, from the Yazoo Landing, the morning of the 26th, has arrived. There had been fighting all Thursday, in the rear of the city, and at night one of the rebel forts was blown up, causing a terrible concussion.

The steamer Lyon was fired upon at Cypress Bend on the trip down, by the rebels. The rebels were driven off with a loss of several killed and wounded.

NOW YOU SEE IT AND NOW YOU DON'T SEE IT.

VICKSBURG, June 25, *via* CAIRO, June 30.

The whole army is jubilant over the news of the surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. Banks.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 25, *via* CAIRO, June 30.

Port Hudson is not taken. General Grant was deceived by a false report, given out by a war vessel, which arrived on Tuesday night, and which passed Port Hudson by Atchafalaya.

THIRTY REGIMENTS FROM NEW YORK.

ALBANY, June 30.

Gov. Seymour has ordered the Inspector General to go to New York this morning, and organize thirty regiments in that city and Brooklyn.

A PHILADELPHIA YARN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

The third edition of the *Bulletin* says there is a report in the city that General Butler has been appointed Secretary of War in place of Stanton, and General McClellan General-in-Chief in place of General Halleck. We cannot trace it to any trustworthy source.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 30.

Great excitement has prevailed in the convention for the past two days.

Nothing has been done except the rejection of a large number of amendments. It is thought something will be accomplished to-day.

General Meagher on Peace.

At the banquet given on Thursday by a large number of prominent citizens of New York, to General Meagher, he delivered a speech, which is valuable in the eloquent expression of the Irish soldiers through their gallant leader. His philippic on the peace movement is especially severe:

General Meagher, after referring to the exploits of the Irish on the battle-fields of the world and especially in the history of this country, spoke at considerable length concerning the peace-at-any-price policy, amid the most rapturous applause. He said he should be doing dishonor to the dead if he admitted, for a moment, that those who had fallen had not fallen in a war sanctioned by our obligations of eternal good will to those from whose patriotism, love of liberty, and deep interest in humanity, this Republic took shape and derived its wondrous fidelity. [Cheers.] What swindling hypocrite, what brazen knave, what paltry dastard, what scurvy politician, called for peace? We must prosecute this war until the insurrection is suppressed. [Cheers. The company rising and waving handkerchiefs.] War, be admitted, was a calamity. But, he continued, there is something infinitely more grievous to a people than war—than civil war itself, with its appalling progeny of evils—the loss of public virtue, the spread of falsehood, the reign of treachery, the prosperity of the mean and vicious, the exaltation to places of honor and respectability of the illiterate, the vulgar, the sordid and rapacious. The havoc that war makes will be repaired. Industry, art, ambition, survive, though whole regions are laid desolate. The city purified and glowing, will arise again in grander proportions from its members, and its restored bells proclaim a joyful resurrection. Nature herself, ever compassionate and beautiful, heals the wounds and obliterates the scars which the deadliest strife has left; and in the shade of her ample leaves, underneath her sweetest flowers, and the green field which she kindles into waving gold, will wash away the stains, and dedicate to peace the broken weapons of the fight. Such are not the fruits of peace, when peace is paramount to the sanctity of the laws, to the authority of the Government, to the political consequence and historic dignity of the nation, and its apostles urge it regardless of the irreparable detriment to the national life and reputation it involves. (Great cheering.) Better, a thousand times, that the taxes should be multiplied, that trade should stand still, that commerce should be paralyzed, or limp lazily along, that multitudes should perish on the field with their country's flag pointed to the sun, and the glory of the martyrs; that gaiety should put on mourning; that luxury should get down upon its knees and beg a crust; that the bittern and the cormorant should usurp the warehouse and palace, and the fate of Tyre and Balabec be its visitation—better all this, a thousand times, than that a people, for the sake of having a reduced taxation, of having a glut of foreign importations, of being corpulent and at ease, should, at the bidding of craven or audacious demagogues, clamor for and insist upon a peace which would annihilate their sovereignty, closing their history with the crime of suicide, and an irrevocable sentence of ineffable disgrace. [Tremendous cheering, the audience rising to their feet and waving handkerchiefs.] Shall this be so? ["No, no."] Shall the prayers of the wicked prevail? ['Never."] Shall a base conspiracy, with the hymn of the angels on its lip and the craft of the serpent at its core, prove superior to the laws, the army, the inspiration of the land? [Vehement cries, "Never, never."] Heaven forbid. [Cheers.] Should that infamy befall the nation, let not a statue, nor a column, in attestation of the founders of the Republic, stand to be the scoff of the traitors who shall then hold sway. In reprobation of such a peace—the perverted text of the hypocrite [cheers] the fictitious capital of the swindling speculator in politics [hisses: a voice—"Fernando Wood"]; the last refuge in which the bankrupt demagogue seeks to recover lost ground, and resuscitate his shriveled fortunes [laughter and immense enthusiasm;] in reprobation of such a peace every soldier in the Army of the Potomac, every soldier in the Army of the Mississippi, every soldier East and West, under arms for the Union, will set his teeth, and bring his bayonet to the charge. [Tremendous cheering.] Talk to the returned regiments, and see if they do not, to a man, scout this opprobrious pronosition, some of the noisiest and most flagrant advocates of which were among the very first to incite the Democracy to arms, and urge the war. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] Listen to the adjuration of the thousands who, within the last two years, have been laid to rest in the harness of battle on the field which their heroism has made magnificently famous, and over whose graves, uninscribed though they be, the fires of heaven by night and day maintain for the chivalry of the republic a perpetual guard. [Cheering.] It comes to us in the darkness, it comes to us in the sunshine; it outstrips the fleetness of the wind on the prairie, it transcends the flight of the eagle; the echoes of the Alleghanies transmits it to the Sierras; from the towering forests of Oregon, blending with the sublimest symphonies of nature, it rolls along the rivers of the West; it is heard above the war of the rushing waters of Niagara; it is heard above the thunders of the storm on Huron or Ontario; it is everywhere heard throughout the land; it is the voice of the living, though it breaks from the lips of the dead; it is the prayer of the hour answered by eternity; and by it, we, of this day and generation, are conjured never to make peace with the armed enemies of the United States.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM VICKSBURG.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Why the Women and Children were not Removed.

A gentleman in St. Anthony has favored us with a copy of a private letter, which he received from a soldier in front of Vicksburg. It contains items of great interest:

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 12, 1863.

As you have doubtless heard or *guessed*, the First Battery is doing its part towards reducing this stronghold of rebellion. I do not suppose that this, or any other battery of light artillery will be able to do much towards it, but it will not be for the lack of a proper disposition on the part of the men. The rebel fortifications are very strong; they have had two years to prepare for us, and have selected all the best positions, as a matter of course. Their works are all erected on the highest places, and we can find few positions that will command theirs. The most that we can do is to explode our shells over their forts, or batter down their earthworks with our shot; or what is the best of all, to elevate our pieces so as to throw our shells clear over the breastworks into the doomed city.

We have set the city on fire several times, and we are so near to them that we can hear their fire bells, the shouts of the men and the screams of the frightened women. My heart bleeds for the poor women and children; but it is not our fault that they are subjected to such sufferings.

On the morning of the 20th of May, General Grant sent in a flag of truce, offering to allow the women and children to pass through our lines to a place of safety, that they might be spared the horrors of a siege and bombardment, but the ... made the haughty reply that they ... *men* and soldiers, and were able to protect their wives and children. About a week afterwards, they sent a flag to General Grant, wishing to accept of his former offer; but they were informed that they were too late—that he (Grant) did not come here to *play* at war with them—that he had obeyed the dictates of humanity in offering them the opportunity, but they had made their choice and must abide by it. It is said that there were a large number of citizens residing in the place, and as our army came up in the rear, most of the non-combatants retired before us within the rebel lines, trusting to the assurances of their officers that they could hold it against *any odds*.

Within the last few days we have been making more progress, and the siege may now be said to have fairly commenced. Heavy siege guns are being brought up every day and placed in position. Gen. Logan, on the left of this division, has an 84-pounder. He has got it in position within 600 yards of one of their strongest forts. They fire shells right into the embankment, and when they burst they make a gap that you might drive an ox team through.

The rebels are driven out of the Fort, and as soon as practicable an attempt will be made to get some of our guns into it. It is a commanding position, and if we can get it we can rake the adjacent works severely; but at the same time we shall be liable to an enfilading fire from them.

This is the most rough, hilly and broken ground that I ever saw. It is cut up in all directions by deep ravines; they might as well be called gorges. The sides of these ravines are so steep, many of them, that a man would hardly be able to make the ascent, were it not for the bushes that grow along them. You can judge, then, how difficult it would be to take these works by storm.

All the timber has been cut down and our troops would have to climb over it. A single regiment ought to be able to make the place good against an army. But, hunger, it is said, will eat through a stone wall. We have got them so completely fenced in, that it is impossible for them to get reinforcements, provisions, ammunitions, or supplies of any kind.

We have taken many prisoners, and many more have come into our lines and surrendered themselves voluntarily. They all agree in saying that the rebel garrison is very short of provisions, and have been on half rations several days. They hold out in hopes that an army will be sent to their relief sufficiently strong to "clean us out" and raise the siege. It will take a larger force than they can spare from other places. The more troops they mass upon us here, the better it will be, for we can get as many as they can, and the struggle might as well be decided here as elsewhere.

They cannot cut off our communications; we receive our supplies by way of the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, and the gunboats will be able to keep the road open.

Black river is eighteen miles in our rear, and there is the place where the rebels will be met if they come. They cannot cross that creek as easily as we did. The rebels had fortifications there far stronger than those which Old Hickory defended against four times his own number, at New Orleans, in 1815, but they were taken by a single brigade of Iowa boys, with the cold steel. They had nineteen pieces of artillery, but we captured every piece.

I think the rebel officers have shown very poor generalship in going out of Vicksburg to meet Grant at Raymond and Champion Hills. They took every piece of field artillery that they had, and lost them, besides losing 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and worst of all, is the moral effects of being continually whipped. If they had the artillery now which we captured from them, we should suffer much more severely. The captured guns have been manned and turned upon their old proprietors. A large quantity of artillery and ammunition was captured at Jackson, and we are firing at them from their own guns, paying them off in their own coin.

Sherman's corps is fighting over the same ground where he made his attack last December, and has the advantage of knowing the ground.

The fallen timber, stumps, etc., that are between our lines, furnish excellent cover for sharp-shooters. They are on the watch all of the time, and woe to the unlucky rebel who shows his sallow physiognomy above the top of the breastworks

Our lines are so near that we can easily converse with the rebels across the intermediate space, after it is so dark that we cannot see to shoot each other. All we have to do is to call out "Halloo there secesh," and they are always ready to talk. Sometimes the language is courteous on both sides, and sometimes abusive. The conversations are always interesting, but the language is not always exactly scriptural. It is more earnest and energetic than elegant, but we cannot expect drawing room talk in camp.

We do not fire much in the day time, the heat is so great that the men could not endure the fatigue of working the guns. As soon as it is dark we repair whatever damage our works may have sustained, or erect new ones, as the case may be, and towards morning we open upon them. The most furious bombardment that has yet occurred, was about ten days ago. We began at one o'clock and kept it up until daylight. All the artillery around the lines joined in the chorus, mortar boats and gunboats included. It was a magnificant sight. The roar of the artillery was heard seventy miles. The shell were thrown into the city, and we could trace the course of each by its blazing fuze. It must have been a warm place that night.

How long this will last, none of us can tell. Gen. Grant says he shall stay here until he takes the place, if he lives long enough. We have been under fire every day since the 18th of May. I am unhurt so far, and none of the St. Anthony boys are injured.

We have a plenty of ripe plums and peaches to eat.

The loss of this army before Vicksburg has not been as heavy as has been represented. The ground is high about here, and the location healthy. I was quite unwell for a few weeks, but I am much better now, and have nearly recovered my strength again.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—The Baltimore City Councils have passed an ordinance providing that any person in the employment of the city, who may enlist in the army of the United States—under the recent call of the President for troops—shall be reinstated in his office on his honorable discharge from the army.

—Here is a pleasant incident of the late battle of Monticello, Kentucky: "A soldier of the Seventh Ohio, who was fighting during the close of the day on our left, had used up all his caps, and asked a man by his side to let him have a part of his. The reply was that he had no more than he needed for himself. With that a poor wounded rebel, no doubt a conscripted Union man, exclaimed, 'Boys, I've got caps,' and running his feeble hand into his pocket, pulled out what he had, and handed them to the federal soldier. 'Now, boys,' said he, 'can't you give me some water?' Unfortunately, their canteens were empty, and they had none to give. 'Well,' he exclaimed, 'wont you raise up my head, and place something under it, for it seems too low.' In the midst of the fight, the soldier raised up the dying man's head, and made him as comfortable as he could, then went on in the discharge of his duty."

—The Union League of Philadelphia, has appointed a committee for the purpose of assisting honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to obtain employment. The movement is a most praiseworthy one, and must commend itself to public favor.

—A Gentleman of Saginaw, who had long been affianced to a young lady of Detroit, arrived here a few days ago for the purpose of consummating his marital engagement. The wedding-day was fixed, a minister engaged, and friends invited to take part in the marriage ceremonies, before the would-be benedict discovered that his lady-love had every apperance of already having a husband. A few tears, a few sobs, and an acknowledgment that such was the case, soon followed. Sequel: a family consultation; brother of young lady calls on guilty party, presents a pistol, and insists that there shall be a marriage. The guilty party succumbs to the forcible agreement, and the young lady got a husband, although the Saginaw gentleman lost a wife.

—The condition of the Southern railroads is thus described by a writer who traveled from Richmond to Charleston in May:

Trains on the railways of the South move now slowly. The tracks are very much worn and unsafe for traveling at high speed. The locomotives, passenger cars and freight trucks are all more or less dilapidated. This fact constitutes a grave disadvantage to the Confederacy, not only in its bearing on the concentration of masses of men at a given point with rapidity, but also in reference to transportation for the necessary supplies.

The Crisis in Prussia.

The first step towards the overthrow of the Prussian Constitution has been taken. The liberty of the press, which is guaranteed by the most explicit provision of the Constitution, has been virtually abolished, a royal decree introducing the French system of official "warnings," to be followed, at the pleasure of the Government, by the entire suspension of the refractory journals having been issued. The few organs of the feudal party are clamoring with all their might for further violations of the Constitution and the royal oath, and the people, in general, expect the speedy promulgation of another ordinance abolishing the present electoral law, and introducing a new one which is to secure to the aristocracy even greater prerogatives than it already possesses under the present law.

As the Prussian papers can no longer speak openly of the sentiments of the people, we are but imperfectly informed of the effect which the royal violation of the Constitution has produced. That it has created a general indignation—that it has added strength to the opposition—that it has increased the hatred against the royal house, is evident, and not denied anywhere. On the other hand, there appears to be as yet but little preparation for a forcible resistance, even to a complete *coup d'etat*. All the Opposition papers of Berlin have signed a protest against the suppression of the liberty of the press; the city councils of the principal cities of the kingdom have resolved to send deputations to the king to remonstrate against his recent decree, and to demand its revocation; but we do not hear that any of the leaders of the progressive party are in favor of a rising of the people for the defense of their threatened rights. They are evidently doubtful as to the issue of such a struggle. They fear for the integrity of the German territory in the event of a civil war, as in that case it is supposed Louis Napoleon would eagerly seize the opportunity to attempt the conquest and annexation of the Rhine provinces. They also—and this is one of the chief reasons—feel confident that the unanimity of all classes of the Prussian people in favor of liberal and democratic progress is so great and so unchangeable that it can make itself felt under any electoral law; and that, therefore, the progressive party can afford to bide its time for a forcible vindication of the rights of the people.

In the meantime, the estrangement between, not only the King, but the entire Royal family, and the people, is becoming more and more complete. The larger towns, especially, are giving vent to the popular indignation in a manner which is almost without precedent in the annals of royalty. The City Councils in ... every large city are almost ... free expression of the popu...

A significant incident occ... ...zig, the chief port of Prussia on the Baltic, and the fifth city of the Kingdom, on the 3d of June. The Crown Prince, who had set out on a tour of military inspection, arrived at this town, and it was intended to honor his presence, according to custom, with some brilliant festival. But on the news of the ordinance being flashed along the electric wires, the town authorities resolved to decline taking any part in the festivity, and the Mayor of the city announced that determination to the Prince in a public address. A similar resolution was passed by the Town Council of Koenigsberg, the capital of the Province of Prussia, and the fourth city of the Kingdom.

The Government is fully aware of the unanimity of the people with regard to its present policy. Yet the frank expression of the popular indignation by the Mayor of Dantzic, in his interview with the Crown Prince, took the latter and his councilors entirely by surprise. Contrary to expection, the frankness of the Mayor and the Council elicited no rebuke. On the contrary, the Prince assured them that he had been entirely ignorant of the proposed issue of the ordinance, and that he refused to be held responsible for it. But this assurance finds but few believers among the people. It is well remembered that the Crown Prince not long ago manifested, in the most conspicuous manner, his sympathy with the policy of the Pope and the ex-King of Naples, and his repugnance to the liberal policy pursued by the King of Italy, whose Court he refused to visit after a return from Rome. His declaration is, therefore, looked upon as a ruse to deceive and divide the people.

No one pretends to know what the final issue of these intricate complications may be. In no country of Europe is there at present more material accumulated for a terrible explosion; but it is also a prevailing opinion that the kindling spark will be only applied by some as yet unforseen accident.

Soldiers of 1812 Defending Pennsylvania.

A Harrisburg letter of the 24th, relates the following:

A deputation of the soldiers of 1812 called upon the Governor to-day, and tendered their services to serve in the rifle pits. They had with them an old flag, tattered and torn by bullets and age. They made a singular request—namely, that they should be furnished with flint lock muskets, with which they promised to do great execution. Their acceptance and request were very handsomely replied to by the Governor, who stated that it was true, from some cause, that while other parts of the State had been most liberal in furnishing men for his call, *but very few had volunteered in defense of their homes from this place*. He trusted the example of the venerable men before him would have a happy effect upon the young men of the place. It is true we had war and all its results. While he would ever regret that one drop of blood had been shed, it was no time for parleying. There were differences of opinion; but there should be but one mind in the contest about to be opened at our very doors. The Governor in fervid language depicted the horrors entailed if the rebellion should succeed, which he prayed God would avert. He was thankful, very thankful, to the venerable body, broken with age, and whose heads were silvered with gray, for the lesson in duty they had taught those who were their juniors by enrolling themselves for duty. (Loud cheers given by the populace for the Governor and veterans.) They will be stationed in the rifle pits.

A Cavalry Raid on the Yazoo.

CAIRO, June 26, 1863.—The steamer Continental arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. Her dispatches were forwarded. She brought Memphis dates to the 24th instant.

From the *Bulletin* of that date, I learn that the Yazoo river country has been the scene, lately, of a brilliant cavalry raid by a detachment of the 15th Illinois cavalry, under Major James Grant Wilson, by orders of Gen. Washburne. The last trip was made towards Mechanicsburg, where Joe Johnston was reported to be massing a large force. They secured a picket guard of the enemy, the Lieutenant of which had taken refuge, from the falling rain, in a house. They learned from the prisoners that a company of rebel cavalry were at a house near by.

They dashed forward and came in front of about 400 Confederates instead of fifty. They were surprised, however, and unprepared for an attack, and received a volley from the Federal carbines. Then our men pressed in upon them with pistols and sabers.

Many saddles were emptied. The enemy thereupon broke and ran in every direction. Twelve prisoners were captured, fourteen horses, and a large quantity of small arms. Our men being in the minority did not pursue but beat a hasty retreat, reaching camp with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. The prisoners acknowledged a considerable loss in killed. They were of the First Mississippi cavalry. They, with nine other regiments, had that morning arrived from Bragg's army.

The Discomfitures of Camp Life Around Vicksburg.

A Vicksburg correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

There are two or three privations hereabout which deserve mention. First, is the heat. Within ten days we have had the thermometer at 90 degrees on the bluffs, and at 96 at Young's Point. Later, we have had occasional showers, with cool, breezy nights When the sun beats upon the bleak ridges where are our trenches and forts, it is trying to the occupants. As a corollary to the heat, comes thirst; and where water is plenty, it is bad. The Yazoo is so sluggish and swampy as to be almost fetid. Among the steamboats at the landing, the Mississippi water is actually bottled and sold. At the base of the bluffs, some four miles out, is a delightful running brook, from which the transportation trains are refreshed. In some of the ravines are small, trickling springs; in others, they have to dig or haul water. Anything spirituous is beyond thought, on account of the stringency of the blockade. Value for value, whisky seems to rule as high in our camp as in Dixie. Indeed, this is not the only luxury which is heavily taxed. Everything has quadrupled in value. Papers sell at twenty-five cents; meals (bad), one dollar; lemons, twenty-five cents. Some of the steamboats, not liking the service, perhaps, are determined to tax the soldiers, buying the army rations from Quartermasters at the original cost and serving them up to officers at fabulous prices.

... gallant Colonel Percy Wyndham, who has distinguished himself in the recent cavalry expeditions in Virginia, was arrested in Baltimore some nights since, on suspicion that he was a rebel spy. He was taken to the office of Provost Marshal Fish, where he was instantly recognized by that officer and others present, who have been his companions in arms in some of the hardest fought engagements of the present war. Of course the mistake was promptly adjusted.

—The Washington *Republican* of Saturday evening says:—"We learn that on Wednesday night last two officers of General Hooker's staff went beyond the picket lines to visit some charming southern ladies, and have not yet returned. Some anxiety having been felt for them, on Thursday afternoon messengers were sent to the residence of the fair ones, and returned with the information that while the officers were making themselves agreeable to the ladies a party of guerrillas surrounded the house and tore them away from their charmers. They are now in Richmond, no doubt, where they will have ample time to lament the miserable folly that led them into the trap that has already caught a number of soft pated officers. The names of these gentlemen, as reported to us, are Major Sterling, formerly of General Butterfield's staff, and Captain Fisher, signal officer."

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

passed at the Third Session of the Thirty Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

AN ACT to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, signed at Lima, on the twelfth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the settlement of claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two commissioners, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with the commissioners appointed by the Government of Peru, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Peru, and of citizens of Peru against the Government of the United States, pursuant to the terms of a convention signed at Lima, on the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a solicitor or agent learned in the Spanish language and law, on the part of the United States, whose duty it shall be to prosecute before the joint commission, in the city of Lima, the claims of citizens of the United States embraced in the stipulations of said convention.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to the said commissioners on behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made in this act shall be as follows: To the commissioners, in full for their services, four thousand five hundred dollars each; to the solicitor or agent, four thousand five hundred dollars, in full for his services. And the said commissioners and agents shall also be allowed, in commutation of travelling and all other personal expenses, ten dollars a day for the time actually and necessarily occupied in going from their places of their residence to Lima and returning home, under the provisions of the convention. To the secretary of the commissioners on the part of the United States there shall be paid two thousand dollars, in full for his services, and the same amount in commutation of all travelling and other personal expenses as is provided in the case of the commissioners and solicitor. And the sums necessary to pay the foregoing salaries and expenses as well as a share of the contingent expenses of the commission on the part of the United States, and of the compensation of the umpire chosen under the convention, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioners on the part of Peru, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of the said commission, such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the stipulations of the said convention.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commissioners such papers or records relating to the said commission as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the said commissioners, and at the close of the commission, and of the duties of the umpire, all the records, documents, and all other papers which have been presented on behalf of the claimants, citizens of the United States, shall be returned to the Department of State or be deposited in the Legation of the United States at Lima, as the President may direct.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC No. 81.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled An Act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of section seven of the act entitled "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts," approved July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as requires a renewal of the oath, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whereas the falling off of the revenue of the Patent Office required a deduction of the compensation of the examiners and clerks or other employees of the office after the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that the Commissioner of Patents be and he is hereby authorized, whenever the revenue of the office will justify him in so doing, to pay them such sums, in addition to what they shall already have received, as will make their compensation the same as it was at that time.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every patent shall be dated as of a day not later than six months after the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice thereof sent to the applicant or his agent. And if the final fee for such patent be not paid within the said six months the patent shall be withheld, and the invention therein described shall become public property as against the applicant therefor: *Provided*, That in all cases where patents have been allowed previous to the passage of this act the said six months shall be reckoned from the date of such passage.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Henry Addison, John C. Underwood, George C. Abbott, William H. Channing, Nancy M. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, and Myricilla Miner, of California, and their associates and successors, are hereby constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia; the objects of which institution are to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such of the colored youth of the nation as may be placed under its care and influence, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded in any court of the United States, to collect subscriptions, make by-laws, rules, and regulations, as may be needful for the government of said institution, and the same to alter, amend, and abrogate at pleasure; to have a common seal, the same to break, alter, and renew at will; to appoint such officers as may be required for the management of the institution, and to assign them their duties, and generally to provide for the transaction of all business appertaining to said institution. And the by-laws, rules, and regulations which may be so adopted, shall be as valid as if they were made a part of this act: *Provided*, They shall not be inconsistent herewith, nor repugnant to the laws of the District of Columbia.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation may have, hold, and receive, for the purposes of said institution and for no other, real, personal, and mixed estate, by purchase, gift, or devise, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars; to use, lease, sell, or convey the same for the purpose and benefit of said institution; may appoint such teachers as may be necessary and fix their compensation.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall not be engaged in any banking or commercial business, nor shall it issue any note, check, or other evidence of debt intended to be used as a circulation; and Congress may have the right to alter or repeal this act at any time hereafter.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 83.]

AN ACT granting lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a "military road" from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Keweenaw county, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay county, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Houghton, Portage Lake, and thence in a southerly direction, to the State line of Wisconsin, every alternate section of public land, designated by even numbers, for three sections in width, on each side of said road, and also a like quantity, to be taken and designated in same manner, to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of a like road from the last mentioned place on the State line of Wisconsin to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the said State of Wisconsin. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to set apart from the public lands of the United States as near to said even sections aforesaid as may be so much land as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has been attached; which land, thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which the right of pre-emption as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by even numbers as aforesaid, and approved as aforesaid, shall be held by the States of Michigan and Wisconsin for the use and purposes aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be selected for and on account thereof shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from said road: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purposes whatever: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purposes whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said road through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to the said States shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said road shall be and remain public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from tolls or other charge upon the transportation of any property, troops or mails of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said States shall be disposed of only in the following manner, that is to say:—That a quantity of land, not exceeding thirty sections, for said road, may be sold; and when the Governors of said States shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any ten continuous miles of said road are completed, then another quantity of land, hereby granted, not to exceed thirty sections for said road, having ten miles completed as aforesaid, may be sold, and so, from time to time, until the said road is completed; and if said road is not completed within five years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said military road shall be constructed with sufficient drains and ditches, and not less than forty feet in with, with a grade not less than sixteen feet wide, with such graduation and bridges as shall permit of its regular use as a wagon road in all seasons of the year, and in such other special manner as the States of Michigan and Wisconsin may prescribe.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

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Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

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LIQUORS AND SEGARS
Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o... closest buyers. December 3, 1862

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SEWING MACHINES.
MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.
The People are perceiving that
Glowing Representations are not Merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.
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The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.
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F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

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January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

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RAILROAD.
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On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18-tf

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Seasonable & Fashionable Goods
And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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20 per Cent. Saved
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NEW STORE,
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WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
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Money Will be Saved
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Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
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MILLINERY.
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MILLINERY,
Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.
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E. W. EDDY,
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THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,
Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
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FREE OF CHARGE.
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Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
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AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
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BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
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To those Wishing Carpets.
I will sell out my large and superior assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
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The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.
THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.
My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in
INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.
JOSEPH BUGBEE,
Third street, below Post Office,
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GO TO BLUM'S
For every variety of
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LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
All Varieties of Gent's Goods,
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Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.
REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF
BLUM,
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SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

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In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

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We have a splendid line of

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Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

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We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

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We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

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ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior City—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock A. M.

For particulars inquire at the General Office upon Levee Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

ROWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

431 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents* inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

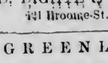
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 431 Broome-St., New York.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street.  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warrand precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOTGUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLTS and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.

my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar11tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance Northeast of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
Je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

F. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.

[Je19 1 jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Sices' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BARCOCK, Agent.
Jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jans-d&wly

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—

JUST RECEIVED,

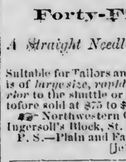
And for sale low, by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Land & Gabisha.



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS,

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-d&wly

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Only one first-class Upholsterer. Good wages, prompt pay, and no humbug. Apply to

je28-1w WYLIE & CO.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Hickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Red Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks Stamd $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 B'OADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&wly St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&wly

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&wtf

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, RENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. H.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 25 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 50 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weimand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Razing; Aldeu's Comilition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to curemany case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time, separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY,
ST. PAUL,
jan1-d1y For ——

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Als, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-m*

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,

myd-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bauk, St. Paul.

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldiers Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

os-1 tw&wly

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 2 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, Golden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
les J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE Liquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBACCO, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BUR

THE CITY.

OUR NEW DRESS.

As our friends will observe, we clothe our Local Items to-day in a new dress of beautiful Minion Type, purchased in Boston, expressly for this Department of the PRESS.

ADAMS SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—Adams School was crowded all day yesterday, by visitors to the Annual Examination. In interest, we think it exceeded the last examination in the winter. Certainly all who attended that one and the one yesterday were gratified at the progress made by all the Departments of the school, making it evident that the faithful corps of Teachers of that school, have worked zealously to bring "Adams" up to its highest state of efficiency.

In the evening Miss Bray's classes (Alphabetical Department) were the first ones examined. Their progress has been surprising indeed. All the scholars in her Department entered entirely ignorant of their letters even and now can nearly all read The Second Primary, (Miss Morrow) came next. This Department embraces boys and girls advanced as far as the third reader. Miss Morrow has been a careful and successful teacher, and is much beloved by her pupils.

Miss Eggleston's classes (First Primary) were called at 10 o'clock. Her scholars acquitted themselves well. Miss Eggleston is highly valued as a teacher, and for good cause, as we have rarely met with her equal.

The Intermediate Department (Mrs. J. H. Gates) was examined from 11 to 12. The examination was close and thorough, but the classes bore it well. Mrs. Gates has been a successful teacher. She has just completed her fourth year, we believe, at this school, and is greatly endeared to the scholars in her Department.

Some beautiful odes, sung by the lads and lasses, closed the forenoon's exercises.

A number of ladies and gentlemen were present during all the morning exercises, and expressed themselves as highly pleased.

In the afternoon, the time was divided between the Grammar School (Prof. Smith) and the Intermediate Department, both of which were crowded. The examination of the scholars in the Grammar School—being the most advanced of all—was particularly pleasing. We were especially gratified to observe the progress made in the important study of English Grammar. On inquiry we learned that the class now uses Brown's Grammar, one of the most superior and perfect text-books on English Grammar in use. The writer of this studied it when at school, and is of the opinion that it is unsurpassed. To Prof. Smith, we may add, belongs the credit of introducing it in our schools. He first used it while a teacher in New York, and became acquainted with its superiority over any other work on the subject.

The other exercises being over, Prof. Smith then distributed the "Rewards of Merit," which is a handsome diploma granted for perfection in recitation, deportment, and attendance. The following is the

Roll of Honor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

For Punctuality, Scholarship and Deportment—Jennie E. Cramsie, Lettie Irvine, Margaret Murphy, Isabella Frambau, Ida Frambau, Cynthia Reed, Patrick Kennedy, Mary E. McClung, Margaret Plowman, John A. Swain, Augusta Frambau, Jennie King, Jennie Rogers, Patrick Fahey and Thomas Prendergast.

For Punctuality and Scholarship—James Shepburne and Michael Ryan.

For Punctuality and Deportment—Sarah Fallen, Ellen Manning, Sallie Way and John Roehl.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

For Punctuality and Scholarship—Ella M. Mitchell, Sarah A. Illingsworth, Nancy Statelar, Kate M. Way, Robert B. Broome, Alicia Patten, Ella F. Temple, Henry S. Temple and John D. Murphy.

Scholarship—Margaret E. Bowlin, Boncœur Subelia, Willie H. Miller and Julien Protoes.

Deportment—Mary A. Ruttle.

Punctuality—Nettie E. Parker.

FIRST PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

For Punctuality, Scholarship and Deportment—Otto Prirrson, Augusta Thulien and Geo. Dieter.

For Punctuality and Scholarship—Frederick Bingham.

For Punctuality and Deportment—Mary Hills.

For Scholarship and Deportment—Charles Magraw, Kate Burnett, Jane Patten, Mary Tole and Arhenaise Ploudre.

For Punctuality—Hattie Parker, Orrin Parker and Eddie Williams.

For Scholarship—Eulalie Gadbois, Mary Kelly, Lizzie Holmes and Nettie Strong.

SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

For Punctuality, Scholarship and Deportment—Matilda Ruttle, Amelia Duere, Kate McNamee, Theodore Apple, Eddie Rogers, Julia Willoughby and Lena Rupp.

For Punctuality and Scholarship—Lewie Fisher, Willie Dieter, John Towlerton and Willie Hills.

For Scholarship and Deportment—Erasmus Lowell and Andrew Christian.

For Scholarship—Henrietta Holmes, Hattie Russell and John McCormack.

Some quite interesting remarks were then made by Inspectors Paine, Robertson, Mattocks and others. At this juncture a very interesting incident occurred. Just as Professor Smith was about to dismiss the audience, one of the pupils of his Department, Master James Sherburne, stepped up to him, and presented him with a fine set of Shakspeare's works, in three volumes, accompanying the act with a well-conceived and neatly recited expression of the love and esteem which the pupils of the Grammar School feel towards Prof. Smith for his labors to advance them in learning, and his kindness and forbearance towards them. Prof. Smith was quite overcome by this sudden and unlooked for token of esteem from his scholars, and many an eye was moist, as he thanked them with much emotion, for the beautiful testimonial just given to him. All present were pleased to see the kindness of feeling existing between the scholars and their teacher.

Adams School is bound to be second to none. In times past, it has labored under disadvantages, but by the untiring energy and faithfulness of Prof. Smith and his able corps of assistants, it has now worked up to a position where its pupils and patrons may be justly proud of it. May its motto ever be "Excelsior."

JEFFERSON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The following is the programme for the Jefferson School examination to-day:

FORENOON.

From 9 A. M., to 10, Walnut Street School.

From 10 A. M., to 11, Second Primary, (Mrs. Haseltine's.)

From 11 A. M., to 12, First Primary, (Miss Williams.)

AFTERNOON.

From 2 P. M., to 3 1-2, Intermediate Department.

From 3 1-2 P. M., to 5, Grammar School.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE 32D REGT.—The election of officers in the 32d regiment was held last night at Army Hall. Twenty-eight commissioned officers were present, and the election was closely contested and spirited.

The ballot was taken first on Colonel. Most of the candidates had printed ballots on hand. There were six ballots taken as follows:

FOR COLONEL.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
C. B. Shenley,	8	9	8	6	—	—
G. G. Griswold,	10	9	11	11	12	10
S. S. Eaton,	7	7	7	9	13	17
I. H. Conway,	3	3	2	2	3	1

Mr. Eaton was declared elected amid great applause, and responded in a speech pledging himself to "put it through big."

For Lieutenant Colonel there was only one ballot, as follows:

C. W. Carpenter,	16
Wm. B. Langley,	10
Wm. P. Murray,	1

C. W. Carpenter was declared elected, amid loud applause.

For Major, the contest showed more spirit, and two ballots were taken as follows:

	1st.	2d.
J. Q. A. Ward,	13	16
R. F. Crowell,	10	6
I. H. Conway,	3	4
C. L. Grant,	1	1
O. F. Ford,	1	1

John Quincy Adams Ward was declared elected. Loud calls were made for "Ward." Jack appeared and said, "Let's go over to Our House." His speech was loudly applauded, and everybody went over.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Fourteenth Day.*—The United States vs. Asa Durrin. Suit brought for violating the revenue law, and judgment rendered for $30 and costs.

C. H. Schurmier *et al.*, vs. the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad. Lorenzo Allis for plff., and H. F. Masterson for deft. The injunction brought against the railroad company last winter by Schurmier and others, to prevent the construction of trestle work along the levee, was taken up and argued by both parties. Decision reserved.

The Court having disposed of all the cases that are ready for trial, will adjourn finally to-day.

THE RED RIVER TRADE.—The trade with Red River this year bids fair to exceed any for the past four years. It is estimated that the amount of furs brought into the city by the carts this year will exceed $100,000 in value. One trader alone, Mr. A. Paul, has marketed here over $50,000 worth.

The carts are returning loaded with goods of all descriptions—teas, sugars, coffee, tobacco, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, powder and lead, liquors, cutlery, tools, scythes, pitchforks, spades, and, in short, every variety of hand agricultural implements. Some varieties of goods have been almost cleaned out by them, such as crushed sugar and coarse tobacco. The amount of cash distributed around among our merchants has been very large—perhaps $30,000. Most of the carts are on their way home now.

NOT THAT MAN BUT ANOTHER MAN.—The name of John Pendergast which appeared in our Police Court yesterday, should have been A. L. Pendergast instead of John. John Pendergast is a faithful and efficient member of the police force and while in the discharge of his duties arrested a man from St. Louis, who when arrested, at the Police Court gave his own initials and substituted for his last name, that of the officer making the arrest. In reality it was neither John or any other Pendergast that was arrested, though the ruse adopted by the culprit, gave it the appearance of being some one by the latter name.

REV. D. D. CHAPIN.—On Sunday, May 10, in Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, California, the Rev. D. D. Chapin, Deacon, was raised to the Priesthood by the Bishop of the Diocese. The Lord Bishop of British Columbia was present, and not only united in the laying on of hands, but kindly attached to the Rev. Mr. Chapin's Letters of Orders a certificate to that effect. The incident, we believe, is unique.—*Church Journal*, June 24th.

The Rev. D. D. Chapin, it will be remembered, was for some weeks temporarily in charge of Christ Church in this city, last year, and greatly endeared himself to the members of that parish, who no doubt will be gratified to learn of his advancement and well being.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The body of Rose Lefevre, who was drowned on Monday noon above the bridge, was found floating at the foot of Robert Street, last night about dusk. Coroner Strother, being notified of the fact, held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict of "death by accidental drowning while in a state of intoxication."

PENMANSHIP.—Mr. I. S. Preston, a superior penman, who has been connected with some of the leading commercial colleges in the East, is in the city and proposes to commence a writing school for ladies and gentlemen, next Tuesday, in Concert Hall. He will have both an afternoon and evening school, the former commencing at 3 P. M. and the latter at half past 8. The terms for fifteen lessons are $2. Specimens of penmanship are on exhibition at W. S. Comb's bookstore and Wheeler & Chaffee's stationery store.

Mr. Preston is also an elegant card writer as his samples fully show, and orders left at either of the above mentioned stores will be promptly attended to.

ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—On Sunday night about 12 o'clock, near the Pioneer Hook and Ladder House, some villain attempted to commit an outrage on the person of a respectable Irishwoman who was going at that untimely hour for a physician for a sick person in her family. Some gentleman in the Minnesota House, near by, who had not yet retired, was alarmed by her cries for help, and came to her assistance. The rascal fled before they could arrest him, however. A rope and short shrift is none too good for such a fiend.

POLICE COURT.—Joseph Best belied his name by assaulting a woman, and was fined $15.

The mistress of a somewhat celebrated Third street bagnio appeared with two of her *lovely* girls, and the trio were fined $30 for keeping a disorderly house.

FRESH BROOK TROUT.—Jo. Hall has just received another lot of the tiny inhabitants from the sparkling rills of northern Wis. And Jo. knows how to get them up too, to suit the taste of the most epicurean. He will serve them up any hour of the day or evening.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL; MINNEAPOLIS.—The ladies of the Westminister Presbyterian Church, will give a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival this (Wednesday) evening, July 1st, at Ferrant's Hall, (over Goodley's store) Bridge Street. Admission free.

MILITARY ELECTION.—The commissioned officers of the 38th regimental battalion will hold an election for Lieut. Col. and Major to-day at 3 o'clock, at the office of Maj. Dayton, International Hotel.

JAMES PERSHALL, of the Merchants' Hotel, has been elected 2nd Lieut. of the 5th Company District, 32nd Regiment. No more worthy or competent gentleman could have been selected.

P. H. & L. Co.—There will be a meeting of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company this evening.

RAIN AT LAST!—As we closed our paper this morning at one o'clock, a refreshing, hower was falling. Heaven be praised!

Steamboat and River News.

☞We hear nothing from above in regard to the river. The heavy rains do not seem to have swelled it any, and it remains at the same stage as last reported.

☞The Chippewa Falls came in yesterday at noon. This boat has been able to make her trips pretty regular, being very light draught. We believe she has not missed a day during the whole time she has been running. This is singular good luck or good management, we hardly know which to say: but good luck is really only a result of good management generally.

☞The Jeannette Roberts, of the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth Line, made her appearance at the levee in the afternoon, direct from Hastings, or some other point down stream. The Jeannette has been doing some pretty hard fighting with sand-bars of late, but generally "turns up" as good as new. Capt. Roberts commands yet, with Clerk B. Pomeroy in the office.

☞The St. Peter *Tribune* says of Jack Reany's "Tamarac" line:

This line, under the able management of the redoubtable Commodore Reamy, seems to be doing a thriving business notwithstanding the unprecedented low state of water in the river. Scarcely a day passes but we have one or more arrivals from it. Our merchants are enabled to get their goods promptly, and are fast sending out the wheat which we feared would remain locked up in their granaries until next spring, or at least until a propitious rise of the river gave us steamboat navigation again.

☞The Dubuque *Times* of Friday says of the lower end of the line:

The Milwaukee did not come to Dubuque on Wednesday. She ran aground near Wabashaw, and was detained seven hours. She reached Prairie du Chien on yesterday morning, and after taking the passengers from the cars, went back to Prescott.

In many places between here and the Lake, bars, which were unknown before, are now serious obstacles in the way of navigation, so low has the river become. At this point it is falling very fast.

The Northern Light, which was due Tuesday afternoon, did not arrive until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She waited twelve hours at Prescott for the St. Paul boat.

☞The Shakopee *Argus* of Saturday thus speaks of the prospects of navigation on the Minnesota:

The Minnesota still continues to dry up, and steamboat arrivals are few and far between. But three boats are now in this trade, and their business consists mostly of freight. The Ariel, which takes the place of the Anti-hope, still makes daily trips to St. Paul, but kicks up a d——l of a dust over it.

From the St. Croix Monitor, June 27.

We have received no mail matter since Wednesday evening last, which will explain the deficiency in late news. The boats cannot make their trips with any regularity on account of the low water, and a few days more of this kind will completely close the navigation of the St. Croix.

RECEIPTS.

Temple & B 258 pkgs groceries, G L Farwell 2 bdls tea bxs, 74 brls sugar, C H Pettit 2 bxs hardware, W H Greenleaf 2 cases paper, J C Burbank & Co 1 brl mdse, Jno Getz 2 bdls cabs, 1 doz wash boards, 2 bxs mdse, D O'Connor 3 bxs cabs, S K Putnam 51 pkgs groceries, B Rodeck 2 brls g ware 1 bx h ware, Kelly Bro 52 cases matches, Mrs A Wright 1 bx goods, C W F Powell 8 bdls scythes, E J Way 10 brls flour, J A Steves 3 chairs 7 pkgs 2 bedt, B Presley 1 bx mdse, F Hilderbrand 2 bxs h d furniture, Wheeler & Co 8 cases paper, H W Mills 1 buggy, G P Peabody 1 brl spirits 1 bx wine, N Henick & Son 95 pcs mdse, J H Byers 1 bx h ware, L Stouls 4 brls d apples, R O Strong 3 rolls matting 2 bxs p hangings, J H Wilder 37 pkgs mdse, Cheritree & F 18 bxs tin plate, G W Tubs 6 pkgs, Wm Constans 12 pkgs mdse, Chalmer Bro 10 pkgs mdse.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

TUESDAY, June 29.

INTERNATIONAL.

L Farwell lady, and daughter, Boston; E T Watkins and lady, Chicago; Miss McKnight, Rochester, N Y; Miss Brewster, Brockport; N W Beach and wife, Wabashaw; C B Fuller and wife, Freemont; G H Wiscott, Minnetonka; J H Pill, Little Falls, N Y; C B Richards, Chicago; Mrs Phimps and child, do; J A Kinney and wife, St Louis; D D Wilson, Pittsburg; C B Gault, Ft Snelling; Mrs C M Caperon, Pantucket, R I; Miss Mary Caperon, do; E B Ames, Minneapolis; F Hayblebrecht, Belle Plaine; G B Brooks, Dubuque; S C Haines, Canton, Ill; S M Bengren, Ogdensburg; J C Heckeman, Brockport; C D Blackman and wife, Peru, Ill; S A Putnam, N Y; C M Putnam, do; Dr. J C Pfatt, wife and daughter; St Johnsville, N Y; Miss A C Fink, do; I H Stewart, Athens, O; N H Van Vorhes, do; A Haven, Chicago; H B Hancock, Minneapolis; J Smith, wife and two children, Saginaw, Mich; Dr H Isham and wife, N Y.

AMERICAN.

Isaac Lincoln, Shakopee; H Tuttle, Milwaukee; C Stigle, Berlin; J R Folsom, Minneapolis; Wm Murphy, Taxop; C Rottenman and wife, St Joseph, D T; L Desaules, do; David Marcient, do; E P Barnum, Hastings; Mrs Pearce, do; Miss Kellogg, do; Mrs Lopkins and son, Janesville, Wis; H F Barsson, Independence, Iowa; W H Clark, Chicago; M C McArthur, Burlington, Ia; E C Sawyer, Chicago; A Herring, do; W H Stowe, do; E M Cooper, do; M H Williams, do; C H Kearney, do; A D Lampkins, Janesville; A L J Andrews, do; A D Ferris, Belle Plaine; S Sawyer, Chanhassen; W D Hicks, St Peter; W McDevate, do; J Bennett, do; J N King, Mankato.

MERCHANTS.

R J Billingly, St. Peter; J Churchill, Belle Plaine; M Porter, St Peter; A B Leopold, Chaska; Alex Fox, New Albany; J Martin, St Anthony; J Chapman, do; N Dunbar, Prescott, E Eldeubar, do; J Taylor, Le Sueur; S Lord, Shakopee; J Curtis, Winona; M L Sproat, Cottage Grove; A W Pratt, Red Wing; G H Thurber, St Anthony; H C George, Milwaukee; L J E Chapman, Ft Spelling; A C Barrick, Faribault; E M Wright and mother, St Cloud.

Monetary & Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 30.

The news from the East does not seem to have had any deleterious influence on the markets here. Trade was reported good to-day, and a fair amount of sales.

Wheat was very firm at yesterday's rates. There was not much activity in the market, however, and the sales made were about 97@98c.

The speculative demand for oats, which we noted a day or two since, has mostly disappeared. Oats sold to day at 45c.

Ratter is quite firm at 12½c. The failure of the pastures has given it an upward tendency.

In wool we note some small sales at 55c for medium, 60c for tub-washed, and 65c for No. 1 extra.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Stocks easier and firmer.

Since the Board, Money is 6@7.

Sterling quiet; 109½.

Gold—46¼c.

Reading, 92¾; Erie, 94¾.

U. S. 6's, '81, coupons, 107½: 5-20's, coupons, 100¼, one year certificates, 100¼.

Treasury Notes, 103¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 30—6 P. M.

Money—Active, firm—5 per cent.

Gold—Lower—opening 47¾, declining to 46¾; closing quiet at 46¾@¾.

Government Stocks—Dull and lower; U. S. 6's '81, coupons, 107@107¾.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee Money Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.

Gold opened at 146¾ and weak this morning in New York. Our dealers still pay 44. But little doing.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Flour dull and lower, except for Ohio and Extra State.

Wheat 1@2c better; fair demand.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Flour quiet and firm.

Wheat dull and 1c lower.

Corn unchanged.

Oats dull.

Pork firm.

Lard unchanged.

Whiskey 45c.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 30—6 P. M.

Flour continues irregular and unsettled. 5.60@5.85 for Extra State; 6.00@6.20 R. H O.

Wheat less active; fully 1c lower.

Corn opened a shade firmer, and closed dull—holders rather more disposed to realize.

Oats dull and decidedly lower.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.

Flour no sales.

Wheat opened firm, but close unchanged. No. 1 $1.17; No. 2 $1.13; Rejected $1.03; do 90c.

[By Telegraph.]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 30.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat a shade easier.

Corn unchanged.

Whiskey in good demand.

Freight weaker.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION HOPE NO. 1.—Meeting tonight at 8 o'clock. Prompt attendance is requested. By order of the Foreman.

ROBT A. KEMP, Sec'y.

MINNEHAHA ENGINE COMPANY.—There will be a special meeting of the Company this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full and prompt attendance is desired. Per order of the Foreman.

E. O. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.

HO, FOR COMO!—J. C. Burbank & Co., will run an omnibus to Lake Como three times a week during the hot weather, leaving the American House at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, and the International at seven P. M. Fare for the round trip, fifty cents. They will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. je28-1w

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.—All persons desirous of cutting PINE TIMBER ON SCHOOL LANDS, the ensuing season, will please designate immediately the section, town and range, on which they wish a permit, that a minimum price for thousand feet may be established preparatory to a public sale.

St. Paul, June 23d, 1863.

CHAS. McILRATH,
State Land Commissioner.
je24-d&w1w

THE LAST CHANCE.

THE Messrs. Elfelt will close out all their large stock of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Shawls and Cloaks and Gents' wear, at cost, commencing to-morrow morning.

St. Paul, June 28, 1863. 1w

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR. (*Les Maladies D'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address,

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.

may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

my4-d&w6m

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling pubic, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,

E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 65, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863 je4-3m

NOTICE.

The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 6th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order

CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.

☞Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-fd

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy,
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my10 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William H. Enuls, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "D" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5,251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672 50.)

And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $475 96, and did thereafter, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (amounting at this date to the sum of $577.33), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,249 83.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated St. Paul, June 10th, A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.

EGELSTON & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pfff's Att'y, United states—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Hewyard's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Saint Paul, Min.
my12-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
of Saint Paul, Minn.
je14-6w

HENRI ROCHAT'S

JEWELRY STORE,

Third-St., under Whitney's Photograph Gallery.

NEW GOODS.

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have now got my store all fixed up, and that I have greatly increased my stock of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-Ware.

I have also a large stock of

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

Assorted for all ages and for all kinds of eyes. Convex Glasses, Concave Glasses, Perisscope, Colored and Slide Glasses; several kinds of Microscopes, Comptrollew's Loupes and other Magnifiers; Pocket Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Sand Glasses, and a fine lot of

BAROMETERS.

I am agent for

William's Sewing Machines,

Which I sell as low as **$30.**

All work done as it ought to be, which fact can be easily ascertained, as I have been in St. Paul for the last seven years.

HENRI ROCHAT,
Third street, under Whitney's
je26-1wd&w Photograph Gallery.

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED.

Three or four Harness Makers and Saddlers wanted. Good workmen can find permanent employment at C. PROALS,
je26-1w cor. Third and Robert-sts, St. Paul.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

**Wagon Wood, H

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1863. NUMBER 155.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY JULY 2.

THE NEWS.

The telegraph was not in working order yesterday, and we were only able to obtain a brief budget of dispatches late last night.

We were probably correct in our surmises yesterday of the position of the Army of the Potomac when Hooker left it. It has since apparently advanced northward—a portion of it, perhaps all, into Pennsylvania, and it seems not unlikely that Lee's forces are, as before intimated, massed in the Cumberland valley, and possibly the reported cannonading may be the commencement of a battle between the grand armies. The news to-morrow cannot fail to be of intense interest.

A TELEGRAPHIC TYRANT DETHRONED.

Our readers will understand and cordially appreciate on their own account, as well as ours, something of the intense gratification, which we experience, in being able to announce this morning, that all the right, title and interest of James W. Winslow, in and to the telegraph business in this State, have been finally transferred to—gentlemen and honest men.

The purchasers are Messrs. A. B. Smith, and Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha, Wisconsin, the principal proprietors of the telegraph interest in that State. They are gentlemen of high and honorable character, and the thoroughly satisfactory management of their extensive telegraph arrangements in Wisconsin is an ample assurance that the line in this State will no longer be a mere engine of extortion, and that the systematic swindling, cheating, and rascality of every kind and degree which we and the community at large have been forced to suffer from this source, for the last two or three years, is at last and forever, thank Heaven! at an end.

If anything could possibly enhance our and the public satisfaction at this consummation, it will be the further announcement which we are at liberty to make, that Mr. Gallup, Mr. Winslow's operator at this place, is *not* included in the general transfer of his telegraphic property, but steps out with his excellent and amiable master.

Messrs. Smith and Simmons entered in possession of the telegraph office at this place last night. We understand it is their intention to put the whole line immediately in repair, and to extend its facilities as soon as possible to other sections of the State, first of all from Hastings up the St. Croix valley to Stillwater.

EX-GOVERNOR RAMSEY.

On Tuesday last Gov. Ramsey resigned the diadem and purple of the Gubernatorial office to the Heir-Apparent, Hon. H. A. Swift.

Gov. Ramsey's administration of our State affairs—extending over a period of three and a half years—has in all respects justified the confidence which the people reposed in his wisdom and ability when they called him twice by overwhelming majorities to extricate the State from the disastrous condition into which it had been plunged by the follies and mistakes of his predecessors.

The excellent results of his able and judicious management have, indeed, far surpassed popular expectation. The measures of reform and economy which he inaugurated, and of which he gave a practical example at the outset, by proposing the reduction of his own salary from $2,500 to $1,500, have been followed by a steady, rapid, and marked improvement in the financial condition of the State. While a stringent economy has ruled every department of the State, the business of the departments has been very largely extended.

To his urgent recommendations we largely owe the thorough organization of the Land Department, and the secure basis of legislation on which the School lands, the Swamp lands, and the Railroad lands now rest.

The outbreak of the rebellion imposed upon him burdens of a new and extraordinary character in the organization of our regiments.

The manner in which he has discharged these delicate and difficult duties need no other comment than the muster rolls and roster of the Union army. Three of the Colonels appointed by him are now Major Generals, two are Brigadier Generals, and a third, Col. Sanborn, appointed but not confirmed a Brigadier, has long been in command of a brigade and sometimes of a division.

In the midst of these labors, the Sioux insurrection broke out, and the duty of suppressing it, in the absence of a regular military force, devolved upon the Governor. Within two months from the outbreak, this insurrection, extending over the whole western frontier, was entirely extinguished by the State forces organized by him, before the arrival of General Pope, and every hostile Sioux driven from the State.

He goes out of the Executive office to enter upon new and wider spheres of duty, accompanied by the well-earned plaudits of the entire people of Minnesota of all parties; and we should fail in an act of simple justice to a faithful public servant, it we passed by the occasion of his retirement from an office he has filled with so much honor, without giving some faint expression to the universal sentiment of the public.

BETTER NEWS FROM THE CROPS.

In yesterday's PRESS we represented, on the authority of papers from the Minnesota Valley, that the crops in that district would be almost a failure, owing to the drought. The papers referred to were doubtless misinformed as to the actual state of affairs, and represented the case to be worse than it really was, on the authority, doubtless, of some panic-stricken croakers.

We learn from trustworthy gentlemen who have traveled through the Minnesota valley since Sunday, that the crops are looking pretty well. Even of wheat, the most injured, there will be a two-third crop, while oats are doing quite well. Corn is in good order and growing finely. In the timber the crops were not injured by the dry weather.

From the Faribault region we have a similar report, and as most of the State has been visited by rain within a few days past, it is probable that our harvest this season will be a pretty fair one after all.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

Precisely at the witching hour of twelve last night, a very singular phenomenon occurred in this city, which occasioned much wonderment at the time, and is now engaging the earnest attention of our *savans*.

At that hour we distinctly heard a curious, soft, pattering sound upon the roof of our office, and on going outside to examine the cause of the disturbance, found a most extraordinary substance falling from the sky, cousisting of small transparent globules of a liquid nature, which we supposed at first to belong to some new class of aerolites flung from the nebulous tail of some passing comet; but, on a chemical analysis discovered these minute meteoric spheroids to consist of pure protoxide of hydrogen, which is said to exist in large quantities in the Atlantic ocean and the *southern* end of the Mississippi, where it is known under the name of *water*,—which Thales, the old Ionian philosopher taught was the origin of all things. After sedulous inquiries among scientific people, such as steamboat Captains and washerwomen, and a long and interesting consultation with the "oldest inhabtant," we learn that formerly something of the kind was frequently seen in this vicinity. The venerable gentleman, last referred to, who is our chief authority in meteorological matters, informs us that, a great while ago, it used to fall from the sky in great quantities and was anciently known as—rain.

It is said to be useful to farmers and steamboatmen and others, though so long a time has elapsed since anything of the kind was seen, it is supposed that one of its most valuable properties, which is developed in combination with more common fluids, has been entirely forgotten, and that the mode of admixture itself, which used to prove a profitable source of revenue to liquor-dealers, is now numbered among the "lost arts."

METEOROLOGY OF JUNE.

We refer our readers to our fourth page for another of the invaluable monthly summaries of the meteorology of St. Paul, for which we and they have been for years indebted to the kindness of a gentleman who is at the same time an accurate, scientific and systematic observer. The exceptional character of the past month gives a peculiar interest to his June record and to his comparisons with former years.

A PHILADELPHIA telegram of Sunday says great preparations were then making for the defence of the city. Our old townsman General Dana, who is charged with the guardianship of the Philadelphians, (the poor devils need a guardian,) was actively at work building fortifications around the city. John W. Forney had been appointed a Volunteer *Aid-de-Camp* on the staff of Gen. Couch, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

The Burning of a Hotel in Jackson.

JACKSON, June 10.—About two o'clock this morning the Bowman House was discovered to be on fire in the fifth story. By the time the alarm was sounded and the people collected together, the greater portion of the roof was well on fire. The inmates of the house were aroused, and in their fright escaped, almost every person losing something. No effort was made to save the house, and but little or none the furniture. I have seen many fires, but more indifference I never saw exhibited on the part of the spectators, who were numerous. The Cowman House was the largest and finest hotel in the State of Mississipi, and was sparged by the Federals in their late raid here, while the Confederate House was destroyed. The house had been published as having charged two dollars for a meal in Confederate money, and one dollar in Lincoln greenbacks. A deep-seated prejudice prevailed against it, and if it had not been for the fact that it was the principle hotel in the city its destruction would have been hailed with shouts of delight. As it was, but few tears were shed. The principal saving of property was from the liquor department in the basement story. Men with one or two bottles of "bust-head" were seen hurrying off, and "taking a drink"—it was an involuntary *free treat*. The building was over two hours burning. Said to be insured for 25,000.—*Rebel Letter.*

Indian Murders in Carver County!

AN EMIGRANT TRAIN ATTACKED LAST MONDAY!

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

A letter reached Adjutant General Malmros last evening by a special messenger, which conveyed the intelligence of fresh Indian outrages.

The letter was written at Watertown, by Isaac J. Lewis, and says that on Monday afternoon a party of emigrants passing from Waverly, Wright county, to Moore's Point, Carver county, places which are but twelve miles apart, were attacked by five Indians. The Indians used bows and arrows exclusively, and succeeded in killing four and wounding two of the party.

The messenger says that they had reached Carver county before the attack was made.

It is not definitely stated, but the probability is, that the emigrants consisted of a single family, who were changing their place of residence.

The killed were Amos Dustin, his mother and two children. The wounded were Mrs. Dustin and one child.

What steps, if any, have been taken by the citizens to pursue the murderers is not known. Col. Miller's scouts report that there is no considerable band of Indians behind Gen. Sibley, but that a small number infest the frontier, and detached parties go out to commit depredations. It was, undoubtedly, such a party that committed the murders on Monday.

A Fashionable Lady Sent to the Penitentiary.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in noticing the criminals sentenced at the Recorder's Court, gives the following closing picture of the sentence of Mrs. Anna Burgett, the fashionable lady whose arrest a short time since created quite a stir in that city:

At this point the larger part of the crowd left, supposing the exercise concluded; but the knowing ones remained to witness the grand sensation of the morning—the appearance of Mrs. Anna Burgett, the fashionable landlady who had such a decided penchant for shoplifting. During the earlier part of the morning, the officers in vain tried to persuade her to leave her cell and go before the court. She positively refused, and to make that refusal still more positive, deliberately retired to bed, thus leaving the task of the officers rather a delicate one. A compromise was finally made, by which it was agreed that she should go up after the other prisoners were sentenced, and after the crowd had retired she made her appearance, walking slowly and leaning upon the arms of two deputies. She was clad in deep mourning, for the recent death of her husband, and her features were concealed by a heavy brown veil. She wore no ornaments, save two or three plain gold rings, and presented a sad contrast to her former elegant state. After she had taken a chair, she raised her veil. Her features were sad and careworn, and she seemed to have grown old rapidly within the past few weeks. She was bowed down, and sank into her chair, deeply agitated and trembling so violently that she could hardly maintain her seat. The Clerk of the Court handed her a glass of water, which she drank with difficulty. Mr. Asay, her counsel, rose and said: "Your Honor knows that the property of the unfortunate lady is scattered about, and I would request a favor which is allowed by law, that the time within which the sentence is to be carried into effect, may be extended from ten to thirty days, to allow her time to recover and arrange it,

The Court—Have you anything to say, Mrs. Burgett?

Mrs. Burgett was about to rise, when her counsel advised her not to say anything, and she simply replied: "I had wished to say something, but my counsel does not deem it advisable. If it is not proper, I will not say anything."

The Court.—Having plead guilty, it is my duty to pass sentence. Your sex, former position and late bereavement, excite my sympathy. I will not say a word to lacerate your feelings, but at once pronounce your sentence, which is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary for one year at hard labor, the shortest time the law allows, one day of which shall be in solitary confinement, and that you be removed within the next thirty days.

Deeply agitated and sobbing violently, the wretched woman was led back to her cell, and the exercises of sentence-day were over.

FRONTIER ITEMS.

A Forest City correspondent says that "nothing has inspired the frontier settlers with so much hope and courage as the published programme of Major Hatch's Battalion;" that "everybody pronounces it the very thing wanted." In all which we fully agree. The justice of his strictures on Gen. Sibley's expedition remain to be tested by the event, and we must decline to publish them. He sends us, however, the following story at the expense of the muskets distributed from the State Arsenal among our frontier settlers which needs a better endorsement than "numerous spectators":

"A Dutchman left in charge of an old Belgian musket by Brig. Gen. Munch at Hutchinson, on his late tour through McLeod county, attempted to 'fire it off' at the side of a barn, at fifty yards; the gun has not been seen since; the ball was found sometime after in the bed of Crow river, and the Dutchman picked himself up next day, in Chisago county. The truth of this statement is vouched for by numerous spectators."

—The family of John Bell, who are at Nashville, have received intelligence of his dangerous illness at Atlanta, Ga.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A year or so ago the rebels boasted greatly as to what "Yellow Jack" would do in their behalf in the slaughter of the Yankees at New Orleans and other southern points. This reliance, however, somehow or other failed them, and now they are making themselves happy over the prospect of help from a new ally. The Selma (Alabama) *Courier* of a recent date has an article which deliberately magnifies and rejoices over the circumstance that "locusts are coming out of the earth to torment the Yankees!" We shall hear next, possibly, that the mosquitoes of rebeldom are to be conscripted and organized for its "defense against the invader."

—Surg. Gen. Hammond has shown to the President a photograph of a soldier in the hospital whose nose, left cheek and upper jaw had been eaten away by gangrene, produced by dosing with calomel and other destructive mercurials, which the surgeon general has recently ordered from the supply tables.

—In Pittsburg some nights ago a girl nine years of age, who is in the habit of walking in her sleep, rose from her bed, in the third story of her residence, and approaching the window, which was open at the time, fell thence to the pavement below, a distance of forty feet. She was badly injured, but will recover.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that a handsome dwelling on Mount Vernon st., in that city, has been purchased out of a fund raised by prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is to be presented to Bishop Simpson, in consideration of his making Philadelphia his permanent residence. It is understood that that the bishop has signified his willingness to accept it, and the building is to be at once put in condition for occupancy.

—A novel mode of lighting has been introduced at a Baptist church just built at Philadelphia. There is not a gas-burner in the audience-room. In the pannels of the ceiling are circles of ground glass two feet in diameter. Above each of these, in the left, is an argand burner and a powerful reflector. The effect is just about the same as if thirty full moons shone on the ceiling. The light is not sharp and intense, but abundant and mellow, and not painful to the eyes.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's first letter from Europe appears in the *Independent* of the 25th. He seems to have suffered from sea-sickness during the voyage, for he says:

I would not barter one square foot of land for the fee-simple of the whole Atlantic Ocean. I had rather be Napoleon on Helena than Nelson on this Conqueror. Blessed be the land, and thrice blessed, and the reverse on the sea. Amen.

And yet, why should a man be sea-sick. It is inexcusable. The antidotes are hundreds, and the remedies thousands. They may be compiled in pairs and opposites, for they are at point-blank contradiction with each other.

"Be sure you don't meddle with spirituous liquors." "Take a little good brandy-and-water every day." "Nothing settles the stomach like a glass of champagne." "Bottled cider will be found an excellent article." But, in fact, if a man *is* sea-sick, woe be to him if he meddle with any of these; and if he is *not* sick, why should he tempt with remedies. It is a mere matter of forcordination. Those who are predestined to it will escape by no medicine and no diet, and those who are not will go on with impunity under almost all degrees of imprudence.

— The Attorney General has made a decision of a very important question under the Pension law. He determines that unless the soldier or sailor who dies of wounds received in the service, and while in the line of his duty, be in the service at the time of his death, his widow, &c., is not entitled to a pension.

— The rebel sympathizers lately exiled from St. Louis have finally been received and "receipted for" by the rebels at Sataria, about fifty miles from Haines's Bluff.

— The State of Rhode Island has completed her enrolmont. The enrolment in several other of the New England States will be completed this week.

—Official documents show that Massachusetts has contributed as her part towards the suppression of the rebellion eighty thousand soldiers, in addition to ten thousand recruited for the navy within the limits of the State. Of three years' men, 62,299 were enlisted, which is an excess of 6,445 over the calls made upon the State. Total number of nine months' men enlisted, 17,757, which is 1,333 less than the number called for, but this is more than made up by the three months men sent forward. Add to this the recruits of the heavy artillery, ane the present excess of the State over calls will exceed 7,000.

—The repart of a second rebel raid into Indiana on Sunday last turns out to have been a canard. A company of loyal Kentuckians crossed the Ohio to look after the rascals who had dashed across the boarder a few days before. Out of this loyal invasion grew the rumor of another raid, and the oftener the story was told the more wonder grew, until there were nine hundred ferocious rebels on Indiana's sacred soil.

— Shortly after Henry Ward Beecher left for Europe, his business agent received a note from a western lawyer, addressed to Mr. Beecher, and asking for his autograph. He received this spicy reply:

NEW YORK CITY, June—, 1863.

"My dear Sir; I have received yours requesting an autograph of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. As Mr. Beecher has left me a power of attorney to sign for him, you will, as a lawyer, at once perceive that I can grant your request—which I do with a very great deal of pleasure.

"I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,
"H. W. BEECHER,
"By F. B. P."

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

CANNONADING HEARD NEAR GETTYSBURG.

No Rebels Between Frederick and the Potomac.

Slidell Hobnobbing with the Emperor.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, Pa, July 1.

[*Special to the Tribune.*]—Signal rockets were seen, and firing heard last night at Columbia, in the direction of Gettysburg, and continued until three o'clock this morning. At times the cannonading was rapid and heavy.

National troops occupy York in force.

OHIO MILITIA—INDIANA REBELS.

CINCINNATI, July 1st.

At a special meeting called of the city council last night it was resolved to put the State Militia Law in force at once. All citizens between 18 and 45 not physically disabled, are to be organized into companies and be subject to the call of the Governor for duty, in such numbers as he may require.

Large war meetings were held in Columbus and Indianapolis last night.

The difficulties in Sullivan Co., Indiana, are ended, and the militia will return to Indianapolis to-day.

A TEN-MILE RECONNOISANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

It was ascertained by our scouts yesterday, who completed a circuit extending 10 miles from the city, that there are no rebel soldiers anywhere between Frederick and the Potomac.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, June 21.

Warlike rumors, arising out of the Polish question, are again rife in Paris. Several Russian papers have fully anticipated war with France.

Mr. Slidell, Envoy of the Confederate States, had a very long conference with the Emperor of the French. The Emperor sent for him and had a private *tete-a-tete* with him at breakfast, and did not part with him until the council of Ministers assembled. This interview has given strength to the rumor of a renewed offer of mediation in American affairs as likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla.

Spence, Southern financial agent, had resumed letters to the *Times*. He contends the North has effected little or nothing as yet, and the policy of exhaustion will affect the North worse than the South.

THE PIRATE AMONG THE FISHERMEN.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE RAVAGES OF THE TACONY.

Great Destruction of Gloucester Fishing Vessels—Prompt Action of the Boston Merchants.

Thirty-five men belonging to the Gloucester fishing vessels which have recently fallen a prey to the little pirate Tacony, have arrived in Boston. Captain Thomas, of the schooner Elizabeth Ann, gives the following account of the capture of his vessel and others:

His vessel with others was lying at anchor on Sunday evening, in about twenty-seven fathoms of water, on the "Fishing Rip," easterly from the Island of Nantucket. The evening was foggy, and the Tacony appeared very suddenly to them during a lift in the fog. A boat crew boarded them, and the leader stated, on reaching their deck and presenting a pistol to the Captain's face, that the schooner was a prize to the Confederate States. The other captures were effected in much the same manner.

All the vessels thus taken, with one exception, were burned almost immediately, and in many cases the men saved nothing more than what they had on their backs, though generally each seaman was allowed to take his bag of clothing, and some of the officers were privileged to retain their quadrants and other nautical instruments.

The vessel which was not destroyed was the oldest and poorest of the number. On board her the whole company was put, with directions to steer for New York. They preferred, however, to land at Hyannis, and did so, and have arrived here from that point on their way to their families and friends in Gloucester.

This is not all. There is a renegade Yankee among the Tacony's crew, and the Boston *Journal* says:

We are informed by Captain Thomas that he heard the distinct intention announced of landing at Provincetown and destroying that town by fire, and as the first officer of the Tacony was a native and for many years a resident of Chatham, and is perfectly familiar with the waters about Cape Cod, the attempt certainly does not seem impossible.

Here is another interesting item from the *Journal*:

The commander of the Tacony informed one of the captains in his custody that his vessel has once been spoken in the night by a United States gunboat, and that he knew at the time who was hailing him. His answer to the hail was, that he was a merchantman bound from New York to Portland.

A Gloucester letter, dated the 26th ult., says:

As regards the destruction of Gloucester vessels, I have gleaned these facts: Four are thus far known to be destroyed; the Marengo, eighty-three tons and ten years old—value, including outfits, $2,900; Rufus Choate, ninety tons, three years old—value, $4,3000; Elizabeth Ann, ninety-one tons, three and a half years old—value, $4,200; Ripple, sixty-four tons, seven years old—value, $2,800. These crafts are all insured in this town, at what is called the Fishing Insurance Company, a mutual office, with which most of the ship-owners are connected. None of these vessels, and indeed none in any of the fishing fleets, are covered by war risks, and so every one burned is a total loss. Three schooners arrived here yesterday—the Cadet, Laurena, and Messina—the two former being chased away by the Tacony, which they saw destroying the vessels around them. Captain Williams, of the Cadet, says the moment he saw the Tacony his suspicions were aroused by her peculiar actions, and he ordered his men to tow the Cadet, as there was not a breath of air stirring. Fortunately for him there were several vessels between him and the pirate, who diverted his attention.

THE COMMANDER OF THE TACONY.

Captain Smith, one of the fishermen whose schooner was burned, says that the commander of the Tacony (William Reed, formerly of the United States Navy,) is a Mississippi man, of small frame, dark looking, and did not apparently weigh much more than ninety pounds.

The captain alleges that at the breaking out of the war he was rich; that the federals had destroyed all his property; that he was now doing no more than they had done on the southern coast, and he should therefore continue his work of destruction as long as possible. His orders were to shoot down the first man that offered any resistance.

[Elsewhere will be found the account of the destruction of the Tacony, and capture of her commander.—ED. PRESS.]

The Army of the Cumberland.

Mr. Swinton, one of the Editors of the New York *Times*, is with the Army of the Cumberland. We find in the *Times* of the 25th a communication from this gentleman, who is competent to make searching observations and give opinions of value, dated at Murfreesboro on June 18, giving an analysis of the spirit and condition of the army, points of which, as it is no longer a secret that Rosecrans is on the war-path, we present our readers. Mr. Swinton says, under the head, "The Spirit of the Soldiers:"

The *morale* of an army is a subtle something—difficult to express in a formula, and yet a palpable and powerful presence. In this, indeed, it resembles the imponderable forces which, while inappreciable by material weight or measure, are yet the potent, pervading principalities and powers of earth and air.

But, indeed, to one coming from the army of the Potomac to the army in Tennessee, there is small need of any refined processes of discrimination. The difference, as the French say, "*saut, aux yeux*," strike one at a glance.

Recurring to the analogy traced between an army and a living creature, I have often thought that one could detect in the physiognomy of an army something analogous to those outward manifestations of the inward moods of men which we call "expressions of countenance." Now, the impression one gets from the army of the Cumberland, is unmistakably that which comes from a contented, victorious, spirited temper. I was prepared to see a great difference in this respect, between the Western troops and the Army of Virginia; but I confess I was not prepared for so great a difference. All that can be conveyed by saying, that this army "is in fine condition," that "its *morale* is excellent" &c, I wish to convey in the largest and most emphatic sense. And it may be possible, though very briefly, to indicate how this is and comes to be.

And it should not be omitted, at the start, to state that the men trace much of their well-being to the fact that this army has been, in great part, removed from those influences that have made the poor Army of the Potomac the foot-ball of Washington intrigue and folly, and of military gambling and incompetence. Freed from these malign powers, they have, at the same time, escaped that spirit of intrigue rivalry, jealousy, carping and croaking, that has so long demoralized and bedeviled that army.

Thus left alone, they have won victories, and these, reacting as they do on the temper of the men, have giving that confidence, that spirit—in a word, that "habit of victory" that goes so far toward the winning of new victories.

It is also remarked by Mr. Swinton that in the Army of the Cumberland rigid military justice prevails. Deserters are shot, and spies are hung; not sent to Washington to be pardoned. And:

Above all, the army has an entire and perfect confidence in the Commanding General—a quality which, unless it be present, must, as we have so often seen, paralyze even the finest of armies. The quality of Gen. Rosecrans' mind is an entirely military spirit, superposed on deep and broad foundation of moral principle; and he has had the faculty to infuse into his troops something of that same present sense of duty; that earnestness; that utter abhorrence of the rebellion, and all its accursed appurtenances; and that same lofty patriotism that so eminently mark his own nature—forces which are certainly just as real and just as potent as those which we can measure, and which meet the eye.

The Army of the Cumberland has been immensely improved since last year:

Since the battle of Murfreesboro, in fact, this is a new army. Drill, discipline and rigorous inspections have gone, and are doing their work, and when this army moves it will be with a power it never possessed before.

The infantry have been long and severely drilled at the bayonet exercise. Mr. Swinton says::

What I have not been able to understand, however, is the absence of sharpshooters, which by a little practice, might easily be obtained in any desired numbers, for, with proper discipline, the Western hunters are fitted to make the best *tirailleurs* in the world.

The gentleman need not be concerned on this point, there are whole regiments of sharpshooters.

The cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland is inferior in numbers to the rebel cavalry confronting them, but are better men. They have invariably defeated the cavalry of Gen. Bragg. Gen. Rosecrans has given great attention to his artillery. Mr. Swinton says:

The artillery force of this army is very strong—if we should judge by theoretical writers, we might say too much so. The proportions of artillery to the other arms has been much discussed, and has varied in different wars. It is generally asserted that much artillery is a confession of weakness and want of confidence in the infantry. But since the time of Napoleon—who invaded Russia with a thousand pieces—the tendency has been toward masses of artillery; and both the nature of our theatre of war and the nature of the war itself, dictate a heavy force in this arm.

Mr. Swinton concludes with the observation:

It should encourage the country to know that the army is *ready*—body, heart and soul, and eager to have the commander give the inspiring word "*Forward!*"

General Naval Order on the Death of Admiral Foote.

The Navy Department issued the following General Order on the occasion of the death of Admiral Foote:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 27.—A gallant and distinguished naval hero is lost to the country. The hero of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the daring and indomitable spirit that created and led to successive victories the Mississippi flotilla; the heroic Christian sailor who, in the China seas, and on the coast of Africa, as well as the great interior rivers of this country, sustained with unfaltering fidelity and devotion the honor of our flag and the cause of the Union. Rear Admiral A. Hull Foote is now no more. On his way to the command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, a position to which he had recently been assigned, and upon the duties of which were combined the earnest energies and vigorous movements of a mind of no ordinary character, he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and after a brief illness, he breathed his last at the Astor House, on the evening of the 26th inst.

Among the noble and honored dead whose names have added lustre to our naval renown and must ever adorn our national annals, few will stand more preeminent than that of the gallant and self-sacrificing Christian sailor and gentleman whose loss we now implore.

In appreciation of his yirtues and his services a grateful country had honored him while living with its willmg honors and will mourn his death and therefore as a mark of respect it is ordered that the flags of the several naval yards, naval stations, on flag-ships, and of squadrons be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen minute guns be fired at meredian on the day after receipt of this order.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

Ohio Politics.

There is evidence of serious defection in the Reserve from the Vallandigham ticket. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, while indorsing the Columbus platform in part, and the ticket in part, gives the great peace agitator the cold shoulder. The Democratic organ of Summit County, has not raised Vallandigham's name to the mast head. Several other country papers in that quarter, are very equivocal in his support. Judge Jewett, it is reported, withheld his approval of the nominee for Governor, and Judge Payne, of Cleveland, and a host of influential Democrats in that section of the State bolt it entire. It will require a good deal of whipping-in, to bring them to the support of men pledged to make peace on any terms, particularly while the enemy with whom they propose to treat, is ravaging the soil of a loyal State, and threatening its chief cities with destruction. They can't exactly see how an honorable peace is to be concluded with such an enemy. We should not be surprised if the Democratic vote of the Reserve should, with the exception of a few Court House hangers-on, be cast solid for John Brough in October next.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MARRIED.

At Minneapolis, Tuesday eve, June 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. R. Manton, Capt. GEO. H. KEITH to Miss ETTA P. JEWETT.

No cards.

[The Captain, in view of the exigencies of the times, has commenced to draft without awaiting orders from Washington.]

New Advertisements.

CARPETS, SHOES AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION NEXT FRIDAY.—Fairchild & March sell the balance of Bugbee's Carpets, Rugs, and Oil Cloths, a lot of Shoes, Hats and Dry Goods, Friday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock at their store, Rogers' Block, Third-st.
FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
jy1-2t Auction and Com. Merchants.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
CHAS. SCHEFFER,
jy1-tf State Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, corner Franklin and Pearl streets, one door from Luxemberg Hof, all the Furniture and Household Goods belonging to John Bettinger, also, one Cow, one set Carpenter's Tools, Harnesses, Buggy, a lot of Lumber, Cord-Wood, a set of Butcher's Tools, &c. Sale to commence Thursday, 2nd July 9 o'clock A. M.
R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.
je30-3t

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.

We will sell at auction, on Friday, the third day of July, at 10 A. M., a large lot of Groceries at our Auction Rooms, on Third street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel.
H. E. BAKER & CO.,
je30 Auctioneers.

WANTED!

A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.

None but a competent person need apply to

W. S. COMBS,
BOOKSTORE,
In the
Jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same
Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
Je25-tf St. Paul.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MIN., June 26th, 1863.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the State Medical Board has adjourned to July 10th, 1863. Applicants desiring to be examined by said Board will report on or before the 15th day of July, to the President of the Board, Dr. J. B. Stewart, at St. Paul.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Je27-1w Adjutant General.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Saint Paul Press.

CORRECTION.

DELHI, June 22, 1863.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press.

In my communication of the 9th inst., I notice several errors which it seems proper should be corrected. Homas, should be Homes; pony should be *ponies*. We were both mounted. The typo makes me say forty rods, which should be *four* (4) rods as I wrote. It would seem a little singular for me to see horses forty rods in the dark and hear and see the snapping of a gun cap the same distance. Having since examined the ground by day-light, I find we were not over three rods distant from the veritable red skins. I stated that Fair Haven did not muster a solitary individual to join the pursuit. None joined the party at the time they left there. On the way half the distance to Kingston, two men, mounted and well armed overtook them. This correction I make as a matter of truth and justice.

N. J. ROBINSON.

STATE NEWS.

NICOLLET COUNTY.

From the St. Peter Tribune.

VACCINATING.—The people hereabouts, both of the civil and military persuasion, are quite generally vaccinating on account of the proximity of the Small Pox. We are glad to learn, however, that the disease is abating at the Fort, there being now only three cases at that post.

SMALL-POX.—There are now only three cases of this disease at Fort Ridgely—all in a fair way for recovery. One of the patients who had been brought down from Camp Pope, died on Tuesday last. Dr. Bingham, who is at the Fort during the absence of Dr. Muller, has arranged a sort of outside hospital for those affected with the disease. The tents for this purpose have been placed nearly half a mile away from the buildings, in order to prevent its spread.

FALSE ALARMS.—The troops at Camp Pope were alarmed on Monday last by a report that sixty Indians were marching on the Camp. All hands were armed in short order, and a "reconnoissance in force" was made. The warriors turned out to be a herd of dogs, running on the prairie, and not a delegation from the headquarters of Little Crow. Of course they felt relieved after making the discovery.

ANOTHER—PROBABLY.—A number of soldiers down from Camp Pope report the discovery of the trail of sixty Indians, going in the direction of the Cottonwood river. This "trail" will no doubt turn out to be a cattle path.

WHEAT PURCHASED.—The firm of Cooley, Carver & Co., of St. Paul, have bought upwards of 110,000 bushels of wheat this season at the several points above the Rapids, on the Minnesota River. About 13,000 bushels belonging to the above firm are still lying in the storerooms at this place, awaiting shipment below. People can form some estimate of the total amount of grain raised in the Valley, from this item of the doings of one firm.

BIG MAIL.—The mail down from Camp Pope and Fort Ridgely on Wednesday last, to this place, brought some 1500 letters, over 1200 of which were from the members of the expedition.

NEW BUILDINGS.—We are pleased to see quite a number of new buildings going up in various parts of the town, showing that St. Peter is bound to thrive notwithstanding these hard war times. Among other buildings we notice a hardware store and manufactory, and a harness shop on Third street; a carriage and plow factory on First street, and a number of dwellings and other buildings in other parts of town.

CO. G, 10TH REG.—This company, which has been around to Fort Randall as an escort to the Sioux which were confined at Fort Snelling, has been camped in this place for a few days. The company appears to be a very fine one. They left for Fort Ridgely on the 25th. We understand they are to be divided into two or three detachments and stationed at some of the posts along the line of defense, after the manner of the 9th Regiment.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The Shockopee *Argus* notices the death of Seargent Shermin of that place. He was a member of Co. A, Fourth regiment, and died at Memphis from wounds received at Vicksburg.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Everybody seems to have something to do in building or improving their residences. A very desirable change will be wrought in the general appearance of our town during the present summer.—*Shakopee Argus.*

CAPT. T. B. HUNT left on Thursday for Davenport, Iowa, to which place he has been ordered.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

From the Mankato Record.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Five lots in Van Bunn's addition, each 66 by 132 feet, were sold last week for $75 per lot.

MADELIA.—A militia company has been organized in Madelia. They are furnished with arms and a thousand rounds of cartridges.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER.—Captain McKusick, U. S. Quartermaster, has been ordered to this place. Captain Dailey will continue here as Commissary of Subsistance.

FIRE AT MAPLETON.—We learn that the Mapleton saw-mill, belonging to Mr. Middlebrook, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

THE commissioners appointed to appraise the Winnebago lands will hold their first meeting at Garden City, on Monday the 6th of July.

THE dwelling house of Mr. J. B. Carr, of Garden City, was partially destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Loss about $150.

THE CROPS.—The grain crop between Shakopee and St. Paul, bordering on the Minnesota river, has been almost wholly destroyed by the drought. Very few if any of the fields, judging from present indications, will pay for harvesting, or yield more than the seed. The corn is very short and backward, the stalks having a yellowish appearance. In Blue Earth and Le Suer, where the soil is less sandy and more moist, the grain and corn look much better, and may yield a tolerable crop. They certainly look much better than the crops adjacent to Shakopee and St. Paul.

ANOKA COUNTY.

The Anoka *Republican* made its first appearance, since it was destroyed by fire, last week. The citizens of Anoka were unwilling to part with it, and raised a subscription to reinstate it. Its typographical appearance is vastly superior to its former issue.

Bold Demonstration by Pirates.

They Sail into Portland Harbor and Capture a Revenue Cutter.

BEING CHASED BY A FEDERAL STEAMER THEY BURN HER.

The Pirates all Captured, including the Captain of the Pirate Tacony.

THEY ARE SAFELY LODGED IN FORT PREBLE.

Rebel Pirate Florid in the Offing.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27.—The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing was run off last night. She was heavily armed and provisioned for two months. Steamers were immediately sent in pursuit, and the two are now engaging her. The guns can be distinctly heard here.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27.—The United States revenue cutter, which, as we reported this morning was run out of this harbor, and pursued by two steamers, it is now ascertained, apparently came to anchor and took in sails, and soon after was discovered to be on fire. At twenty minutes past two o'clock she blew up with a tremendous report, and nothing of her is now visible. From the observations it is supposed she was blown up by the crew. The steamers are returning.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27. P. M.—The crew of the cutter Caleb Cushing, seem to have escaped, before she was blown up, in boats—probably to a schooner near by, as the Forest City chased one down towards Green Island, caught her, and is towing her in. The Forest City had only twelve-pounders, and the Chesapeake only six-pounders, but their intention was to run the cutter down at once, as they were no match for her thirty-two-pounders.

PORTLAND, June 27, 6 P. M.—Captain Lescomb, of the Forest City, says he came within gun-shot of the Cushing half an hour before the Chesapeake came along. The Cushing fired at the Forest City six times, without showing any flag whatever. The Forest City then laid to, waiting for the Chesapeake to come up. When the Chesapeak arrived, after consultation, it was agreed to board the Cushing. The Chesapeake took the lead in this, being a propeller, and also being protected by cotton bales. The rebels perceiving the intentions of the Chesapeake and Forest City, became frightened, and abandoned the Cushing in two boats, and sent off a third boat, with the regular crew, whom they had placed in irons. This last boat was almost immediately picked up by the Chesapeake. The other two boats, with the rebels aboard, steered for Harpswell shore, and were pursued and picked up by the Forest City. The rebels proved to be twenty-three in number.

The Forest City also picked up a small boat, containing Mr. Bibber, who had been set adrift from the Cushing. Mr. Bibber and his partner were captured yesterday, by the rebels, while in a small fishing boat, off Damers Cove Island. Mr. Bibber informed Captain Lescomb that he was captured by the schooner Archer, off Southport.

The schooner Archer came in last night and anchored below Minoo, intending to burn two gunboats building in Portland, and cut out the revenue cutter Cushing and steamer Forest City. This they found themselves very much troubled to do, but at 2 o'clock this morning they boarded the Cushing quietly, and seized a small portion of her crew then aboard, put them in irons, and *made* their way out of the harbor, through Hussey's Sound. After passing the forts, Capt. Lescomb learned the intentions of the rebels, and immediately pursued the Archer, which was making her way to the eastward as fast as a light breeze would permit. Capt. Lescomb captured the Archer, and found three rebels and Bibbers' partner aboard, and towed her up to the city.

By Mr. Bibber's report, Captain Lescomb thinks there are three or more schooners with rebel crews aboard on our coast, destroying our fishermen. The Archer had only a howitzer on board, and the schooners are probably lightly armed.

The Forest City passed a suspicious looking black steamer off Cape Porpoise, at 2 o'clock this morning, when coming from Boston, which at first made for the Forest City, but afterwards kept to the southwest. The Forest City arrived up about half-past 4 o'clock, landing the rebel prisoners at Fort Preble.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.—Your reporter has just come from Fort Preble. The commandent will not allow the prisoners to be questioned to-night. There are two rebel officers among the prisoners named Lieut. C. W. Reed, with a regular commission from the Confederate navy, the late commander of the Tacony, and Eugene H. Brown, 3d Assistant Engineer of the Florida, detached from the Tacony.

Two books were found on the prisoners—a memorandum book with instructions, &c., which I was not allowed to see, and another, an account book, containing in fact part of the list of vessels captured by the rebels The commandant of the fort informed us that it appears from a memorandum that Lieut. Reed and his crew went aboard the Tacony about the 14th of May. On the morning of the 25th of June he seems to have burned the Tacony, and gone on board the schooner Archer.

Lieut. Reed's last memorandum says, "It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor or cutting out some steamer." A police force went to Fort Preble this evening to demand the prisoners in behalf of the civil authorities, but the commandant stated he should hold them as prisoners of war, subject to the commands of the War Department. It is reported by the crew of the Cushing that a boats crew of ten men escaped from her this morning. If this is so, they may seize some other schooner and make more trouble.

The regular crew of the Cushing has been put in confinement, to wait the examination. Lieut. Davenport states that between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, some suspicious looking men, dressed as sailors, came aboard the cutter, and hearing an unusual noise, he went on deck to see what was the matter, when he was immediately seized by five armed men, who pointed their pistols at him, and said they belonged to the Confederate navy. Finding resistance useless, he surrendered, and was put in irons, with all his men.

Both Lieut. Reed and Engineer Brown styled themselves as officers of the Confederate steamer Florida, and she was in the offing.

The cutter's crew refused to tell where the ammunition was put, and this, with the want of favorable wind, induced the rebels to burn the cutter.

Lieut. Reed's log book states that he burned the Tacony, of which he was commander, on finding that vessels of the Federal Government were after him.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S LATEST

REBEL PRISONER WRITES FOR MONEY—THE PARSON RESPONDS IN A CONSOLATORY, ADMONITORY AND OBJURGATORY EPISTLE, AND GIVES HIS PETITIONER A LIVELY REMINDER OF REBEL DOINGS AT KNOXVILLE.

From the Nashville Union.

The following correspondence will afford both amusement and wholesome instruction. It explains itself fully:

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 11.

W. G. Brownlow:

DEAR SIR: I have been in this place a week, a prisoner of war. I was taken on the field of Champion Hill; consequently here without funds. The collaterals which I held as principal owner of the Marietta Paper Mill Company, were never paid by Kinsloe & Rice, of Knoxville, in your favor. Will you oblige me by sending a draft to this place for any part of the sum you may think proper, and give direction as to the manner of credit on account.

Very respectfully,
C. D. PHILLIPS,
Of Marietta Paper Company.

NASHVILLE, June 20, 1863.

MR. C. D. PHILLIPS: Your very strange and unexpected note of the 11th inst., was forwarded to me at this place by my wife at Cincinnati. From your note I learn several things and infer others. I learn that you are a prisoner of war, at Johnson's Island—that you were captured at the battle of Champion Hill, on the sacred soil of the South—that you are out of funds, &c. I *infer* that you are an officer in the rebel army—that in love gone forth like thousands of other infuriated and deluded Southerners, at the bidding of your corrupt leaders, in search of your rights—that you have in part found your rights—not in the "Territories," but on Johnson's Island, and would be willing to retire from this uncalled for war, and engage in the more honorable, and certainly more profitable business of paper making.

I am now prepared to say what you mean by the "collaterals" furnished you by Kinsloe & Rice, of Knoxville, in my favor. You have certainly intended your note for some one else. Kinsloe & Rice were a publishing firm—dealt largely with you in the paper line, and failed while they were the publishers of the *Presbyterian Witness* and the Knoxville *Register*. I was never the partner of either of these men, or their security, except on some small bills in bank. I hold the note of that firm for about five hundred dollars. I would like to have the money, and I really need it, but I have not thought of calling upon you to pay it, although I could do so with as good a grace as you could call upon me to pay you a debt of theirs. I have no doubt these gentlemen could now pay us both, if we would receive the worthless paper issues of the bogus Confederacy. I would not give ten cents per bushel for such money. You might pass it off among your Vallandigham friends, in the vicinity of Sandusky. If I were you, I would call upon my copperhead friends at the North, for a loan. They are with you in your war upon the Government, and ought to be willing to relieve your present necessities. They are not as honorable, patriotic, or as brave as you are. You have shown your devotion to your cause and your infamous principles by shouldering your musket, going in the field, and facing danger and death. These cowardly devils at the North, and unmitigated traitors who sympathize with you, have not enough manly pride and courage to go into Dixie, and fight for the party they say is in the right. They can sneak about the towns and neighborhoods of the loyal States, and encourage desertions and insubordination among the officers and privates of the Federal army, who may be at home on furloughs, or leave of absence. As mean as your Southern leaders are, and as low down as are many of the drunken blackguards in your ranks, they are gentlemen, patriots, and Christians philanthropists, compared with those Northern villains who are on the side of Jeff. Davis.

But a word as to your claim against me. I had large dealings with you, in the paper line, and our business relations were pleasant. I paid you thousands of dollars from first to last, and found your firm correct in its accounts. My last payment to you, before the rebellion set in, was through David A. Deadrick, clerk of the Knoxville Chancery Court. It was some $600, and left you, as my book and yours will show, eighty cents in my debt. I speak from memory, but I am certain that I am correct.

I take this method of replying to your note, that other rebel prisoners may meet with my response. I have frequent calls upon me for money and clothes, by rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Camp Morton, Alton, St. Louis, and other points,—some placing their solicitations upon the ground of former political and religious associations, and some upon the score of the long standing friendship between their families and myself.

No man who has gone into this infinitely infernal rebellion, of his own accord, has any claims upon me or my generosity. And if I ever owned a rebel negro—and thank God I do not—I do not feel under the circumstances, that I ought to pay him one cent. And certainly, for a rebel creditor of mine to demand payment, would require a degree of impudence that the Devil, with all his effrontery cannot boast of having. What are the facts in my case? My paper, with a large and profitable circulation, was crushed, after this rebellion was inaugurated, and my printing office, the most valuable in Eastern Tennessee, shamefully sacrificed. Three houses and lots in Knoxville, worth ten thousand dollars, were taken from me. A large and well furnished dwelling house was taken from me, my family were driven out, and allowed 36 hours in which to leave the Southern Confederacy, and my furniture, beds, and bed clothing, sold to the highest bidders, and the proceeds used to carry on the war against the United States Government. A negro boy was taken from me, before I was sent out of the country, and carried into the rebel army, and since I left, I am informed that the rebels have taken charge of a negro girl on the falsely alleged ground that one of them was my security for the girl. I had an interest of ten thousand dollars in the Churchwell property in Knoxville, which I gained in the Chancery Court, and afterward in the Supreme Court, and been sold under the order of the court. This has been sequestered, and for the same unholy purpose. The scoundrel, Gen. Leadbeater, who was in command of the post of Knoxville, refused me the privilege of collecting a large amount of debts due my printing office on the ground that I was an "alien enemy."

Thus, all I had accumulated in thirty years, was taken from me, because I refused to turn traitor, war upon my Government, and act with a band of the most infamous scoundrels South, that ever God permitted to breathe the vital air.

This is not all: my wife and seven children were driven out of the country after me, and refused the privilege of bringing any thing with them but their wearing apparel. My two sons are in the Federal service, fighting the corrupt Government, and the still more infamous authorities that forced them from their native soil. My wife and her helpless children, are boarding at a private house in Covington, opposite to Cincinnati. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, was kind and considerate enough, without any solicitation on my part, to appoint me a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, on the 18th of December last, and my pay meets the board of myself and family at Covington, *and no more*. This is my condition in life, at the age of fifty-seven. I repeat, no Southern rebel, or rebel sympathizer, has any claims upon me, I want no fellowship with such men, and I shall be found opposing them to the end of my earthly career. When they lose their negroes, their lands, houses and homes, and even their lives, I can but thank God, and take courage!

I am for the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the old flag, the banner of beauty and glory, shall wave in triumph over every foot of soil, between the cod fisheries of Maine and the Gulf of Mexico. In other words, I am for using every means that God has placed in the power of the Federal Government, to crush out this rebellion, if, in doing so, every rebel in the Southern Confederacy has to be exterminated, and every Northern traitor hung! Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, I am for the *Union*—the Union one and indivisible. I am for the Federal Government *as it is administered*. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis represent the two great powers that are in conflict, and it is as true in this relation as in a higher and holier one, that "no man can serve two masters; either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other." This is my position. Until this transcendent question of national integrity is decided, I have resolved to forget all other ties and interests. Whigs and Democrats, Protestants and Catholics, are all alike to me, during my country's passage through this fiery ordeal. And every man is with me who has one drop of pure American blood in his veins!

I go now for saving the country, and, after that, I will aid in the organization of parties, and the settlement of questions of policy. And those who prate about Federal encroachments, and cajole their disciples with lectures on the peril of State Rights, but have no word of cheer for Federal soldiers who are pouring out their blood to save these very men from all the horrors of anarchy, are base and truckling cowards, and do not breathe the breath of patriotism! Could the voices of our illustrious fathers of the revolution be heard, they would come down out of heaven, ringing in in our ears—"Stand by your country, Lincoln, and by your Government!" Could our thousands of slain soldiers be heard, they would say, stand and die by the Government! Could our divided families, weeping after those who were driven from them by Southern oppression, be heard, in their mountain homes, they would say, stand by the Government! And this shall be the language of the subscriber, whether he is slain in battle, at the hands of an assassin, or dies in the quiet retirement of obscurity. W. G. BROWNLOW.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 20.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regulating contracts with the Navy Department.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of contractors for naval supplies, who, during the last fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, have furnished to the Department more than one hundred per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default therein; and for the purpose of hearing said claims may associate with the chief of the bureau with which the contract was made the chief of any other bureau, subject to an appeal to said Secretary from their decision: *Provided*, That no contractor shall be allowed, except upon the excess over the stipulated quantity, and one hundred per centum in addition thereto, and upon such excess not more than sufficient to make the price thereon equal to the fair market value of the supplies at the time and place of delivery; nor shall any contractor be allowed any amount under this section unless there has been an actual loss to the contractor upon the whole contract: *And provided further*, That all claimants under any such contracts shall present their claims to the Department within six months after the passage of this joint resolution, or be forever barred from any equitable claim on account of said contracts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to release and discharge the penalties or the provisions in the nature of penalties, in certain cases of unfulfilled contracts with the Bureau of Construction and of Provisions of Clothing of the Navy Department, made by Nathaniel W. Coffin, William Lang, Henry Newton, Baxter & Sumner, and Tilton, Wheelwright and Company, for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, made prior to the proclamation of the President establishing blockades of the Southern ports, or to the several acts of Congress passed subsequent thereto, imposing additional duties upon domestic and foreign products, wherein, by reason of said acts and the duty of the Government to pay according to the prescribed terms, parties have been obstructed and prevented from a proper fulfillment of the same, to the end that these accounts may be settled and adjusted on terms of equity and justice; and in the settlement of such accounts there shall be associated with the chief of the bureau in which the contract was made the chief of some other bureau of the Navy Department, and their decision shall be passed upon, modified, abridged, rejected, or approved by the Secretary of the Navy, as, in his judgment, the law and justice shall require.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 21.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American registers to certain vessels named therein.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That that the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to issue American registers to the following named vessels: the "Marion," "Selkirk, of Winsor," "Hastings," "Ottawa," and "California," of the Oswego district, in the State of New York, the "Providence," owned by A. J. Richardson, of New York, and the Canadian built steamers "City of Toronto," of Detroit, and "Blue Bonnet," of New York.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 22.]

JOINT RESOLUTION respecting the compensation of the judges and so forth under the treaty with Great Britain and other persons employed in the suppression of the slave trade.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to expend during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so much of the appropriation of second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as he may deem expedient and proper, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars, for compensation to the United States marshals, district attorneys, and other persons employed in enforcing the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade for any service they may render and for which no allowance is otherwise provided by law; and also so much of said appropriation as may be necessary to pay the salaries of the judges and arbitrators appointed by him pursuant to the act of Congress, approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade," and for the expenses of the mixed courts provided for by said treaty: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made to any judge or arbitrator on account of salary, who, after accepting the office, has declined, or may here, after decline, the same, without having actually entered upon duty; and no judge or arbitrator shall be regarded as entitled to salary from the date of the acceptance of the office to which he has been or may be appointed, who shall not have entered upon the duties thereof in good faith within three months from the date of his acceptance.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the collection in coin of postages due on unpaid mail matter from foreign countries.

Whereas the failure to prepay foreign correspondence throws upon the Post Office Department of the United States large balances which have to be paid in coin: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be and is hereby authorized to take such measures as may seem to him advisable to collect postages on letters from abroad not prepaid, in order to avoid loss in the payment of such balances.

Approved March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.]

A RESOLUTION to grant the use of a portion of Judiciary or Armory Square for a home for destitute newsboys in Washington.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to grant to Professor Joseph Henry, Henry Beard, and J. W. Forney, as trustees, and their successors, the use of a portion of the Judiciary Square or Armory Square, in the city of Washington, to erect thereon, free from charge to the United States, a suitable building for a "Home for destitute newsboys:" *Provided*, That the same can be done without prejudice to the public interests, *and provided* that all expenses shall be borne by said trustees in erecting, maintaining, and removing said building and that said building shall be removed whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall require the same to be done.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 25.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION to compensate the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, for clothing and other property lost in the public service.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized, in settling the accounts of the petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, which was wrecked near Cape Hatte as, on or about the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to credit each of them with the amount of sixty-dollars, to cover their losses of bedding, clothing, and other property occasioned by the sinking of the said steamer.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 26.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to property devised to the people of the United States by Captain Uriah P. Levy, deceased.

Whereas, Uriah P. Levy, late a captain of the United States navy, died in the city of New York on the twenty-second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, leaving a last will and testament, containing the following provision, to wit: "I give, devise, and bequeath my farm and estate of Monticello, in Virginia, formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, together with all the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal or mixed, not hereby disposed of, wherever or however situated, to the people of the United States or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it, and especially all my real estate in the city of New York, in trust for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining at said farm of Monticello, in Virginia, an agricultural school for the purpose of educating as practical farmers children of the warrant officers of the United States navy whose fathers are dead," subject to certain conditions therein mentioned. Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney General be authorized and empowered to ascertain the facts in relation to the devise and bequest aforesaid, and report the same, with his opinion as to the validity of the same, and such recommendations as he may think proper to make in reference thereto, to the next Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

Miscellaneous.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to Print all kinds of

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,

And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

HERNDON HOUSE,
Corner of Third and Vermillion Streets,
HASTINGS, - - - MINNESOTA.
W. E. HUNT,
Late of the Merchants' Hotel, at St. Paul,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats free. jo19-3m

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE

American Express Company.

On and after this date, by special arrangement,

The Merchants' Dispatch

Will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston freights requiring quick transportation, at

Lower Rates and in Better Time,

Than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance except the regular Express, by passenger trains.

TIME GUARANTEED.

All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination

FREE OF CARTAGE.

The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be

A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE

That all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.

The Merchants' Dispatch

Is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for

WESTWARD BOUND BUSINESS.

Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.

Claims for Losses and Damages will be promptly adjusted at this Office.

For rates or further information inquire of

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents.
St. Paul, June 18th, 1863. je19-3m

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. o6

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN
Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of
LIQUORS AND SEGARS
Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.
The People are perceiving that
Glowing Representations are not Merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.
THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.
An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.
There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.
It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.
The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.
☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜
All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.
St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT
C. PROAL'S,
SADDLERY WAREROOMS,
An assortment of Gum Goods, such as
Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,
ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.
Corner Third and Robert-Sts.
January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.
ap18-tf

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
MRS. J. B. LYGO,
Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.
COUNTRY MILLINERS
Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of
Seasonable & Fashionable Goods
And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

CLOTHING.
WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Money Will be Saved
BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.
Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

MORE NEW
MILLINERY.
I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of
FASHIONABLE
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.
MISS E. WASS,
my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

E. W. EDDY,
General Grocer
AND DEALER IN
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS
FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,
Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands of Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.
FREE OF CHARGE.
je27-d1y

MILITARY!
Officers' Cavalry Boots,
OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,
Officers' Zouaves,
AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND
OF
BOOT & SHOE,
CAN BE FOUND AT
WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.
ap15tf

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
To those Wishing Carpets.
I will sell out my large and superior assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
FOR 15 DAYS.
The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.
THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.
My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in
INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.
JOSEPH BUGBEE,
Third street, below Post Office.
je10 St. Paul.

GO TO BLUM'S
For every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY,
All Varieties of Gent's Goods,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up.
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.
REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF
BLUM,
je14-tf Third street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Eachadd. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in soliciting the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

ITALIAN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINGS, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Gwatonna, connecting at Gwatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato—Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Rayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

P. P. WINTERMUTE,
je21 at office of Horn, Lund & Galusha.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, Senior Partner, and only Practical Piano-Forte Maker of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his Valuable Patents, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street. Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29,

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
Je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Ohio Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order.
[jn19-1m jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth done to the exact fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $55 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared to use State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale low, by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Only one first-class Upholsterer. Good wages, prompt pay, and no humbug. Apply to

je28-1w WYLIE & CO.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Macknbin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap23-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14,'62-1y

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WIMBISH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,.....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 ly NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.
ap17-1y

NEW YORK LADIES'

HAIR-DRESSER,

Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls,

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

my28-1m* MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE,

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.45 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
je16-tf

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in Block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in Block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabasha-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

NOTICE.

The Commissioned Officers of the 31st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order.

CAPT. L. H. EDDY, Commanding.

☞ Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-td

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Manufacturers of

Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers

For the U. S. Government.

We also manufacture a variety of

POCKET PISTOLS,

Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.

☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.
my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an impure state of the blood.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms, they perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. R. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Doyle, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Minn.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Tolman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Tolman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, Dr. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For——

Jan1-dly

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-1m*

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,

Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

{ United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process. }

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Jn Heward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Saint Paul, Min.

my12-43d

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

{ U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents. }

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED.

Three or four Harness Makers and Saddlers wanted. Good workmen can find permanent employment at C. PROAL'S,

je26-1w cor. Third and Robert-sts., St. Paul.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.

On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, Golden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.

Jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE Liquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK

THE CITY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.—The annual exhibition of this old and popular institution took place on Tuesday, 30th inst., in the new building of the Sisters, situated at the head of St. Anthony Hill. At an early hour in the afternoon a large concourse of people had gathered to witness the treat which was in store for them. At 4 1-2 o'clock the large exhibition hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The order of exercises was as follows:

Music—March, Hail Columbia: Miss Nash, Slater, Farribault.

Opening Address—Miss Ireland.

Music—La Gentilese: Miss Marchand.

Gipsey Piece—represented in its different parts by Miss Livingston, Miss Appel, Miss H. and E. Smith, M. and E. Mers, Corrigan, and Prince. This piece was well executed, and reflected credit upon the young ladies participating.

Music—Lenora, polka duett: Miss Cotter and Miss Grindall.

King Alfred, or the Danish Invasion of England—represented by Misses May Grindall, Eva Heiman, and Ireland.

Music—Fremont March: Miss Nash.

Aunt Peabody—Misses Haas, Morrison, Heiman, Bryant, and Worden. This was a laughable piece, and "Aunt Peabody," as represented by Miss Haas, was repeatedly applauded.

Music—Polka duett: Misses Morrison and Nash.

French Piece—Misses Eva Heiman, Greenwood, and Farribault.

Music—Star Spangled Banner, trio: Misses Heiman, Farribault, and Smith.

Music—Jour de Naissance: Miss Marchand.

German Piece—Misses Mary Cotter, M. Haas, A. Kanst, and J. Kehl.

Music—Wings of a Dove, variation: Misses Nash and J. Keller.

Lights and Shades—Miss Cotter, Nash, Grindall, Ireland, Morrison, A. Grindall and Grigon.

Music—Jour de Naissance—Miss Marchand.

German Piece—Miss Cotter, Hass, Kanst, and Kehl.

Music—"Wings of a Dove," Variation—Miss Nash and Keller.

The Rainbow—Miss Livingston, Corrigan, Slater, Williams, Newman, Stollman and Grace—representing by their dress the different hues of the rainbow. This piece was well executed, and elicited repeated applause.

Farewell Address—Beautifully delivered, by Miss Cotter.

Farewell Song—Music Accompaniment—Miss Grindall, Colter, Morrison and Nash.

The next and closing scene of this happy occasion was the distribution of Premiums to those of the young ladies who had distinguished themselves by application to their studies.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Tache, of Red River, who was present on the occasion, handed to the successful competitors, as their names were called, the elegant prizes awarded to them. They were as follows:

1st Premium—English composition and proficiency—Miss Mary Cotter.

First premium, Grammar and Philosophy—Eva Heiman.

First premium, Needle Work—Mary Haas.

First premium, Astronomy and Globes—Julia Ireland.

First premium, Grammar, History and Reading—Mary Grindall.

First premium, Penmanship—Alice Morrison.

First premium, Arithmetic and Algebra—Julia Kehl.

First premium, Geography—Fanny Bryant.

First premium, for Diligence—Mary Livingston.

First premium, Music—Eva Heiman and Bridget Nash.

Second Premium, Music—Annie Grindall.

1st premium, 1st class, Geography—Bridget Nash.

1st premium, 2nd class, Grammar and History—Anne Grindall.

2nd premium, 2nd class, History—Henrietta Smith.

2nd premium, 2nd class, Grammar—Emma Akers.

2nd premium, 2nd class, Geography—Mary Akers.

1st premium, 2nd class, Reading—M. J. Corrigan.

1st premium, Penmanship—Charlotte Prince.

1st premium, Application and Grammar—Julia Keller.

1st premium, French class—Delena Greenwood.

2nd premium, 3rd class, Dictionary—Susan Slater.

2nd premium, Reading—Belle Farribault.

There were many other premiums awarded which we have not space to mention.

A large and elegant display of needle work was exhibited, showing that this most useful branch of a young lady's studies had not been neglected by the good sisters.

Thus closed the Seventh Annual Exhibition of this meritorious institution, and the parents and strangers who were present must be pleased that we have in our midst so well conducted an academy as this has proved by the proficiency of the pupils at the different exhibitions given to the public.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The attendance at Jefferson School yesterday was not so large as we could have wished, although the rooms were well filled. Had Jefferson School been located a mile or two further out of town, and somewhat higher up on a steep bluff, it is is doubtful whether there would have been any visitors at all. The labor of walking from lower town to Jefferson School, on a sultry summer afternoon, was enough to deter a number who wished to attend from being present, as it did.

Those who did go, however, were amply repaid. The exercises in the morning were confined to the lower departments, the Walnut street schools, the second primary (Mrs. Haseltine), and the first primary (Miss Williams). We had not the pleasure of attending the examinations in these departments, but learn that the classes acquitted themselves well, doing justice to their faithful and industrious teachers.

In the afternoon, from 2 to 3 1-2 o'clock, the classes of Miss Brewster's department (Intermediate) were examined. The exercises were quite interesting. There are a number of excellent scholars in this room—in fact, the gold medal was awarded to Ossian Strong, a pupil in this department.

At half past three the classes of the Grammar School, Prof. Gates room, were called, and examined in their studies. The examination was rigid and thorough, but the classes bore it well and triumphantly. Those classes boast some of the best scholars in the city, and certainly under the careful training of Prof. Gates, the champions of Jefferson School can proudly point to their record as not to be excelled. Prof. Gates has worked up his School to the highest efficiency, as a good general drills and disciplines his recruits into veterans. His plan of managing his classes is one peculiar to himself, and evinces much tact. His classes are greatly attached to him, and to this perhaps is owing to much of his singular success. He aims to attract their attention, interest them, draw out their faculties and thus, literally *educate* the mind. That his classes thoroughly understand the why and wherefore of all they learn, was amply evinced yesterday.

After the examinations were concluded, some very appropriate songs were sung, and well sung, too, by the pupils, accompanied by the melodeon played by Prof. Gates. They were loudly applauded. Prof. Gates then announced the standing of the scholars for the year ending June 30. The maximum is 100 marks, indicating perfection in scholarship, deportment and attendance *during the entire year*. Those who stood "head" in the various classes were as follows:

Class A—Angier Ames, 95 3-5 marks.
Class B—William B. Bell, 97 " "
Class C—Minnie Funk, 97 7-15 " "
Class D—Ossian Strong, 99 3-4 " "
Class E—Julius Weis, 98 1-6 " "

The prizes were then announced as follows:

Ossian Strong, (aged 11,) first prize—gold medal.

Lulu Rich, (aged 11,) second prize—silver medal.

Minnie Funk, (aged 13,) do do

Prof. Gates then distributed the Diplomas, or "Rewards of Merit," after which the audience retired, satisfied that Jefferson School can safely throw down the gauntlet to "all creation." The following is her

Roll of Honor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

For Punctuality, Scholarship and Deportment.—Minnie Funk, D. J. Larpenteur, W. B. Bell, Horace Elliot, S. L. McConnell, John Gray, Wilford Wilson, Abbie Bell, Emma Holland, Lulu Rich, Angier Ames, R. B. Gress, Mattie Newell, Kate Denison, Nettie Denison, William Cunniff, Augustus Cowley, Wentworth Brawley, Sarah Penfield, Abbie Boyden.

For Best Specimen Writing—Russel B. Gress and Emma Holland.

For Best Improvement in Writing—James McHugh.

For Punctuality During Entire Year—Augustus Cowley.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

For Scholarship, Deportment and Attendance—Ossian Strong, Mary Pixley, and Sarah Ramaley.

Scholarship and Punctuality—Anthony Shafer and Amelia McConnell.

Scholarship and Deportment—Dwight Watson.

Punctuality and Deportment—Charles Lapham and Mary Bork.

Scholarship—Charles Groff, Bernhard Dassel, Jennie Smith, Martha Welch, and Julius Weis.

Deportment—Annie Smith.

FIRST PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

For Scholarship and Deportment—Amelia Pilgrim, Minnie Penniman, and Eliza Starkey.

For Scholarship and Attendance—Johanna Fitzgerald.

For Attendance—Henrietta North.

For Scholarship and Attendance—Willie G. Smith, Arthur Martin, Eugene Barnaud, Albert McCormick, John Eberts, Louis Pfaff, Thomas Shean, Harry C. Reihl, Frank T. Combs.

For Scholarship and Deportment—Charlie Rice, Willie Myrick, and Henry Starkey.

SECOND PRIMARY.

For Scholarship and Deportment—Mary Morgan, Francis Haycock, Antonie York, John Stahnan, Lizzie Haycock, Frank French, Willie Hoyt, Susan Shearer.

For Attendance and Deportment—Jills Cummings, Fanny Pitts, Margaret Collins, Elizabeth Pfaff, Caroline Pfaff, Ellen Quinn, Johnnie Rice, Henry Bell.

For Attendance—Louisa Sheffer, Charles Sheffer, Willie Johnson.

For Scholarship and Diligence—Amelia Haws.

WALNUT STREET SCHOOL.

Louisa Blaise, Cena Blaise, Anna Shade, Caroline Rochet, Pleumie Ray, Alice Taylor, Almena Eaton, Emma Kahlert, Mary Layo, Ella House, Louisa Canon, Louisa Gayert, Augustus Kahlert, Harry Gress, Henry Taylor and Frank Funck.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.—The examination at Washington School to-day closes the list. The following is the programme for the exercises:

From 9 A. M. to 10, Seventh Street School.
From 10 A. M. to 10 1-2, Second Primary.
From 10 1-2 A. M. to 11, First Primary.
From 11 A. M to 12, Intermediate.
From 2 P. M. to 5, Grammar School.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES FOR JUNE, 1863.—The feature of the past month with which we are all most familiar, was the excessive drought which prevailed. No rain fell during the month in an amount that could be measured. There were sprinklings on several days. But they were of no account even in laying the dust. The last fall of any consequence took place on the 24th of May; and thus, for a period of thirty-seven days no moisture has relieved the thirsty earth. Some of the consequences to be expected have resulted. The Mississippi river has not been at a stage so low in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Instead of a June rise, there has been a constant fall. Navigation is only effected by employing the lightest d aught boats, and at irregular intervals. The wheat and oat crops are seriously injured, and may be entirely destroyed. The yield of the smaller fruits has been reduced two-thirds or three-fourths in quantity. And while potatoes and corn do not appear to suffer, they can hardly produce an average crop. Every article of cultivation is more or less affected, and must be shortened in amount.

The thermometer gave results as follows:

Maximum of the month (13th to 16th).....	99°
Minimum " " (2d).....	45°
Highest daily mean (14th and 15th).....	81°
Lowest " " (2d).....	53½°
Greatest daily range, (23d).....	20°
Least " " (30th).....	4°
Range of the month.....	45°
Mean temperature of the month.....	65°55
Mean clearness of the month.....	.6.8
Mean force of the wind.....	2.

It sprinkled on seven days, but not in sufficient quantities to measure. There may have fallen in all two hundredths of an inch.

Fair weather prevailed to an amount equal to sixteen days.

The winds were largely north-west and south-west.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS.

Mean temperature of June,	1859.....	61.84
" " "	1860.....	66.86
" " "	1861.....	68.91
" " "	1862.....	65.70
" " "	1863.....	65.55
Water deposited in	1859 (inches)	5.49
" "	1860.....	5.66
" "	1861.....	4.96
" "	1862.....	2.66
" "	1863.....	0.00
Total deposit for 6 months of	1862,.....	12.24
" " "	1863,.....	7.69

ST. PAUL, July 1, 1863. P.

POST OFFICE DUES.—Those who were not aware that yesterday was the first of July, obtained that information when they called at the post office and found their boxes minus every thing except a barricade in the shape of a small piece of red cardboard. The days of the credit system have expired, and those who make use of the post office department must pay our venerable Uncle in advance.

General Delivery was much sought after as soon as the Eastern mail was open, and negligent but penitent citizens did penance by asking "Is there anything for me," as they handed over the green backs and started anew on the next quarter.

The law requires Postmasters to make oath, that no boxes have been used or mail matter delivered, not paid for in advance, and consequently moral principles alone, would prevent any deviation, if fear of the consequences did not. There is no use of grumbling and any one who feels agrieved, had better resolve himself into a candidate for Congress, and *after* he secures an election, the repeal of the law will be comparatively easy to accomplish.

CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.—Examination and commencement week among our Schools this year exceeds in interest any similar season we recollect for the past six years, showing the increasing interest taken in the subject of Education. In another place will be found an interesting account of the Annual Exhibition of the Academy of the sisters of St. Joseph, furnished us by a Special Reporter.

The examination and closing exercises of Ribeidaffer's Female Academy will take place to-day. We shall endeavor to attend. The closing exercises of this excellent institution have always been very interesting, and will be well attended, beyond doubt, by the patrons of the Academy, and the friends of learning.

THE case of Patrick Griffin who resisted an enrolling officer in West St. Paul, came up before Commissioner Cardozo yesterday. A legal question being raised it was again postponed until next Tuesday, at 9 A. M. Patrick's national friends were on hand in force as usual.

POSTPONED.—The election for officers in the 38th Regimental Battalion did not come off yesterday. It was postponed until Saturday of next week, July 11.

Steamboat and River News.

☞By the stage which arrived last night from Mankato, we have the gratifying intelligence that the Minnesota river was rising, owing to heavy rains in the upper country. There were rains all over the Minnesota Valley, at intervals, from Saturday morning until last night, and it is probable that we may have enough of a swell to aid in navigation, materially. In regard to the Mississippi we have nothing new to offer.

☞The Chippewa Falls arrived yesterday morning early, having made another quick trip. She went out on time.

☞The Jeannette Roberts, which left for Prescott on Tuesday evening, got aground at Newport, and lay there until yesterday morning.

☞The Ariel was punctual to her engagements yesterday, and came in on time. She had the barge Gyasticutus, loaded with wheat. The Ariel does not stick on Mendota bar at all now. Capt. Geo. Houghton has quit running on her, and Pilot Lucky takes to the water and wades over the bar; so that the Ariel, relieved of such a load, slips over without rubbing.

☞The Frank Sigel grounded on Mendota bar on Tuesday evening, and had not got off up to dark last night.

☞The Flora went down to Prescott yesterday morning, with a barge loaded with wheat.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday says:

Captain Bell, of the Petrel, which arrived yesterday from the Upper Mississippi, reports as follows: The Petrel was gone from St. Louis seventeen days. Found very low water in the upper part of the river. It was falling two and a half inches every twenty-four hours at the forks of the river, and three inches at Dubuque in the same time; thirty inches of water in the river from the foot of St. Croix Lake to St Paul; thirty inches in the lake to Stillwater. Ice-boats are scattered all along the river, and cannot move. On the upper rapids there is three feet four inches, on the lower rapids twenty-seven inches, and bound to be less. The upper country is much parched—no rains for a long spell; prairie grass burned out. Men say they will get no hay at all from the meadows. Other crops will probably be abundant. The small grains are not yet injured. The tow-boat Stephen Bayard was at Brownsville, with five loaded ice-boats, doing nothing. The ice will probably all melt where it now is. The Adelia, with empty ice-boats, is below the lower rapids, and cannot get over. The Diarnal, also, has been there, and turned back. The Key West was at Dubuque with her ice-boats fast in the slough, and ice in them.

It is said that an ice-dealer is now at Memphis to fill an ice contract at $6 per ton, the article having cost him, by reason of the low water in the Upper Mississippi, about $40 per ton.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

WEDNESDAY, July 1.

INTERNATIONAL.

J Graves, Stillwater; Hon Thos Wilson and wife, Winona; J R Higgless, U S C C; F S Smith, Ohio; Miss Smith, do; W Batchelor, Chicago; L Twitchel, Milwaukee; A S Burke and lady, Boston Mass; Hon S J R McMillan, Stillwater; Maj Wm H Dike, Faribault; E S Fondis and wife, New York; Geo H Spencer, Shakopee; M P Benton, Rochester; Miss L H Emmons, Boston; L Vorce, Cleveland, O; F P Reed, Warren, O; J D Irving, N Y.

MERCHANTS.

John Linderman, Rockford, Ill: John Simpson, Gilbertville, N Y; J B Fisk, wife and child, Boston; Mrs S H Jones, Minneapolis; G Jones, do; Henry Schnauchert, St Louis; N Sponagel, do; Z Twitchell, U S A; S Sluger, Milwaukee; A Blackeman and lady, St Anthony; J B Gilfillan, do; J W Humphreys, Credit River; L Bronson, Mankato; Mrs J Keene; S S N Fuller, Hudson, N Y; H D Cunningham, Minneapolis; Thos G Jones, Anoka; J H Moody, St Anthony, J Davis, Philadelphia; R Cornforth and two ladies, Rochester; H Michael, St Anthony; H Tilton & lady, Ramsey; H J G Crosswell, Monticello; W H Greenleaf, St Anthony; H L Marines, Afton; J Dunklee, Fayetteville, Vt; H Dunklee, Brattleboro, Vt.

AMERICAN.

W Bushnell, Mankato: A Parker, Plymouth; P Quare, St Paul; E M Haworth, Chicago; G W Van Brunt, Horicon, Wis; C W Blanchard, RR; E P Barnum, Hastings; I C Arrowsmith, Defiance, O; I E Mower, Stillwater.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVE., July 1.

We are without telegraphic advices as to the New York gold market.

The subscriptions to the 5-20 loan at Messrs. Thomson & Bros., closed on Tuesday evening. The whole subscriptions amount to $325,650. When we consider the small amount of Government currency that has been spent here in Minnesota, such a subscription as the above indicates a firm reliance on the part of our moneyed men in the safety of the Government securities. We do not believe that this subscription has been excelled anywhere, in proportion to the capital of the parties subscribing.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1.

There is nothing new in the commercial line to-day. The failure of telegraphic advices from the East gives a very unsettled tone to the markets, and the absence of transactions makes it difficult to give any reflex of its condition.

In dry goods there is a steady upward movement in prices, and the market is fairly active and very firm, under an advance in prices East, and the rise in cotton. A dispatch to one of our leading firms, received to-day, from New York, says: Cotton sold to-day at 70c; Standard Sheetings at 32½c; Richmond Prints at 29c; Duchess It Prints at 37c." All goods are higher and firm at the advance. Our market is following up the advance East.

In another place will be found a full report of the New York market.

In Groceries there is a fair trade doing. Sugar is firmer and higher, under advices of an advance in New York. Coffee is in moderate consumptive demand, and prices are steady. Teas are firm.

In carbon oil there has been an advance of 15c this week. Sales were made yesterday at 75c.

Salt is still advancing. We quote Onondaga at $3.25.

There is a better feeling in wool, and it seems probable that buyers, in order to secure any amount, will have to accede to the demands of holders. We believe that it will yet command high prices. The wants of the government to clothe the fresh levies of troops yet to be brought into the field will be heavy, and the entire clip will be wanted. We note sales to-day of tub-washed at 55c; extra 60c; inferior grades will not command over 50c.

In wheat there was actually nothing doing. The market is heavy at 96@98c, the advance in gold having given it more firmness.

Flour is reported to have advanced, nominally, but is really at old figures, with no sales.

In grain generally there is nothing doing. The better prospects of the crops has given a better feeling to the market. Oats have reached 48c, but are not firm at that figure. Corn is more easy.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.

The trade has become comparatively dull. Jobbers avoid heavy stocks, but Western dealers are buying a little, stocks in the interior being quite reduced. Prices are firm. Prints have an upward tendency both for light and dark colors. The demand comes from the interior. Printing cloths are reported lower in the Providence market. Sheetings and shirtings are held firmly, and are not freely offered for sale, holders expecting some advance by-and-by. Stripes and ticks are steady. Denims are looking up. Cut onades are reported higher. Woolen goods of fall styles are in demand, but the spring trade is over. Fall styles cassimeres are not in good assortment. Old styles are selling low. In satinets there is an irregular trade doing. The lower grades are the most wanted. Black doeskins are in request, and prices firm. Black beavers also move freely. Fine 4-6 dress cloths are scarce, with a moderate inquiry. Flannels are again firmer, with a more active demand. Shawls are quiet. There is no change in the market for foreign goods; even seasonable goods are rather lower in price from the decline in exchange. Importations are light. British heavy woolens are in some demand, but dress and cotton goods are dull. Plain colored French delaines are selling at a moderate extent. Low black silks are scarce. Mantilla grades are wanted. Shawls are very inactive. Only a small portion of plain and stella shawls offered at auction last week were sold. Advices from France state that the prospects are favorable for a large silk crop this season, and consequently lower prices for the raw silk. This will reduce the cost of manufactured goods, should it prove true.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
juld&w3m No. 801 Broadway, New York.

FOR FORT ABERCROMBIE.—We will send a special messenger to Fort Abercrombie, leaving here Monday, the 6th inst., at 5:30 A. M. Persons desiring to send small packages or letters to their friends with the Indian Expedition, can be accommodated.

St. Paul, July 1st.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

A GOOD "GOAK."—I notice in the daily *Pioneer* of the 1st a statement, over the signature of "Pr. du Chien Agent," to the effect that the boats of the line he represents leave regularly, every day, at 6 o'clock P. M. The truth is that their boat has left but once during the present week, and the prospect at the present writing for another departure is not flattering by any means. I presume the article referred to was intended as a good "goak" upon this line, for I cannot conceive how a man in his right mind can subscribe his name to such a falsehood, in real earnest.

Now, Brother T., for the sake of what little reputation R. R. Agents have left, do not persist in this. C. L. WOOD.

N. B.—Passengers going East take the La Crosse Line, as this only is reliable. C. L. W.

HO, FOR COMO!—J. C. Burbank & Co., will run an omnibus to Lake Como three times a week during the hot weather, leaving the American House at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, and the International at seven P. M. Fare for the round trip, fifty cents. They will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. je28-1w

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN.—All persons desirous of cutting PINE TIMBER ON SCHOOL LANDS, the ensuing season, will please designate immediately the section, town and range, on which they wish a permit, that a minimum price for thousand feet may be established preparatory to a public sale.

St. Paul, June 22d, 1863.
CHAS. McILRATH,
je23-d&w1w State Land Commissioner.

THE LAST CHANCE.

THE Messrs. Elfelt will close out at their large stock of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Shawls and Cloaks and Gents' wear, at cost, commencing to-morrow morning.

St. Paul, June 28, 1863. 1w

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.30 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 2, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds.....	½ per ct. prem
American Gold.....	40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc., for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East mar18-3m

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN. If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE." We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je5-tf

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

Can be seen splendid

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED,

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

"NOSES."—Their Significance.

Illustrated with engravings of the Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, Aquiline, Turn-up, and Pug Noses, with the character revealed by each. EYES—blue, black, or gray. LIPS—thin and pale, or full and red, prim or pouting, scolding or loving. MOUTH—large or small. HAIR—light or dark, coarse or fine, straight or curly. CHEEKS—thin or plump, pale or colored. TEETH—regular or irregular. EARS—large or small. NECK—long or short. SKIN—rough or smooth. All to be amply illustrated with engravings. The walk, talk, laugh and voice, all indicate character. We may know an honest face from a dishonest one, and we will show how. Besides the above we shall treat on ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man; of PHYSIOLOGY, and the Laws of Life and Health; of PHYSIOGNOMY, or Signs of Character, and how to read them; of PHRENOLOGY, the Philosophy of Mind; and of PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul. MAN, with reference to all his relations of life, social, intellectual, and spiritual, and what each can do best, will be elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED. New volume commences July 1st. A handsome quarto monthly, at only $1 50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents. Please address FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. je25-3tw

HENRI ROCHAT'S

JEWELRY STORE,

Third-St., under Whitney's Photograph Gallery.

NEW GOODS.

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have now got my store all fixed up, and that I have greatly increased my stock of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated-Ware.

I have also a large stock of

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

Assorted for all ages and for all kinds of eyes. Convex Glasses, Concave Glasses, Periscope, Colored and Side Glasses; several kinds of Microscopes, Comptrollew's Loupes and other Magnifiers; Pocket Compasses, Drawing Instruments, Sand Glasses, and a fine lot of

BAROMETERS.

I am agent for

William's Sewing Machines,

Which I sell as low as $30.

All work done as it ought to be, which fact can be easily ascertained, as I have been in St. Paul for the last seven years.

HENRI ROCHAT,
Third street, under Whitney's
je26-1w&d&w Photograph Gallery.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woodlice, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions*, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap29-d&w1y'64 St. Paul, Minnesota.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSE KEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

WILLIAM D. STORE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,.....New York City
John G. Treadwell,.....Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,...Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,.....Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors,.....Boston
jel1dao5m&w1w

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan5-d&w1y

FOSTER & HARDENBURGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS,

No. 247 South Water Street, Chicago,

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla & Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes,

Old Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch,

CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, COTTON AND RUSSIA DUCKS,

FLAGS, &c., &c.

Common and Patent Hoist Wheels, for building, constantly on hand.

GEO. F. FOSTER. (je13-1y) C. M. HARDENBURGH

AGENCY OF THE

U. S. "5-20" Year Loan.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them, in all denominations, at Par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease July 1, 1863.

Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for U. S. "5-20" Loan,
☞ Wall Street, New York.

Government Securities of all descriptions for sale at the lowest market rates, and orders executed for the purchase and sale, at the BROKERS' BOARD, of all current Securities, Coin, &c., &c.
my21-1y

CARPETS.

STRONG'S CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, Rogers' Block,

Where will be found a large assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c., &c.
New Goods constantly arriving and sold as low as the lowest.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODE

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863. NUMBER 156.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY JULY 3.

THE Telegraph line has been allowed under the old regime to get so horribly out of repair, that for the past two days communication with La Crosse has been almost entirely suspended. We are assured that by to-day it will have been put in good working order. And to-morrow our readers may expect a full budget of interesting news.

THE NEWS.

The most alarming feature of the news this morning is the absence of news—the dead silence which follows the battle which was progressing this morning and yesterday near Gettysburg. This is explained, it is true, in some part, by the imperfect state of our telegraphic communications, over which the operator has only been able, for two days, to get a spasmodic paragraph here and there.

The New York money and stock quotations are the nearest indications we have of the character of the news received there during the afternoon. These do not indicate any disaster, and certainly no success. The result at Gettysburg must have been known in New York, and we conclude therefore that it was indecisive and that the final battle between the grand armies has yet to be fought.

Rosecrans opens the ball with a pretty little success, and his advance at last advices was within four miles of the rebel positions at Tullahoma.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES SINCE SATURDAY.

The following extracts from despatches not transmitted, give some indications of the movements of our army since Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—The army is in motion and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore. Heavy rains make movements slow.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The movement of our army has been quite rapid, and the announcement of its present position would astonish the people, and a collision may be looked for at any moment.

Frederick was fully occupied by our troops this morning, as well as all the surrounding country.

The *Times* Baltimore dispatch says the entire Army of the Potomac is now on the north side of the river. A portion of our cavalry is operating in the advance, and the rest in the rear.

The line of our movement seems, from these and previous advices to have been from the fords below Harper's Ferry to a reconnoitering position about South Mountain, where it was apparently when Hooker left it. Thence a part of the army, we judge, moved northward up the valley of the Monocacy to near Gettysburg, which was reached by our advance of two corps on the evening or night of the 30th, while the rest were, we presume, transferred by rail from Frederick to Hanover, near Gettysburg, where railroad communication ended.

At the same time the main rebel armies appear to have moved in two main columns northeastward through Hagerstown, towards Gettysburg, and eastward from Chambersburg to the same point, while other small bodies occupied the country deserted by our army, from the Potomac to Winchester. The dispatches are of course very confused and contradictory, but the above we take to be a nearly correct description in general terms of the movements of the two main armies, which terminated in the collision near Gettysburg, which from the silence of the telegraph we fear did not result very favorably to our arms.

GENERAL MEADE.

Everything that relates to the new commander of the army of the Potomac, will prove of interest to our readers. The following extract is from the Chicago *Journal*:

Captain Potter, the U. S. Quartermaster of this city, who has served under Gen. Meade, pronounces him the best and most popular corps commander in the Army of the Potomac—the only one, in fact, in whom all the other corps commanders and commanders of divisions have full confidence and can be united in earnest and hearty co-operation. Even McClellan and Franklin would be willing to serve under him. He has the confidence of the army, and that is, after all, the great desideratum. They had lost all confidence in Hooker after the disastrous affair south of the Rappahannock, and no doubt reluctantly went forward under him in pursuit of Lee, and this lack of confidence is, doubtless, the cause of giving up his command.

If Meade is the able leader he is represented to be—and his long military experience and rapid promotion, and freedom from political entanglements are evidences of the fact—we shall expect victory, and anticipate the frustration of Lee's bold schemes, now far advanced in development.

Gen. Gorman who served for a long while in the Army of the Potomac with Meade, gives similar testimony to the consideration in which he is held by his associates in arms.

We confess we have looked with the gravest apprehensions upon the possible consequences of a change of commanders in front of the enemy, upon the *morale* of the Army of the Potomac, especially when the change imposes such a sudden and immense weight of responsibility upon a general without experience in the management of large armies, pitted without preparation against one of the wiliest and most experienced generals on the continent. But if he has the confidence of his army, if they will follow him without hesitation through all the desperate risks of battle, the chief source of apprehension from the change will be avoided.

MAJOR GENERAL DANA.

This distinguished General was born in Ft Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, in April, 1822. His father was Capt. N. G. Dana of the First Artillery, U. S. Army, who died in 1833. Up to this period he lived with his parents wherever his father was stationed, after which his mother took him to her home, Portsmouth, N. H., where he received his early education. In 1838 he entered at West Point, being 16 years old: graduated in 1842, in the same class with Rosecrans, Sykes, Seth Williams, Rains, and Van Dorn; received a commission as 2d Lieutenant in Seventh Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Pike, Louisiana. In 1846 he went with Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi, and passed through all the Mexican campaigns; was in Worth's division at the storming of Monterey; marched with Twiggs from thence to Vera Cruz, and took part in the siege of that city. At Cerro Gordo, in the assault made by Harney, on the main height, he was badly wounded, was reported mortally so, and lay two days and one night on the battle field, when he was found and sent in by Professor Coppee. He fully recovered at the end of two years. For gallantry in this action he was breveted Captain.

During his convalescence he was appointed Captain in Quartermaster's Department, and placed on duty at Boston, Mass., where he remained six months—from thence he was sent to superintend the building of a fort, in the Chippewa country, 120 miles north of the Falls of St. Anthony; was stationed for nine months in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington; then sent to construct Fort Ridgley, 150 miles up the Minnesota river, in the Sioux country, the scene of the recent massacres.

On the completion of this Fort in 1854, he resigned his commission and lived in St. Paul, Minn., as a private citizen until the breaking out of the rebellion. He entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the first Minnesota Regiment, October 1st, 1861, and at the battle of Ball Bluff, led his regiment across the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry. He was promoted Brigadier General, February 3d, 1863, and assigned to the command previously filled by the lamented Lander; the brigade he led through the campaigns of the Peninsula, participated in the battles of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern, South Mountain and Antietam. His horse was killed under him at Fair Oaks, and again at Antietam; he was badly wounded in the last named action, and was brought to Philadelphia for recovery.

The appellation of the Iron Brigade belongs deservedly to that of Dana, Sedgwick's Division. It went into the battle of Antietam with 3,200 men, and lost 800 killed and wounded. In November, before his wound was healed, he was detailed for special service in Kentucky and Tennessee, and whilst in the performance of this duty received his promotion as Major-General. Recently he returned to Philadelphia, where his family has resided during the last twelve months. In compliance with the request of General Couch, he started for Harrisburg, but was arrested by an order from the Secretary of War placing him in his present command. General Dana has great repugnance to entering upon any civil administration, as he considers the profession of arms his speciality. He has never attended a political meeting in his life.

Such has been the career of the gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman to whom is entrusted the defense of Philadelphia. It could not be in abler hands.

GENERAL JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS.

Major General John Fulton Reynolds, whose death is announced in our dispatches, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a regular army officer, having graduated at West Point in 1841, and was immediately appointed Second Lieut. in the third artillery. June 18th, 1846, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and on the 23d of the Septemher following was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Monterey. At the battle of Buena Vista he so distinguished himself that on the 23d of February, 1847, he was brevetted Major. He acted as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, while he was in California, in 1852, and in March, 1855, was made Captain. The only active service that he was in after this promotion, prior to the rebellion, was in 1856, where he distinguished himself in conflicts with the Indians near Rogue River, Oregon.

At the commencement of the rebellion Gen. Reynolds entered the volunteer service, and on the 14th of May was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th Pennsylvania Infantry. On the 20th of August, 1861, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers. He commanded our forces engaged at Cheat Mountain, where the rebel General R. E. Lee was repulsed and drove the enemy back to Greenbrier on the 3rd of Oct. 1861.

In 1862 he was attached to the Army of the Potomac and served through the campaigns of the Chickahominy and Maryland. When Hooker assumed the command of the army Gen. Reynolds was placed in command of the first army corps (formerly Hooker's) and soon after was made Major General.

At the time of his death he was in command of the Pennsylvania reserves and fell gallantly fighting for the honor of his native State.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We omitted inadvertently yesterday to notice the proceedings of the Republican State Central Committe, which met in this city on Wednesday. No business of importance, indeed, was transacted beyond the passage of a resolution in favor of basing the convention on a liberal and comprehensive call, embracing all unconditional Union men.

Only a few members being present, the Committee thought proper, in view of the important topics under consideration, to postpone any final action till a fuller representation was secured; and accordingly they adjourned to meet again on the 8th inst., in this city, when we trust there will be a full attendance.

GEN. FOSTERS' FORCES MOVING NORTHWARD.

The following significant paragraph, is found among the late news items of the Chicago papers:

NEWBERN, N. C., June 23.—As soon as intelligence reached Gen. Foster of Lee's advance, he, on his own responsibility, commenced making arrangements for embarking all his available forces for Fortress Monroe, to be used by Gen. Dix in taking Richmond, or to assist in repelling the rebel invasion, as Dix thinks it proper. Our waters since the reception of the news have been black with the moving masses of troops.

Vicksburg News by Mail.

A BATTLE BETWEEN OSTERHAUS AND JOHNSTON.

The Rebels Using Powder from Our Shells.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—The Champion has just arrived from Chickasaw Bayou with late advices.

When the Champion left a battle was raging with fury between Johnston and Osterhaus at the Big Black and Champion Hills. It is reported that Johnston had 50,000 men, and is being reinforced.

In the direction of Snyder's Bluff the rebels attempted to cut their way out on Monday, but were repulsed. On Tuesday morning the rebels turned loose about 600 horses and mules into our lines. Most of them are nearly dead with starvation. On the same day a number of cats and dogs were thrown into the rifle pits.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—An officer who came up yesterday informs us that the only mill left in Vicksburg, and which the rebels depended entirely upon for flour, has been utterly destroyed by the well-directed fire from our batteries.

WALNUT HILLS, June 29.—Our working parties in front of Gen. Herron's position on the extreme left met with a sharp resistance in endeavoring to establish a battery in advance. After an hour's skirmishing, in which we had several wounded, the guns were finally planted.

A reconnoissance from Haines' Bluff, under Gen. Washburne, could find only reconnoitering parties of the rebels thrown forward.

An advance of cavalry under Maj. Grant Wilson, entered Mechanicsville, and drove off twice their number of rebel horsemen, capturing twelve prisoners and thirty horses. They brought in a herd of four hundred cattle and two hundred mules, which had been gathered for Johnson's army. Several thousand bushels of corn were also destroyed.

The best information states that Johnston is concentrating at Canton with 12,000 men. He is believed to be preparing for an advance on Memphis or Port Hudson. Not a fear is entertained of his efforts in this direction.

An intelligent deserter from Vicksburg says that the rebels are using the powder from our unexploded shells, Gen. Pemberton paying six dollars a pound for it. Mortar shells are being cast also from our fragments. The men are on one-third rations, and complaining. Two regiments are said to have laid down their arms in mutiny. On receiving assurance from General Pemberton that Johnston would attack next day, they retook their muskets.

JUNE 21.—Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock a general bombardment commenced along the whole line. The firing from a hundred guns continued for three hours, the troops being in readiness to take advantage of any weakness which the cannonading might develope.

The opinion of Gen. Grant seems to have been adverse to an assault, as none took place.

Both sides are mining, and in some places the sappers are within a few feet. So soon as our pits command the rebel works, the latter are abandoned for others further back.

The enemy make few replies, except from a mortar, or two or three heavy guns in the center of the city.

TUESDAY, June 22.—All along the line there is the usual desultory fire of sharpshooters, with an occasional shot from the enemy.

General Grant visited Snyder's Bluff yesterday.

It is believed in high quarters that a capitulation or an assault will take place before the 1st of July.

Advices from Gen. Grant's army up to the 22d have been received.

The siege is progressing with vigor.

On the 20th a vigorous cannonade was kept up from early morning until noon, by the army and navy. It was not replied to by the garrison. A large number of buildings were destroyed, but, beyond that, it is not ascertained that much damage was done.

The rebels were probably expecting an assault, and were holding themselves ready to resist it.

Deserters report the Tennessee and Georgia troops as very much dissatisfied. They talk of refusing to fight longer.

Johnson's movements are still wrapped in mystery. He was last reported as moving south. His forces are all withdrawn behind the Big Black.

Gen. Taylor is said to have hung all the prisoners taken at Milliken's Bend. Retaliatory measures will probably follow this course.

The very heavy rains that have fallen in this vicinity have raised all the streams to overflowing. Very few movements on either side are the results.

DIED.

In St. Anthony, June 27th, of diptheria, IRENE, wife of Wm. Lovejoy, aged 31 years.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

He Occupies Manchester and Shelbyville.

BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—General Burnside received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, dated at 10 o'clock this evening, in which he states that his headquarters are at Manchester, and we hold Shelbyville. No fighting on Sunday or to day beyond skirmishing.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 29, 1863.—Gen. Reynolds, at 8 a. m. yesterday, took possession of this place. At 6 p. m. Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville. The rebels after resistance, evacuated their several positions, and retreated on lines of which Tullahoma is the concentration point.

Gen. Rosecrans has removed the restrictions on the use of the telegraph. I send you a synopsis of a brilliant movements, which, despite of meteorological and topographical difficulties, have resulted, with but slight losses to us, in taking possession of the famous Gap and the strongly fortified line lately held by the rebels.

This movement was begun on the 24th, in the midst of a heavy rain, which has continued ever since, with but slight intermission. The enemy's advance posts were found on all roads leading south, more than nine miles distant from Murfreesboro.

Butler's 1st Kentucky cavalry was driven rapidly through Hoover's Gap to Beach Grove, and had not time to place their artillery in unfinished works in the Gap. Two companies were cut off, and scattered in the hills.

Stewart's division moved from Fairfield an alarm being given, to Beech Grove, and engaged the head of Thomas' corps, under Col. Wilder. A brisk engagement, between Wilder's mounted infantry and Bates' rebel brigade, ensued, in which the enemy attempted to flank us, but were repulsed by the 17th Indiana with heavy loss. Our loss was fifteen killed, and about fifty wounded.

The fight lasted four hours. The rebels had seven guns disabled by Lilly's and Ham's batteries. The battle ended with night. The rebels are still in possession of Beech Grove and a ridge of hills crossing diagonally the roads to Fairfield and Manchester, and Erving Valley and Garrison's Fork through which our course lay. On Thur day the enemy threw earthworks and planted Dardieu's battery to rake Hoover's Gap in which Thomas's corps was massed.

Col. Walker, through fear of being flanked by a force apparently moving on his right, but really retreating, failed to move his brigade as far as the Fairfield road, and the enemy escaped. They threw away everything but guns, strewing the country with blankets and knapsacks. General Rosseau pursued them to Fairfield, the enemy retreating thence to Tullahoma.

Late in the evening they opened, from five points, a heavy cross-fire on our position, but were soon silenced by Loomis', Church's and Harris batteries. On Friday, Rosseau made a flank movement to the right, for the purpose of getting upon the Fairfield road and cutting the rebels off from their line of retreat. A regular brigade, its Major commanding, in the absence of General King, ill at Murfreesboro, had the advance of the flanking forces, and made a rapid and brilliant charge upon Bates' rebel brigade, on the rebels left wing, driving it in great confusion for half a mile, and causing the rebel right to hastily evacuate Beech Grove and works, retreating in great haste towards Fairfield.

Reynolds meantime moved forward and next day occupied Manchester, taking thirty prisoners, among whom are three officers. On the centre, Clayburn's division was encountered at Liberty Gap, and a severe engagement of an hour ensued.

Having accompanied the left, I can give no details. Our loss is estimated at 300; rebel loss unknown. Col. Gowns' 2d Arkansas, and Maj. Claybrook, of Coburn's staff, were killed. Miller's and Willich's brigades were chiefly engaged. The loss in the former was heavy, in the latter light. Miller is seriously wounded.

Upon our right a cavalry engagement, of which I have no particulars, was had between Mitchel and Forest, in which the former found himself outmumbered. Stanley went to Mitchell's aid, and Forrest retreated.

Granger then moved forward, finding Polk's corps, reported 18,000 strong, in his front.

As soon as Manchester was taken and the rebel right turned, the centre retired and Granger remained quiet, but the rebels on finding us in Manchester hastily evacuated Wartrace and Shelbyville.

Had not the constant rains of the past four days, and difficulties of bad roads retarded our entire left, we should have succeeded in forcing Bragg from his line of retreat to Tullahoma, and thence towards the Tennessee River or compelled him to fight us west and north of Tullahoma.

As it now stands, he is retiring safely on Tullahoma, Hardee on the Wartrace and Polk on the Shelbyville road. They will be in front of Tullahoma to-night, assuming a defensive position, and await the attack.

The Army of the Cumberland to-night will be within reach of them, and the rest is silence.

General Granger met with a grand reception from the loyal people of Shelbyville. Flags floated from the buildings of citizens, and men, women and children welcomed with tears and shouts of joy the flag they had not seen for ten months. The most extravagant demonstrations of joy were made.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—The Nashville *Union* of to-day has a report that one division of the Federal army captured 3,000 rebels on Saturday, when going through Hoover's Gap. No particulars are given. Also that the 17th Indiana, mounted infantry, being surrounded by four regiments of rebel infantry, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 28.—The following is the Chattanooga *Rebel's* account of the fight on Wednesday:

"From passengers who came down on the P. M. train yesterday we learn that on Wednesday seven brigades of Rosecrans' army attacked the brigades of Gens. Bates and Siddell, holding Hoover and Liberty Gap. Our men fought until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. Movements indicate a general advance of the enemy's forces, which result in a pitched battle.

We learn that among the killed in Bates' brigade was Maj. Claybrook. Gen. Siddell lost some estimable officers."

The Third Minnesota at Vicksburg.

What the Boys are Doing—Preparing for Joe Johnston—A Negro's View of the Fighting Question—A Soldier's View of the Situation, etc., etc, etc.

CHICKASAW BLUFF, Miss., June 20.
Correspondence of the Saint Paul Press.

Your numerous readers have doubtless learned ere this that the Third Minnesota have given up the very pleasent occupation of "gobbling up" guerrillas in Northwestern Tennessee, and have been joined to the immense force now being massed on the chain of bluffs in the rear of Vicksburg, under Major General Washburn, to operate against the advancing of Joe Johnston, which is threatening to ruin the siege.

When orders came to march from Fort Heiman, several companies were out after guerrillas, and were successful in capturing a Lieutenant Colonel Dawson and a guerrilla Major Allree, two citizens and thirteen privates. Company D, which came across to Columbus, had still further successes, and besides prisoners, had forty-eight confiscated horses to turn over at that place.

We landed at Haines' Bluff, June 8th, where we joined our brigade, composed of the 25th and 27th Wisconsin, 40th Iowa and the 3d Minnesota. Colonel Montgomery, of the 25th Wisconsin, in command.

On the 9th we were on picket, and on the night of the 11th were called out to "lay on our arms," and to support a battery if need be. No enemy presented themselves, but about fourteen head of young cattle did, and Colonel Gregg promptly detailed two men from each company to "serve them up" far rations. I mention this as a contrast to a *role* in our regiment one year ago, when we guarded rebel property till Bragg's army came in the fall to gather it up for rebel use.

A battalion of mounted men crossed the Yazoo on the 12th, and intercepted a drove of fifteen hundred head of beef cattle intended for the rebel army, and I learn that as many as eighteen thousand head of cattle have fallen into our hands since Grant's army occupied these hills.

A private soldier cannot be expected to descant very learnedly on the operations of so large an army.

Our force is busily employed in making these bluffs a slaughter pen for any foe that may venture on this point.

From Vicksburg, day and night, we hear the boom of Grant's thunder, and on several occasions we have heard field artillery and small arms brought into play, accounts of which the telegraph duly carried North. All I know is that those best informed are satisfied with the management of the General in command. We are confident that Vicksburg must soon be ours, and that we are strong enough to keep at bay any force that Joe Johnston can bring, and that we will soon be ready to change our plans from "merely on the defensive," to one of "offensive and invading" the rich country of Mississippi and Alabama.

On the 13th we had orders to march, and as rumors were rife that some of the enemy were advancing, we supposed it was to meet them, but were a little disappointed that it was only a "change of base" for our brigade—from Haines' to Chickasaw Bluff, three or four miles nearer Vicksburg.

I was a little amused with a "free American citizen of African descent," who officiates as cook, when he was told that the rebels were coming, and we were going out to meet them.

Friend S. asked him if he would fight. He hesitated—then said, crafully, "Well, thir, I dun no; I'se not much of a fighting man, but I'll tell you—if I'd voted for Mr. *Lincum*, I'd feel bound to see him out." This plea may look well enough in an ignorant contraband, but from the lips of intelligent men of the North is simply detestable; and yet report says too many men excuse themselves from aiding in the suppression of this wicked rebellion on equally fallacious pleas.

Slow and bungling as the movements of the federal army have appeared to many, the war is evidently drawing rapidly to a close. In the past twelve months we have made good and substantial progress, and the rebel army are not only discouraged, but many of their men are satisfied that separation is a failure. Nearly a whole regiment of Kentucky troops, officers and men, came into our lines and gave themselves up yesterday. Even from Vicksburg men desert the rebel cause every dark night, and we all feel confident that a very few decided defeats would convince the most incorrigible "rebs" of the error of their ways, and we would soon have once more a united and prosperous republic—the best government God ever gave to man, and the hearts of the people tried and made better after passing through the present severe ordeal—and then, if not "dead heroes," we hope to again be "live citizens" of Minnesota, which is pleasanter to think of.

Till then, I remain, ever yours,
3d Minn., June 20. A. W. A.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A GREAT BATTLE GOING ON AT GETTYSBURG.

Two of Meade's Corps Hold the Rebels in Check.

The Rest of the Army Coming up.

GEN. REYNOLDS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Stuart's Command Intercepted.

Another Cavalry Success at Hanover.

Carlisle Occupied By Our Troops.

DETAILS OF ROSECRANS' VICTORY.

BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

[We are permitted to copy the following private dispatch received in this city yesterday morning, by one of the present proprietors of the telegraph. The defective condition of the line prevented our receiving any further details:]

MILWAUKEE, July 2.

A. B. Smith:

Gold closed last night weak, at 44. Stocks dull and lower. A heavy battle has been progressing since yesterday between Meade and Lee near Gettysburg. The enemy has so far been successfully resisted by two corps. Others coming up. Losses heavy. Major General Reynolds was killed. WELLER.

ROSECRANS' VICTORY.

NEW YORK, June 2.

The *Tribune* has a special, dated Manchester, Tenn., 30th of June. The head quarters remain at Manchester. Gen. Thomas' corps is in position four miles from Tullahoma.

Details of the fight at Shelbyville show that the rebels were driven into the river, where over 100 were drowned and 60 to 70 officers and 700 privates were taken prisoners. The rebel Gen. Wheeler escaped on foot.

Col. Wilder's raid to the rear of Gen. Bragg's army destroyed a building full of stores, tore up the track and trestle work, burned the cars, &c.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, July 2.

The rebels left Carlisle yesterday morning. The town was occupied in the afternoon by a portion of our forces under Gen. Smith.

About 5 o'clock a large force of rebel cavalry appeared and sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender, which was refused. The rebels opened on the town with artillery, and their fire was promptly replied to. The firing continued at intervals until one o'clock, when the rebs fell back.

The rebels burnt the barracks, gasworks, and one dwelling. Many buildings also suffered from the rebels' artillery.

When the rebels opened fire the excitement was intense among the citizens.

Women and children fled in all directions.

Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebel loss is unknown.

Previously to retirement the rebels sent in another flag of truce to leave as they intended to renew the attack on the next day.

This morning the rebel cavalry is again in sight, but up to noon there was no news of a renewal of the attack.

No news from any other quarter.

A BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

The *Press* has the following:

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 1.—The 5th N. Y., 1st Vermont, 1st Virginia, and 18th Penn. cavalry regiments left Frederick Saturday, moved forward to Hanover, and arrived there Tuesday morning, where they were charged upon in the rear by Stuart's rebel cavalry, about 6,000 strong. The Federals were outnumbered 1,800.

The battle commenced at 9 A. M., and continued until 7 P. M. The contest was a succession of charges, recharges, advances, and repulses. Our troops fought with desperate triumph. We captured all the First South Carolina Regiment, except thirteen.

The rebels took about sixty prisoners.

One piece of artillery belonging to the First South Carolina is among the trophies.

NOTHING ADDITIONAL—GEN. REYNOLDS.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Nothing has been received from Gettysburg additional to that contained in a special to the New York *Times* sent this morning.

Gen. Reynolds who fell mortally wounded in the fight near Gettysburg arrived in this city.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The *Herald* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 1.—Reports from Sharpsburg state that a large force of rebels crossed the Potomac at that point during the last few days, and pushed towards Boonesboro.

South Mountain remains in possession of the rebels. Immense trains of supplies have been sent by the rebels in Shenandoah Valley.

The rebels occupied Westminster yesterday. The Home Guards offered resistance, and lost a number of men.

Sergeant Clyne of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, and nine men made a dash into Hagerstown, capturing a valuable rebel mail, and eleven prisoners, letters of importance which furnished much desirable information.

APPREHENSIONS—STUART'S SUPPLIES SEIZED.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:

Apprehensions are entertained that Lee's army may take up the line of retreat from Maryland and reach Washington before it can be reached by our army.

Great confidence is expressed in Gen. Meade. It is hoped he may be able to strike the rebel army on the flank, and destroy it before it can possibly retreat.

Pleasanton has intercepted the rebel Stuart's command, and captured all the supplies seized by him in the recent raid in this vicinity.

Hooker's Farewell and Meade's Salutatory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—Hooker has issued the following farewell address:

"In conformity with orders from the War Department, dated June 27th, I relinquish the command of the Army of Potomac. It is transferred to Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many well fought fields.

"Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion.

"The sorrow of the parting with comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail—that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a hearty and willing support.

"With earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HOOKER."

This was followed by the address from Gen. Meade, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 28th, 1863:

"By direction of the President of the United States I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order,—an order totally unexpected and unsolicited,—I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to the army to relieve it from devastation and disgrace of hostile invasion.

"Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved: and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest.

"It is with just diffidence that I relieve in command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicious in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my comrades in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

(Signed) "GEORGE G. MEADE,
"Major General Commanding."

"Sop to the Restless Ghost Democracy."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of a recent date has the following editorial on the situation:

"At no time within the past two years has the horizon of the Confederate States uprisen in such splendor as when from Vicksburg, Virginia and Middle Tennessee, harbinger days of peace seem to burst in harmonious lustre from the long fight of the war. To drive Grant out of Mississippi, invest the Yankee Capital from Maryland, and defeat Rosecrans, present objects." It thinks "the prospects were never better for the accomplishment of these legitimate and possible contingencies." It says that "on our advance into the North the troubled spirits of the Democracy must be told that our object is peace. When our independence is recognized, we lay down our arms. Vallandigham will tell them so, but let our Government and Generals, in our march over the border, also proclaim it. It is recorded that Æneas, on his way to hell, threw sop to Cerebus. Let us not disdain to throw a little sop to the restless ghost Democracy."

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE.

We will sell at our Auction Rooms, corner 3d and Wabashaw streets, this Friday morning, 3rd July at 10 o'clock A. M., a variety of House-hold Goods, Carpenters' Tools, a lot of Champagne and Bottled Ale.

jy3-1t R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

CARPETS AT AUCTION.

Shoes at Auction.

Hats at Auction.

Dry Goods at Auction.

This morning at 10 o'clock, by
FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
jy3-1t Auction and Com. Merchants.

4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Grand Festival and Pic-Nic,
Arranged by the
GERMANIA SINGING SOCIETY,
SATURDAY, the 4th and SUNDAY the 5th of July, at the
FORTUNA GARDEN.

PROGRAMME:

Grand March.....C. M. V. Weber.
Chorus, (Hunter's Farewell)..... Mendelsohn, Bartholdy.
Waltz.....D'Albert.
Chorus Operatic.....Meyerbeer.
Chorus, (Sunday Hunters).....R. Gence.
Good bye Polonaise.....Goedecke.
Air from Robert le Diable.....Meyerbeer.
Chorus (Forest Song).....Mangold.
Waltz.....Labitzky.
Potpourri from Lucretia Borgia.....Donnizetti.
Chorus, (Village Musicians).....R. Gence.
Union Volunteer Quickstep.....Hempsted.
Chorus, (Star Spangled Banner.) All present are invited to join in this Chorus.

The instrumental parts are executed by the Great Western String and Brass Band.

Omnibuses will leave Bridge Square from 12 o'clock M., for the festival.

Proper arrangements are made for fine refreshments and good order.

jy3-2t THE COMMITTEE.

WANTED,

A Nurse Girl; apply at the residence of
F. DRISCOLL,
je30-tf corner of 10th and Canada-sts.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Life in Secessia—Dangers of Loyalty—Rough Experience of Northern School Mistresses.

Two young women who were teaching in Kingston, Miss., near Natchez, previous to the outbreak of the war, and have been compelled to remain until a favorable opportunity for escape presented, have recently reached Utica, New York, after traveling incognito and by stealth through Nississippi to New Orleans, and running the gauntlet of guerrillas and pickets through three hundred miles of rebel territory. The Utica *Herald* gives some of their statements respecting the condition of affairs in Mississippi which is quite interesting:

They tell of a number of instances where persons have been shot or hung for their real or supposed sympathies with the Union cause. In one of these cases the hanging was done so bunglingly that the man, on examination, was found to be alive, and so he was hung over again. They state that the character of the people seemed to undergo a sudden change on the breaking out of the rebellion; nearly all at once began to manifest and cultivate a bitterly vindictive spirit towards Northerners and to encourage and nurse the same feeling in their children. The gentleman and friend with whom they resided in Kingston tells his little son daily that he must not forget to hate the Yankees. Many of the children are taught to regard Yankees as a sort of wild beasts; and the ladies remembered that a little boy who had had a sight at some Union prisoners, said to his mother: "Ma, I seed 'em—they'se a kind of mans!" They heard a Methodist minister pray, that the Lord would both slay the Yankees and send their souls to the lowest pit of Hell!

Another—a D. D.—expressed in a sermon the not unnatural, though not very Christian wish, that God would sink the entire navy of the United States, with every soul on board, to the bottom of the sea. The popular feeling in Mississippi sanctions the use of such expressions in the pulpit. The young ladies were subjected to repeated and most indecent insults in Kingston and elsewhere, because they were from the North and were suspected to sympathize with the Government. These insults were from persons of the highest social standing, and were of such a character that they had frequently felt oblige to resent them by unceremoniously leaving the table and room where they were uttered. They emphatically confirmed the reports about the very venomous feeling of Southern women towards Unionists, and say that, bad as the men are, the women behave far worse, and are as unwomanly as possible. They swear eternal hate to the Yankees, and declare themselves ready to enter the ranks and fight them if it becomes necessary.

There is considerable suppressed Union feeling among the lower classes in some localities which is kept alive by the suffering which the war occasions among them. The greatest destitution exists, and the most extravagant prices are paid for the necessities of life. The price paid for ladies shoes at Kingston was $40; for gentlemen's boots, $100; for salt, $150 a sack; for flour, $150 a barrel; for coffee, $10 a pound; for very coarse calico, $2 a yard, and not much to be had at that price. Nearly all of the old cotton crop has been burned, and the planters now only raise enough for seed. They have no white sugar, as there is now only one refinery in the State, and that is in the hands of the Federals. Greenbacks were worth 100 per cent. premium in Confederate notes; gold 500 per cent.: silver 250 per cent. The ladies heard of no Federal victories while in Mississippi, and it was generally believed that terrible want and suffering existed throughout the North—far greater than in the South. It was said that the Northern cities were fast going to ruin, and that grass was growing along Broadway in New York.

The rebels seemed to have modified their opinion as to the fighting qualities of Yankees since the beginning of the war. Then they said one Southerner could whip five Yankees; now they have it that they can whip two Yankees. The ladies make one statement not very complimentary to the former commander of the Army of the Potomac. It is, that the Mississippians claim Gen. McClellan as one of the best friends of the rebel cause.

The young ladies, though of strong Southern proclivities, and sympathizing with the Secession movement in the outset, have, by their residence in the South, become thoroughly disgusted with the rebel cause and rebel society, and are now among the most zealous for the Government. Their desire to get out of rebeldom and return North at length became so intense that they bravely resolved to risk everything in an effort to effect their escape. Pemberton had proclaimed that any one arrested in an attempt to pass the rebel lines without a permit would be treated as a spy, but this did not intimidate them.

Through the intercession of a friend, they, together with two other ladies who had come to a like determination, procured passports to Jackson, ostensibly for the purpose of asking of Pemberton passports to the Federal lines. But they had been informed that it was utterly useless to make such an application, and so, instead of going to Jackson they took carriages to Brook Haven, their passes to Jackson serving to allay suspicion along the way. At Brook Haven, after much delay, and many suspicious questionings, they procured permits to take the cars at Pontchatula, near the Northern shore of Lake Pontchartrain. From this point, by the aid of a friendly stage-driver, and then a boatman—to one of whom they paid $300, and to the other $165—they secretly undertook the dangerous experiment of running the gauntlet of swarms of rebel guerrillas and pickets, through swamps, up bayous, up rivers, surrounded by alligators and clouds of mosquitoes.

By taking circuitous courses, traveling much in the night, and allaying the suspicions of rebels by plausible stories and ingenious inquiries, they at length made their way to the Federal lines, and reached the Mississippi, near Donaldsonville, whence, after taking the oath of allegiance, they went to New Orleans by steamer, arriving there fifteen days after their departure from Kingston. To effect their escape they had to go through an irregular circuit of about 300 miles, often within sight and hearing of rebel pickets, and with the certainty of being treated as spies, if taken. For several days and nights they had slept but little and eaten no more, at one time having eaten only once during two days and nights. They started with six trunks, but were soon obliged to leave all behind but two, which they managed to bring through. The young ladies make no boast of their escape, but their modestly told story renders it entirely proper to credit them with much more than an ordinary share of womanly tact and daring, and their intelligence and candor give assurance that their statements may be fully believed. They left lucrative positions in a wealthy family in Kingston, and were willing to sacrifice everything and run any risk, in order to reach once more the land of the good old Stars and Stripes.

Something for Copperheads.

WHAT THE RICHMOND ORGAN OF THE CONFEDERACY SAYS.

REBEL VIEWS OF NORTHERN COPPERHEADS AND PEACE MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 12.

TWO YEARS HENCE.

In two years, as many persons hope, we may possibly have peace—that is, always provided we continue to repulse and defeat the invading enemy. The Yankee "Democracy" is certainly rousing itself, and preparing for a new struggle (at the ballot-box) in the great cause of the "spoils," or, as they call it, the cause of constitutional liberty. Those Democrats are evidently beginning to raise a peace platform for their next Presidential election; and if they have the good luck to be helped on and sustained by more and more serious disasters of the Yankee army in the field, there is no doubt that the present devourers of said spoils at Washington may soon be so discredited and decried that our enemy's country would be ripe for such peaceful ballot-box revolution.

It is sincerely to be hoped that those earnest champions of constitutional freedom will be helped on and sustained in the manner they require; namely, by continued and severe reverses in the field; and it is the first and most urgent duty of our countrymen so to help and sustain that Democratic party. It is nothing to us which of their factions may devour their "spoils;" just as little does it signify to us whether they recover or do not recover that constitutional liberty, which they so wantonly threw away in the mad pursuit of Southern conquest and plunder. But it is of the utmost importance to us to aid in stimulating disaffection among Yankees against their own Government, and in demoralizing and disintegrating society in that God-abandoned country. We can do this only in one way: namely, by thrashing their armies, and carrying the war to their own firesides. Then, indeed, conscientious constitutional principles will hold sway; peace platforms will look attractive; arbitrary arrests will become odious, and *habeas corpus* be quoted at a premium. This is the only way we can help them. In this sense, and to this extent, those Democrats are truly our allies, and we shall endeavor to do our duty by them.

But they evidently look for other and further help at our hands, and of quite a different sort. No doubt they are pleased for the present, with the efficient aid which the Confederate army is affording them. Chancellorville was a God-send to them, and the tremendous repulse at Port Hudson is quite a plank in their platform. Yet they understand very well that no matter how soundly their armies may be happily beaten; no matter how completely Lincoln's present war policy may be condemned by its results, yet all this will not be enough to enable the unterrified Democracy to clutch the 'spoils'—or as they phrase it, to restore the Constitution of their fathers. This, of itself, would never give them a Peace-Democrat President and Cabinet; it would only result in another Abolitionist administration, with a new Secretary of War, and a new Commander-in-chief, and a slightly different programme for "crushing the rebellion." Those Black Republicans are in power: after long waiting, pining, intriguing in the cold shade of the opposition; and they have now the numerical preponderance so decidedly that they both can and will hold on to the office with a clutch like death. The Democrats can do absolutely nothing without "the South," as they persist in calling the Confederate States; and they can not bring themselves to admit the thought that we would refuse to unite with them (as alas! we used to do) in a grand Universal Presidential campaign, for a Democratic President, with a peace platform, and the "Constitution as it is." In fact, this whole two years' war, and the two years' more war which has yet to be gone through, is itself, in their eyes, only a Presidential campaign, only somewhat more vivacious than ordinary.

This explains the Vallandigham peace meetings in New York and New Jersey, and the "manly declarations" of Mr. Horatio Seymour and other patriots. "Do not let us forget," says Fernando Wood, writing to the Philadelphia meeting, "that those who perpetrate such outrages as the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, do so as necessary war measures. Let us, therefore, strike at the cause, and declare for peace and against the war."

This would sound very well if the said "declaring for peace" could have any effect whatever in bringing about peace. If a man, falling from a tower, could arrest his fall by declaring against it, then the declarations of Democrats against the war might be of some avail.

In vain is a net spread in the sight of any bird. We are 'ware of them; and we will watch them well, and the friends of the Union, "wheresoever found." Our views go a little further than theirs—we hope to so disorganize and disintegrate society in their country that they will rush into armed revolution and anarchy. We spit upon their ballot-box. We care not what they "demand" in resolutions, nor what helpless trash they proclaim on the housetops. We do not believe in their power to obtain so much as an armistice for two years to come. If an armistice indeed were offered, and the invading troops were withdrawn, of course we should not object to it, and good use could be made of it.

But, mark well, ye armistice-mongers! During the suspension of hostilities all negotiations must be between Government and Government. Our lines should be more strictly guarded than ever. No negotiations or fraternization of parties by public meetings or private conferences; no bargaining with the calm voice of reason; no secret pocketing of Wall's "Common Christianity."

But armistice, there will be none, and we are glad of it. Our sovereign independence is already won and paid for with treasures of brave blood. It shall not be sold by peddlers, to be built into a Yankee platform.

Veterans of 1812—Milroy's Defeat.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*, writing on the 24th ult. says:

A STIRRING SIGHT.

I just now heard the noise of a drum and fife, and looking out of my window, saw a band of fifteen or twenty old men marching up the street behind an old and tattered silk flag. I went out and followed them. They were all soldiers of the war of 1812. The flag they bore was in the battle of Trenton in 1774. They were members of the "Soldier's Association of 1812" of Harrisburg, and went in a body to tender their services to the Governor. It was an inspiring sight. They were mostly hale, hearty old men, a little feeble and tottering in their walk, but far from having lost their energy or their patriotism. They kept perfect step to the music, and marched up to the Governor's room, where the captain in a few appropriate words announced that they were ready to go into the trenches and fight, and would go further if required. Not one of these men is less than sixty-eight years of age, and the oldest is seventy-six. Here is an example for young men. These veterans were loudly cheered.

No one needed to ask who they were. The story was written in the tattered ensign and the grey heads. It was curious to see them maneuver. They marched in single file to the Governor's room. When they got on the green the order was given "left face"—not "front," as now. The next order was, "by sections of two, on your left, wheel." Turning a corner it was right or left wheel—not file. The old boys came up to the mark like young ones, and carried one back to the old times.

These old patriots are to be armed with the old flint-lock muskets, and if they have to go into the trenches they will "do or die," you may be sure. It may be interesting to state that thirteen are Republicans and three Democrats.

MILROY'S RETREAT.

I had an interesting conversation with a cavalry captain of Milroy's command. He more than confirmed my impressions of that disaster. He says the reason of the retreat was that they had but three services of ammunition left for the large guns; but he blames Milroy for not having taken measures to ascertain more fully the whereabouts and force of the enemy. He says they were surprised. The retreat when decided upon, was so hasty that everything was left behind—officers' baggage, provisions, wagons, artillery and everything of value—nothing saved. After the fight at Martinsburg, which was quite severe, the command was left to shift for itself, and each regiment took its own means of escaping My informant, with eleven men, escaped; the rebels being always a few miles behind him to Bedford, where he was ordered with fifty men to Baltimore. On the way hither they were also constantly meeting the enemy. They arrived at Chambersburg, after a march of forty miles, on the evening that Colonel Knipe was evacuating the place. The cars were full and they had to ride to Shippensburg on their horses. They had been eleven days and several nights in the saddle, and their horses were nearly broken down. They left here to-day for Baltimore.

Captain John S. Cady.

John S. Cady, whose death we announced a short time since, was a resident of this city until the year 1858. Those of our citizens who had business transactions with the Clerk of Arrears during the first term of Augustus Purdy in that bureau, will remember the modest deportment and prompt business habits of a young man whose age at that time was about twenty years, and who was the confidential assistant or the head of the bureau. The health of Mr. Cady admonished him of the necessity of selecting an employment which would give him more exercise in the open air. After qualifying himself to discharge the duties of a surveyor, under the teachings of John J. Serrell, of this city, he established himself at Anoka, in the State of Minnesota.

When the call was made for volunteers young Cady enrolled his name with those of most of his neighbors, and was selected as captain of the company which was raised in the vicinity of his residence. When the officers and men of the company were in daily expectation of joining the Union army at the South, their destination was changed by the murders perpetrated by the Sioux Indians in the various settlements of the white population on the borders of the State. Capt. Cady was required to march with his company to the protection of the exposed settlements and the defence of the military posts on the frontier.

The age of Mr. Cady at the time of his death is said to be twenty-five. At this early age he had furnished evidence to the satisfaction of those who knew him best, that he possessed in an eminent degree all the essential qualifications of a good citizen and a true patriot.

The fond hopes of his friends have been crushed, and a career of great usefulness has been brought to an untimely end by the sad event recorded.—*New York Evening Post.*

Homeopath vs. Allopath.

A recent medical libel suit in England has some interesting points. A Manchester physician was the plaintiff, the London *Lancet* the defendant. The latter published a statement to the effect that the former had met homeopathists in consultation. The declaration set forth that among the great body of the medical profession it would be thought a disgraceful thing to consult with a homeopath, and would materially injure the physician so offending; furthermore, that the plaintiff was not a homeopath, and would perish sooner than become a homeopath; in the third place, that the defendant knew this fact, and, knowing it, did maliciously and with injurious designs, publish the lying tale. The defendant pleaded that it was not considered disgraceful by the profession to meet a homeopath in consultation. To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and so the case came into court. The Lord Chief Baron got into a difficulty; he could not see how it was libelous to say that an allopath met a homeopath. Would it be libel to say that a lady of fashion had been seen riding in an omnibus? Would it be a libel to say of a man of rank, wealth and fashion that he was so mean and sordid that he burned tallow candles instead of wax? or that he ate tripe? Mr. Baron Bramwell thought that the declaration contained a libel on the whole medical profession. On the whole, the court thought the declaration bad, and the plea good, and that judgment should be for the defendant, which was accordingly so entered.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last the wife of Ernest Sander, living in Benton, Carver county, put an end to her own life by hanging herself while her husband was at work in the field. She wrote a short note, informing him of her intentions, and left it in a conspicuous place in the house. She then informed the children that she was going to the barn for eggs, but instead of doing so went slily up into the chamber of her house, and with a rope suspended from the rafter above, and fastened around her neck, strangled herself to death. Insanity is supposed to be the cause of her act, although she had given but little if any evidence of a deranged mind before she committed the terrible deed of self destruction.—*Shakopee Argus.*

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 72.]

AN ACT to give greater efficiency to the judicial system of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the judge of the Supreme Court for any circuit, from disability, absence, the accumulation of business in the circuit court in any district within his circuit, or from his having been of counsel or being interested in any case pending in such circuit court, or from any other cause, shall deem it advisable that the circuit court in such district shall be holden by the judge of any other circuit, he may request, in writing, the judge of any other circuit to hold the circuit court in such district, during a time to be named in such request; and such request shall be entered upon the journal of the circuit court so to be holden. And thereupon it shall be lawful for the judge so requested to hold the circuit court in such district, and to exercise all the powers of the judge of said circuit within and for such district during the time named in such request.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of any circuit may order any civil cause certified into any circuit court within his circuit from any court of the United States, to be certified back to the court whence it came; and in such case such cause shall be proceeded in by such court, in all respects, as if the same had not been certified from it: *Provided*, That if from any cause it shall be improper for the judge of such court to try any such cause so certified back, the same shall be tried by some other judge holding such court, pursuant to the provisions of this act. Whenever, by reason of death or resignation, there shall be no judge of any circuit, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States may make the requests herein provided for, which shall be operative until such circuit shall be assigned to another judge. In case of a vacancy in the office of marshal or district attorney in any circuit, the judge of such circuit may fill such vacancy, and the person so appointed shall serve until an appointment shall be made by the President, and the appointee has duly qualified and no longer; and the marshal so appointed shall give bond as if appointed by the President, and the bond shall be approved by such judge. The appointment so made shall be in writing, and such writing shall be filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court, and a copy thereof shall be entered upon the journal of such court. The clerk of every court shall give bond in such sum as may be fixed by the court, with sureties to be approved by the court, and a new bond may be required whenever the court shall deem it proper that such bond shall be given. Every marshal's bond so given shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and a copy thereof entered upon the journal of the court. A copy of every bond given by a clerk shall be entered on the journal of the court for which he is appointed, and the bond shall be deposited for safe-keeping as the court may direct. A certified copy of such entry shall be prima facie proof of the execution of such bond, and of the contents thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 74.]

AN ACT to facilitate the taking of depositions within the United States to be used in the courts of other countries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the testimony of any witness residing within the United States, to be used in any suit for the recovery of money or property depending in any court in any foreign country with which the United States are at peace, and in which the Government of such foreign country shall be a party or shall have an interest, may be obtained to be used in such suit, if a commission or letters rogatory to take such testimony shall have been issued from the court in which said suit is pending, on producing the same before the district judge of any district where said witness resides or shall be found, and on due proof being made to such judge that the testimony of any witness is material to the party desiring the same, such judge shall issue a summons to such witness requiring him to appear before the officer or commissioner named in such commission or letters regatory, to testify in such suit. Such summons shall specify the time and place at which such witness is required to attend, which place shall be within one hundred miles of the place where said witness resides or shall be served with said summons.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons issued, in accordance with this act, or if, upon his appearance, he shall refuse to testify, he shall be liable to the same penalties as would be incurred for a like offence on the trial of a suit in the district court of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every witness who shall appear and testify, in manner aforesaid, shall be allowed and shall receive from the party, at whose instance he shall have been summoned, the same fees and mileage as are allowed to witnesses in suits depending in the district courts of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any commission or letters rogatory, issued to take the testimony of any witness in a foreign country, in any suit in which the United States are parties or have an interest, shall have been executed by the court or the commissioner to whom the same shall have been directed, the same shall be returned by such court or commissioner to the minister or consul of the United States nearest the place where said letters or commission shall have been executed, who, on receiving the same, shall indorse thereon a certificate, stating the time and place when and where the same was received; and that the said deposition is in the same condition as when he received the same; and he shall thereupon transmit the said letters or commission, so executed and certified, by mail, to the clerk of the court from which the same is issued, in the manner in which his official despatches are transmitted to the Government. And the testimony of witnesses so, as aforesaid, taken and returned, shall be read as evidence on the trial of the suit in which the same shall have been taken, without objection as to the method of returning the same.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 75.]

AN ACT to establish a branch mint of the United States in the Territory of Nevada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a branch of the mint of the United States be located and established at Carson City, in the Territory of Nevada, for the coinage of gold and silver.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for carrying on the business of said branch, the following officers shall be appointed as soon as the public interest shall require their service, upon the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, namely: one superintendent, one assayer, one melter and refiner, and one coiner; and the said superintendent shall employ as many clerks, subordinate workmen, and laborers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required. The salaries of the said officers shall be as follows: To the superintendent, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars; to the melter and refiner, eighteen hundred dollars; to the clerk, subordinate workmen, and laborers, such wages and allowances as are customary according to their respective stations and occupations.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the execution of their offices, shall take an oath or affirmation, before some judge of the United States or supreme court of said Territory, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of their offices, and shall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the director of the mint, or the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, and of the Secretary of the Treasury with the condition of the faithful performance of the duties of their offices.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the general direction of the business of said branch of the mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the said director to prescribe such regulations and require such returns periodically and occasionally, and to establish such charges for parting, assaying, refining, and coining, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing said branch; also for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and finish in the coin stamped at said branch.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said branch mint shall be a place of deposit for such public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. And the superintendent of said branch mint, who shall perform the duties of treasurer thereof, shall have the custody of the same, and also perform the duties of assistant treasurer; and for that purpose shall be subject to all the provisions contained in an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, which relates to the treasury of the branch mint at New Orleans.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of said branch mint be authorized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and on terms to be prescribed by him, to issue in payment of the gold dust and bullion deposited for assay and coinage or bars, drafts or certificates of deposit, payable at the Treasury of the sub treasury of the United States to any depositor electing to receive payment in that form.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws and parts of laws now in force for the regulation of the mint of the United States, and for the government of the officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the mint or coinage of the United States, shall be and they are hereby declared to be in full force in relation to the branch of the mint by this act established, as far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to meet the expenses of the current year and for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

Approved, March 12, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

AN ACT to provide for the disposal of certain lands therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, as soon as may be, cause that portion of the public domain known as the Fort Howard Military Reserve, including the site of the fort, containing three acres and four hundredths of an acre, which is situated in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin, between Fox River and Beaver Dam Run, and which is not included in the confirmations to Talbot G Bonaman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the State of Wisconsin, under the resolution of Congress approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "A resolution explanatory of, and in addition to, the act of June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," as heretofore surveyed under the direction of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots of such form and of such size, not less than one fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, as he may deem expedient, dedicating such portions of the same to the use of the public for streets and highways as he may think the public interest and convenience may require; and shall cause a plat thereof to be duly and properly certified by such surveyor general, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Brown; and when so surveyed, platted and recorded, he shall cause each and all of said lots to be sold separately at public auction, giving not less than two months' notice of the time and place of such sale by advertising the same in such newspapers and for such period of time as he may deem best. Every such lot shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and when not paid for within twenty-four hours from the time of purchase, it shall be liable to be resold under the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office aforesaid, but no sale shall be binding until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President to cause patents to be issued in due form of law for each and every such lot as soon as may be after the purchase of and payment for the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall also be the duty of the Commissioner of the Land Office to cause so much of the public domain adjacent to said reserve as lies between said Beaver Dam Run and Duck Creek to be resurveyed into lots the lines of which shall conform as near as may be to the lines of the survey formerly made by Albert G. Ellis, and shall cause certified plats thereof to be returned as is provided by law in the case of other surveys of the public domain; and he shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the same as other public lands are disposed of, saving to every person who upon the passage of this act may be in possession of any part of said lands, and shall have made improvements thereon, as provided under the pre-emption laws of the United States, the right to purchase any lots so improved, lying contiguous to such other, and not exceeding in the aggregate eight acres, upon making proof of such possession and improvements, and paying for such lots the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within six months after public notice shall be given of the time and place for making such proof and payment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause the military reserve of Fort Crawford, in the county of Crawford, in the same State, to be surveyed and disposed of in the manner prescribed in the first and second sections of this act for the disposition of the Fort Howard reserve.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

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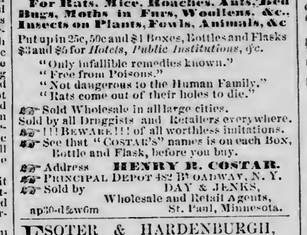

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360 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey, Collins & Bracc.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

o5-d tw&wly

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,

Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.

je5-y

CLOTHING.

WE ARE SELLING

SUMMER GOODS,

AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Money Will be Saved

BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.

Goods of all

GRADES AND STYLES,

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

W. H. TEMPLE,

my30-tf THIRD-ST.

GO TO BLUM'S

For every variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

All Varieties of Gent's Goods,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up.
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.

REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF

BLUM,

je11-tf Third street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the owest market rates.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

To those Wishing Carpets.

I will sell out my large and superior assortment of

Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

FOR 15 DAYS.

The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.

THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.

My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in

INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.

JOSEPH BUGBEE,

Third street, below Post Office,

je10 St. Paul.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersell's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

The Saint Paul Press,

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.
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Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

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9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of

DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c.,

Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap20-tf 112 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 1 o'clock A. M

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Waseja, Manterville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 1 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusa and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

ROWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

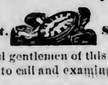
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, Newton Partner, and only Practical Piano-Forte Maker of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his Valuable Patents, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years. LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S
Fashionable Jewelry Store,
Third Street,  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Casters, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

apsif. D. C. GREENLEAF.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

Miscellaneous.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m ST. PAUL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & ALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale. my31-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1512, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar1tf J. WEST.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES GOOD TIMBER LAND, including about 12 acres of very good meadow, and a small house; said land is about half way between St. Paul and St. Anthony, and ¼ mile north of State Road, and about the same distance north-east of the Railroad. For terms of sale apply to

H. L. MOSS, Esq.,
at his office near the Bridge,
Je26-1m* St. Paul.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch

PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.

FIRST PREMIUMS in Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Michigan.

Parties purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. *The only company able to offer such inducements.* They also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

Forty-Five Dollars

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine,

Suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of *large size, rapid, quite simple and far superior* to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at $75 to $100.

☞ Northwestern Office Third street, opposite Ingersoll's Block, St. Paul, Minn.

P. S.—Plain and Fancy Stitching done to order. [Je19-6 Jan 1]

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used. The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. HADCOCK, Agent.
jy15 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities.

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

CORDAGE AND LEAD PIPE—

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale low, by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Only one first-class Upholsterer. Good wages, prompt pay, and no humbug. Apply to

je28-1w WYLIE & CO.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

GREAT BARGAINS.

The best bargain one can make in anything is to purchase a First Class article at a low rate. This is the sort of bargains A. H. WILMARTH is giving his customers every day, at his Grocery Store, on Jackson-street. je24-tf

MRS. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING HOUSE,

On Fourth street, between Minnesota and Cedar. A few more gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant and comfortable rooms.

je25-2w

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,..... .....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Hickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

a1-6m NICOLS & DEAN.
P. F. HODGES.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Puro Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar18-1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full stock of

Wagon Wood, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, &c.,

Also, GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, RAKES AND CRADLES.

A few casks of

PITTSBURG COAL.

Always on hand at lowest prices, Wholesale and Retail, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Plow Steel, Spring Steel, Cast Steel, Nails, Spikes, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Carriage Trimmings, Thimble Skeins, Blacksmith's Tools, Chains, and

Heavy Hardware.

Warehouse 154 Third street, St. Paul.

J. B. BRADEN.

ap17-1y

NEW YORK LADIES'

HAIR-DRESSER,

Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

my28-1m* MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies,

GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

We are now running Messengers to

ST. ANTONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Twice Daily,

Leaving St. Paul at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.; returning, arrive at 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. Packages weighing 50 lbs. or less, and not exceeding $50 in value will be carried for TEN CENTS, and delivered at owner's doors. Particular attention will be paid to filling orders. Purchases will be made at best rates obtainable and no charge made for such services.

Express matter for St. Cloud and all intermediate points will leave St. Paul, Mondays at 5.35 A. M. and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5.00 P. M.

Je16-tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 22, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

NOTICE.

The Commissioned Officers of the 21st Regiment M. S. M., will meet on the 13th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Hope Engine House, St. Paul, for the election of the following officers: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 1 Major. By order.

CAPT. L. H. EDAY, Commanding.
☞ Staats Zeitung copy once. je18-td

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Manufacturers of

Rifles, Muskets and Army and Navy Revolvers

For the U. S. Government.

We also manufacture a variety of

POCKET PISTOLS,

Of approved patterns, for both Ordinary and Fixed Ammunition, together with Rifle and Shot-Gun Barrels, Gun Locks, Mountings, and Gun Materials Generally.

☞ Price lists and Circulars furnished on application. Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
je14-3m* Ilion, N. Y.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c.

These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by K. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Bousen, L. Welnand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Duzen's Worm Confections; Van Duzen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Red Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE,

In Hennepin, Ramsey, Chisago, and Washington Counties. Also Lots in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Anthony; all of which I will sell at Low Prices and on favorable terms of payment. Enquire of

F. P. WINTERMUTE,
Je21 at office of Horn, Land & Galusha.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, for Second Judicial District.—ss.

{U. S. Revenue Stamp, Original Process, 50 cents.}

Ira Bidwell, Plaintiff, against Joseph Daniels, DeWitt C. Taylor, and Henry L. Moss, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota.

To the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which complaint is on file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and sixty dollars, with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1857, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, besides costs and disbursements.

Dated Saint Paul, Minn., June 10th, 1863.

GEO. L. OTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je14-6w of Saint Paul, Minn.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the travelling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

Insurance.

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
Jau31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

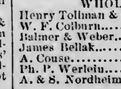
AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. PAUL, For ——

jan1-d1y



DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

Jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-1m*

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,

my6-1y Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank, St. Paul.

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

47 Fulton street,.....New York
83 Lake street,.....Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Case.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEN-EVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 48 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&wly'64

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS,

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. je14-dwly

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7½ o'clock P. M.
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

For LaCrosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Friday, at 5 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 P. M.
For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P. M.
For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.
For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.
For Mankato—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 12 M.
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at about 7 P. M.
For Sunrise City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Red Wing—leaves Wednesday, at 8 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
For Carver—leaves Thursday, at 7 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.
For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.
Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.
Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.
All others close half an hour before the time of departing, except Eastern which closes at 9 P. M.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postage stamps, except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and affix United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.
St. Paul, November 15, 1862.

Burbank's Column.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN AMBRE, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIQUORS and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISKEY, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONEY Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Pl

THE CITY.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—We were among the fortunate few who attended the Annual Examination of Washington School yesterday. This favorite old "College of the people" still retains its proud position among our public Schools. Being the first, and for a long time the only organized School in the city, it obtained a prestige that has kept it in the front rank ever since.

From nine to ten o'clock A. M., the Alphabetical Departments of the School, on Seventh street were examined. The number of visitors at this hour was not large, but those who attended report that the classes evinced careful training on the part of the faithful teachers who have charge of them.

At ten o'clock the Second Primary (Miss Cramsie) was called, and at 10 1-2 the First Primary (Miss Brierly). These two excellent teachers won new honors from the superior manner in which their classes acquitted themselves.

At 11 o'clock Mrs. Haines Department (the intermediate,) was reviewed. The classes of this department, as usual, showed that an experienced and master-hand had guided them through their studies. Mrs. H. has won, by her two or three years teaching in our Schools, a reputation excelled by none as a well qualified instructress.

The afternoon session was entirely devoted to the Grammar School classes, and was pronounced by the visitors—of which there were quite a number—unexcelled in interest. Prof. Foster has certainly trained up some classes here, on which he can risk his reputation as a teacher. We have rarely, if ever, heard their recitations yesterday afternoon excelled. The most difficult questions and examples in their text books, were solved triumphantly. Not only has his A class finished the usual common school course, but Prof. Foster has done more—he has actually invaded the domain of a high school, and astonished his visitors yesterday, by recitations in Latin and Algebra, that we, at least, were not prepared to expect. Prof. Foster has certainly been very successful during the year that he has had charge of Washington School. He took it in a very "demoralized" condition, but has brought it up to a state of discipline and efficacy that is not excelled by either of its rivals, and of wich its patrons may well boast.

The following is the

Roll of Honor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Class B.—Chas. Miller, C. Hakinson, H. Brooks, Robt. Gibbons, Abbie Strong, Susan Corey, Sophie Zimmerman.

Class C.—Gertrude Piper, Fanny Haynes, Bertha Gates, Margaret Dudley, Taylor Spencer, Emory Ensign, John Slichter.

Class D.—Sidney De Graw, N. Lion, J. Abdel, Geo. Colter, Ed. Winder, Julius Vollmer, Alfred Heimbach, Andrew Brown, Harry Potts.

FIRST PRIMARY.

F. M. Painter, Belle Slichter, Rosa Lion, S. J. Pighetti, Etta Dugan, Geo. Kelley, Jacob Miller, Fannie Byers, Frank Patterson, Martha Madden, Lily Thompson, Frank Heimback, Fred. Goodrich, Lizzie Davison, Emma Brown, Francis McCauley.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Lydia Neff, Frank Day, Robt. Turner, J. Rooney, Willie Babcock, Annie Dorsey, Mary Eagan, Eddie Pomeroy, Maria Matthews, Frank Nell, Martha Olsen, Thos. Aiton, T. Lawton, A. Smithson, Mary Aiton.

THIRD PRIMARY.

Adolph Knauft, C. Breen, C. Duffee, T. Matthews, F. L. Clare, Belle Gates, Lillie Eaton, C. McGuire, J. McGuire, A. Chamberlin, E. Shirwin, Mary Maleau, C. Potter, H. Habbigore, H. Winder, Fred Le Clare, Robt. Patterson, Ellen Patterson, A. Godfue, Carrie Pond, Clara Dwinell, C. Page, A. Thompson, C. Conway, J. Wait, Geo. Hanna, C. Hudson, and C. Colrer.

FOURTH PRIMARY.

J. Lawton, J. Babcock, A. Hull, Mary Gander, Emma Schroer, G. Galbraith, O. Lacoboy, M. Brown, M. Patten, A. Mathis, M. McGuire, Ida Spencer, L. Gadbois, Emily Howe, Wm. Walfers, J. Lynch, C. Le Clare, A. Knauft, A. Mahoney, J. Howi, W. Gardner, Wm. Potter.

RIHELDAFFER'S SEMINARY—CLOSING EXERCISES.—The Fifth Scholastic Year of this worthy institution closed yesterday with a public examination and other exercises. Quite a number of persons were present, and evinced a deep interest in the proceedings.

The examination included all the studies of the term, and was rigid and impartial. That the classes acquitted themselves admirably was the verdict of all present. There was a thoroughness and a confidence about each recitation that showed they understood all their studies, and had not learned them in a superficial manner. Many of the studies taught are collegiate branches. The classes, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c., are among those reviewed yesterday, showing that young ladies can, at this home institution, secure a complete and a high course of education, which will fit them to fill any station in society.

Among the classes in the higher branches, several young ladies especially distinguished themselves by perfect recitations. We remember the following names: Misses Abbie F. Goodsell, Nellie Moore, Lou. Newell, Stella Hatch, Emma Nicols, May Allis, Maria Misensol, and Clara McCormack. There were others, however, whose names we did not hear, who acquitted themselves equally well.

The class in drawing also deserve especial mention. The pencil sketches exhibited by Misses Martha Rittenhouse, Sarah Painter, Anna Nicols, and Nellie Moore, were really good.

In Deportment, the following young ladies were announced as having received "perfect marks"—

Misses Mary Allis, Ella Adams, A. Cowan, Abby Goodsell, Stella Hatch, Lou. Newell, Maria Misensoli, Clara McCormack, Amarilla Phelps, Ella Phelps, Sarah Painter, Laura Richards, Fannie Riheldafler, and Aggie Curtis.

Essays of real merit as compositions were read as follows:

Mystery—By Miss Lou. Newell, of St. Paul.
Effects of the War—By Miss Nellie Moore, of Marine.
Life—By Miss Abbie F. Goodsell, of Northfield.
Valedictory—By Miss Stella Hatch, of Hudson, Wis.

The last mentioned piece was a well written address, much above the average of such compositions.

Some remarks were then made by Rev. Dr. Paxton, a gentleman from the East. He said he was surprised at finding in St. Paul, a city considered so remote on the frontier, a female seminary of such merit as this. He hoped it would be appreciated and supported as it deserved, for the value to the community of such a well-conducted institution would soon become apparent, &c.

After some remarks from the President of the Seminary, Rev. Mr. Riheldafler, the exercises were brought to a close.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.—In addition to the fact that we all have to "walk up to the Captain's office and settle," for at least a quarters Box rent and postage on regular papers in advance, it is important that all bear in mind that there are many more important charges.

Drop letters are *two cents a rate*, i. e, two cents for each half ounce, or fractional part of half ounce, that the drop may weigh; while heretofore a drop letter has been only one cent without regard to weight.

A transient newspaper is *two* cents instead of *one* as heretofore. By the package they are rated at two cents for each rate of four ounces or fraction thereof.

Postmasters have no franking privilege except with the Department and between themselves, and then only on *official business*.

Officers of the Government addressing the Departments to which they are responsible, can send their letters without prepaying, but the letters must be endorsed, *official business*, and the officer must sign his name, with the official capacity under which he is acting.

Where a letter is insufficiently prepaid, double the prepaid rates will be charged on the amount unpaid, and collected of the party addressed.

Where a letter is not fully prepaid, and the Postmaster knows the sender, it is duty to promptly advise him of his neglect; and where it is apparently willful violation of the law, to avoid prepaying, the letter goes to the *Dead* Letter office at the end of the current week.

It would be well for our readers to post themselves up by reading the law which we published a short time since in a supplement.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH.—The bells of the various churches, schools and engine houses will be rung at sunrise. The signal will be given from Hope Engine House.

The Firemen of the city will appear in uniform, with their apparatus, in front of the City Hall, at 8 A. M., for review by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

After review, the procession, preceded by the Great Western Band, will take up line of march as follows: From the City Hall up Fourth street to Fort—through Fort, Walnut, Exchange, Chestnut and Fort streets to Third—down Third to Jackson—through Jackson, Seventh, Olive, Eighth and Jackson streets—up Third, Wabashaw, Fifth and Washington streets, to Hope Engine House, where the children of the public schools with their marshals and teachers will join the procession and proceed to the Athenæum. At this place the exercises, as heretofore published, will be in charge of the Board of Education.

The proceedings of the day will close with an exhibition of Fireworks, in front of the City Hall, at 9 o'clock, P. M.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.—On Wednesday last Joseph Lemay, Collector of Customs at Pembina, who is now in this city, paid over to Charles Nichols, designated depositary of the United States, the sum of $3,000 in gold, which he had collected as duties on the furs brought down by the Pembina Trains.

There will be another large train down in a few days, the duties collected from which will probably bring the whole amount up to $5,000.

These items show the growing importance of the Red River Trade. Any one who has seen the long trains of carts on their way northward, laden with goods, cannot doubt that the immense region in our Northwest awaits only a better mode of transportation to develope in a surprising manner.

The goods in the train which is to arrive next week are from the Saskatchewan region, which is fully 800 miles to the Northwest. The furs were brought by boat down the Saskatchewan river and up the Red River to Pembina, and from there by cart train.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Circuit Court adjourned yesterday *sine die*.

Judge Miller, who presided during the session, has rendered himself universally popular among the members of the bar, and all who have had business to transact under his administration. We hear but opinion expressed, and that is commendatory. It is rare that a public officer gives such general satisfaction and suitors and lawyers are fortunate in having so able a judge to investigate the causes at issue.

LOOK OUT FOR FIRE.—The near approach of the Fourth of July renders it important for every one to be on the watch for fire. Careless persons and those who on ordinary occasions are careful, have a careless way of burning gunpowder on the national holiday. Property holders should take especial pains to prevent a calamity which so frequently results from too diffuse a circulation of celebrating material.

DR. BERKMAN, who was arrested for stealing Government horses, was discharged by the U. S. Commissioner yesterday, owing to the non-appearance of the prosecuting witness.

FOURTH OF JULY.—If there is a pyrotechnist in the city, or anybody who knows anything about Fireworks, they will confer a favor by calling at Goleher's gun store this morning.

WE are requested to state that all persons sending baskets of provisions to the Pic Nic to-morrow, should mark their name, and the name of the school their children are connected with, on the same.

OUR City Attorney was sporting an elegant new beaver yesterday. Where did he get it? Did it come from White Bear?

THE Secretary of State forwarded the last of the session laws of 1863 to their destinations yesterday.

HON. H. M. RICE returned home from the East last evening.

LOCAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION, MINNEHAHA.—The members of Minnehaha Engine Company No. 2, are hereby notified to appear at their Engine House, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 8 A. M., for parade and review, in uniform, as adopted at special meeting on the 1st inst., viz: black pants, white shirts, and Company hat and belt. The Company will leave the house at 8½ precisely.

E. O. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.

PIONEER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—The members are notified to meet at the Truck House this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Per order Foreman.

F. JANSEN, Sec'y.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon an ox wagon ran against the carriage of C. N. Makubin, which was standing in front of Berry, Dawson & Co.'s bank, and broke one of its wheels into splinters. The driver of the oxen promptly paid for the damage done.

Steamboat and River News.

☞The river business here now is not quite so brisk as it was a couple of months since.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

THURSDAY, July 2.

INTERNATIONAL.

N H Simons, Chicago; John Tyrrell, do: Lieut Chapman, Fort Snelling; Chaplain Ball, Stillwater; Samuel Bloomer, do: John S Marshal, N Y; Mr & Mrs R B Minturn, two daughters and servant, N. Y; Mr & Mrs John N Rose, do; Dr & Mrs G L Rose, do; Arthas P Rose, do; Henry R Sill, do; J B Jacobs and wife, Portland; D A Robinson, Union Springs, N Y; Col W T Thomas, wife and daughter, St Cloud; Mrs Brittlefield, do; J D Wheeler and lady, St Anthony: Miss Andrews, do; O M Whitmore, New York; Mrs Nevins, La Crosse; Andrew Nevins, do.

MERCHANTS.

E Farnham, Carver; Jas Wylie, St Paul: F A Daw, St Anthony; James Jamegon, do; F P Catbill, Hudson; F F Haswell, Tenn; A R Plymat, Fox Lake; J E Shene, Red River; J W Barnett, Springfield, O; R J Tousley, Milwaukee; Alex Graham, Janesville; Alex Sutherland, Red River; John Mothesson, do; George Sutherland, do; W L Downs and lady: C C Huntly, Newport, Vt; O Huntley, do; A K Birge, Bradford, Conn; Wm Caldwell, Chicago; C H Taylor, Belle Plaine; Miss C Freeman; C S Lyman, Nova Scotia; A Brown, Hastings; E Haycock, St Paul; S L Bailey, St Paul: O A S Sprague, Chicago; E P Woods, Lowell, Mass; S W Owen, Rockford, Ill; N H Blakely, Anoka.

AMERICAN.

J E Morrer, Stillwater; L A Evans, St Cloud; Chas Murrie, Fox Lake; J C Bohannan, Crystal Lake; C N Hammond and family, Chicago; J A Lannon, Fort Snelling; C O Barston, Ill; Newt Porter, St Peter; Wm Reynols, St Cloud; D C Groesbeck, Minn; E Groesbeck, do; E Beebe, do: J W Cullen, St Paul; J C George, Syracuse; Wm D Rogers, Philadelphia; L E Fellows, Lansing, Iowa; S S Barannon, Minneapolis; Miss A Robinson, do; Chas sargeon, Davenport; John H Keepers, Madison; S C Stoneman, Louisville; W J Gibbons, Marshall; J L Tucker, St Anthony; C R Minnis, Gattelsburg, Ky: J T Womack, do: Chas Baldwin; R Peters, Empire City: G W Willis, Chatfield.

Official Reports of the Capture of Richmond, La.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Navy Department to-day received the following official report from Admiral Porter of the capture of Richmond, La.:

ADMIRAL PORTER'S REPORT.

U. S. MISS. SQUADRON, Flagship Black Hawk, near Vicksburg, June 18.—*Sir*—I have the honor to inform you that, hearing the enemy had collected a force of twelve thousand men at Richmond, in Louisiana, nine miles from Milliken's Bend, I sent General Ellet to General Mowry, at Young's Point, to act in conjunction to wake them up.

Gen. Mowry promptly acceded to the request, and with about twelve hundred men, in company with the Marine Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. W. Ellet, commanding, proceeded to Richmond, where they completely routed the advance guard of rebels, consisting of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery, captured a lot of stores, and the town was completely destroyed in the melee.

This duty was handsomely performed by the different parties concerned in it.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ELLET'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS M. B. BRIGADE, Flagship Autocrat, above Vicksburg, June 17, 1863.—ADMIRAL:—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your consent, I landed my forces at Milliken's Bend, on the morning of the 15th inst., and proceeded towards Richmond, La.

At the forks of the road, within three miles of Richmond, I met Gen. Mowry's command, and we proceeded forward together, my force being in advance.

We met the enemy about a mile from the town, who opened upon our advance line of skirmishers from behind hedges and trees and gullies: but they fled before our advance, and took shelter behind the levee on the opposite side of the bayou, near the town. The position was a good one and very defensible. I deemed it imprudent to advance our lines across the open field without any cover for my men against an enemy superior in numbers and well intrenched. I therefore ordered the artillery to the front, and opened upon their position, and, after a vigorous cannonade of nearly an hour with all our guns, advanced our infantry through the woods on the right, with the intention of turning the enemy's left wing. They returned the fire of our artillery very vigorously for a time, but soon it slackened, and finally ceased altogether. When I arrived at the left of their position I found it abandoned and the enemy fled. He had destroyed the bridges over the bayou to prevent our following. We found three of the enemy dead upon the field, two mortally wounded, and captured eleven prisoners and about sixty stand of small arms.

The enemy was commanded by Major General Walker, was a part of Kirby Smith's command, and consisted of two brigades, containing seven regiments, four thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery. They retreated towards Delhi, where General McCullough is said to be posted with a command about equal in strength to the one we encountered. This was the same force that attacked the negro regiment at Milliken's Bend a week before and was repulsed.

Our entire loss was three men wounded, one only dangerously.

General Mowry's command participated throughout most vigorously, and I feel indebted to the General for his prompt co-operation and advice, and his skillful manner of handling his forces.

A. W. ELLET, Brigadier General,
Commanding M. B. Brigade.

Address of Major General Dana to the People of Philadelphia.

General Dana has entered upon his duties, and on Saturday issued the following address:

Citizens of Philadelphia:

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1863.—Prepare to defend your homes. The traitors who have spread desolation in the southern counties of your State, and carried into captivity free men and women because they were black and under your protection, approach your city. Their strategy is sufficiently well understood to make it certain that their object is Philadelphia. Do the citizens of the Quaker City expect more favorable treatment at their hands than others? Arise now in your might; shake off your apathy; and show, by rallying rapidly and arming yourselves to meet the enemy and drive him back, that you deserve the blessings of a home. To stand idly now would invite suspicion, either of treachery or cowardice. I urge upon the citizens of Philadelphia that they close all places of manufacture at noon, and all other places of business at three o'clock P. M. of each day, devoting the remainder of the day to military organization and instruction. Let companies of from sixty to a hundred men each be rapidly organized and, having chosen their officers, let them report their organization at headquarters and stand ready for service at a moment's notice. There is not a moment to be lost, and therefore let us not squander away valuable time.

N. J. T. DANA, Maj. Gen. Comd'ng.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 2.

The fluctuating state of the gold market the past three or four days, and the uncertainty enveloping operations in the East, has had its effect on the market here. Quotations have shown the market to be quite unsettled in some departments.

Groceries, in the main, have advanced, the most marked rise being exhibited in carbon oil and salt.

Wheat was unchanged, and remains at 96@97c. The receipts for a day or two past have been extremely light.

THE WOOL MARKET.

In reference to the Wool Market we have nothing new to offer regarding prices. We give below, however, an interesting extract from a letter in the *State Atlas*, concerning wool in Anoka county:

The wool clip has been taken. Every flock was washed. We enter our protest against the abomination, but rather wash than to submit to one-third deduction. The clip of the country is estimated at from six to eight thousand pounds. The large majority is fine Merino. Some lots have already been purchased at fifty-five cents. I think the majority would sell at sixty. This is much less than we expected, but the decline is not greater than in cotton goods. To sell, or not to sell, is the question with us just now. The price of cotton, both raw and fabricated, the low premium of gold and exchange, favor selling at a fair price; and fifty-five or sixty cents is remunerative. On the other hand, the frequent fluctuations of gold and exchange, the apparently slow progress of the war, the unknown future demand of Government for army purposes, seem to make a clear case that wool will be no lower. The average here is higher than ever before. Some entire flocks going as high as four and one-half pounds. The standard with us is Spanish. Another large importation will be made this fall. One of our largest sheep owners, Mr. Blodgett, is already in Michigan, with ample means at his control, for buying a choice flock of one thousand, if they can be had at reasonable figures.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.

Flour quiet; no sales.
Wheat advanced ½c; No. 1 Spring, in store, $1.16; No. 2, mostly in Smith's, at $1.03; Rejected at 90c.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.

GRAIN.—Flour 5c better.
Wheat quite firm.
Corn 1c lower—74@75c.
Oats steady.
Pork firmer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 2—6 P. M.

GRAIN—Flour brisk; demand for export.
Wheat quite firm; moderate supply.
Corn opened dull; closed heavy, full 1c lower; 71@75.
Oats steady—71@76½.

[By Telegraph.]

Milwaukee Money Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.

Gold lower; opening at $1.43¾ in New York, and subsequently declining here to $1.40@1.41.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Money—Sterling unchanged.
Reading 90½; Erie 95; N. Y. C. 120
Gold 44¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 2—6 P. M.

Gold little firmer—43¼; advancing to 45¼, closing unsettled—44½@44¾.
Government stocks quiet; U. S. 6's, '81 coupons, $1.05½@1.06; 7 30's, $1.05¼.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIFE in the Open Air, by Theo. Winthrop.

Warrington, by the Author of Rutledge and Sutherlands.

The National Tax Law, as Amended—Government edition.

My Southern Friends, by Kirke.

Received and for sale at Merrill's Bookstore, Third street.

BADGES for Children for the Fourth of July; a few of them Red, White and Blue, at Merrill's—cheap.

HO, FOR COMO!—J. C. Burbank & Co., will run an omnibus to Lake Como three times a week during the hot weather, leaving the American House at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, and the International at seven P. M. Fare for the round trip, fifty cents. They will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. je28-1w

EDITOR OF PRESS—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free,) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
jul4&w3m No. 891 Broadway, New York.

THE LAST CHANCE.

THE Messrs. Elfelt will close out al their large stock of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Shawls and Cloaks and Gents' wear, at cost, commencing to-morrow morning.

St. Paul, June 28, 1863. 1w

O. CURTIS, *General Insurance Agent.* Office in Thompson's Block, Third street.

L. H. Chute, Agent for Ætna Insurance Company, St. Anthony.

June 24th, 1863. dly

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m E. F. WARNER, Agent.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.
may 4-d & w3m.

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
St. Paul, May 11, '63.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, July 2, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half-breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Selling for.	Premium
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem
American Gold	40 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX WAR VOUCHERS.

State Auditor's Warrants, drawn against the fund appropriated to pay the Sioux War Vouchers will be paid by the State Treasurer, at his office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
CHAS. SCHEFFER,
jy1-tf State Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES.

We will sell at auction, on Friday, the third day of July, at 10 A. M., a large lot of Groceries at our Auction Rooms, on Third street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel.
H. E. BAKER & CO.,
je30 Auctioneers.

WANTED!

A Girl to Cook, Wash, &c., in a small family.

None but a competent person need apply to

W. S. COMBS,
BOOKSTORE,
In the
jan23 POST OFFICE BUILDING.

HATCH'S BATTALION!

RECRUITS WANTED.

$40 Bounty!

TRANSPORTATION AND BOARD WILL BE PAID.

The men will be enlisted for three years or during the Indian War on our frontier. This enlistment avoids the draft, which should be a great inducement to those subject to the same
Apply to A. T. CHAMBLIN,
Corner of Seventh and Jackson-sts.,
je25-tf St. Paul.

SAM'L HOWE,
Commission Merchant,
118 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc, for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East. mar18-3m

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 15th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

AT A. BLAKEMAN'S THE

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

Four doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and next door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store,

On Third Street,

SILVER TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS,

Solid Silver Spoons---Pure as Coin,

Diamond, Opal and Ruby Rings, Solid Gold Ear-Rings and Pins in sets,

From $15 to $50.

$10,000 worth of SETH THOMAS CLOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

Those wishing to supply themselves with a perfect Clock, will buy the SETH THOMAS CLOCK of

A. BLAKEMAN.

N. B.—The Cheap American Gothic Clock, at Factory prices. All warranted to run well.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the American manufactured Watch adjusted to heat and cold, and the most perfect timer made. A. BLAKEMAN sells them at manufactory prices. Don't mistake the place. Be sure that you call in at THE NEW JEWELRY STORE. ap18-1y

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe. It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 16th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:35 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent

ap18-tf

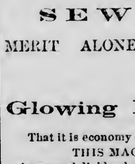
THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

VENEREAL DISEASES.

AND

All Affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs, &c., &c.



This Institution was organized under a special charter in 1850. The method of treatment adopted is the same as that employed in the best French, English and American hospitals. The attending physician is a regular graduate of the *College Medici Chirurgicale*. Without degrading it into empiricism, as is practiced by advertising quacks, "former sufferers," and "benevolent associations," he like Ricord, Civiale, Vidal, Bumstead, &c., has made this branch of Surgery a speciality during the past ten years, and is prepared to give patients as good treatment as they could obtain in Eastern Cities.

The office is arranged in separate apartments, so that those who desire can consult the doctor with the utmost privacy. The Institute is provided with a *Pycnometer* for measuring the vital capacity, and Prof. Schreber's *Pangymnastikon* for developing the muscular system in Seminal Weakness and other wasting diseases; also an improved apparatus and all the appliances for administering *Medicated Fumigation Baths*, now so celebrated in Europe for the cure of Syphilitic diseases.

While I prescribe for all kinds of diseases, attention is given more specially to the following:—Syphilis, in all its stages; Gonorrhœa; Gleet; Stricture; Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.; Hydrocele, or Dropsy of the Scrotum, Varicocle, and other diseases of the Testicles and Cord; Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, and Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; and all complaints peculiar to Females. Also, Spermatorrhœa, or *Seminal Weakness*, for which our treatment is now admitted to be even more successful than that of Lallemand, of Montpelier.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home. Full particulars furnished on application by letter.

JUST PUBLISHED—The 20th edition of our *Medical Report*, containing 70 pages and numerous engravings, treating on the above diseases; sent to any address on receipt of price, 15 cts. Also, in press, and nearly ready, the 2nd edition of our large work on Venereal Surgery.

☞Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations can be had from 9 A.M. to 1 P. M. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE,
(Box 199,) Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jy3

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY
AND
Blank Book Manufactory.
The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,
AND TO ANY PATTERN,
LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Books Re-Bound

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,
MUSIC, &c., &c.,
Bound in Any Style Desired,
From the lowest priced work to the highest style of the art.

STEAM
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to Print all kinds of

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS,
And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Min., June 26th, 1863.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the State Medical Board has adjourned to July 10th, 1863. Applicants desiring to be examined by said Board will report on or before the 15th day of July, to the President of the Board, Dr. J. H Stewart, at St. Paul.

OSCAR MALMROS,
je27-1w Adjutant General.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN. If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE." We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je3-tf

"NOSES."—Their Significance.

Illustrated with engravings of the Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, Aqueline, Turnup, and Pug Noses, with the character revealed by each.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863. NUMBER 156.

Battle of Gettysburg

ST. PAUL PRESS EXTRA.

Friday, 7 o'Clock, P. M.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

A Brilliant Victory Reported.

GEN. REYNOLDS OPPOSED TO LONGSTREET AND HILL.

Rebels Repulsed With Great Slaughter.

6,000 Rebel Prisoners Captured.

THE 11th ARMY CORPS REDEEMED.

Terrible Loss on both Sides!

Gen. Meade Arrived and Assumed Command.

ROSECRANS OCCUPIES TULLAHOMA.

THE REBELS FLED DEMORALIZED.

Vicksburg Reported Captured.

RICHMOND ONCE MORE CAPTURED.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

The *American* has the following in regard to the battle of Gettysburg:

We regret to learn from officers who brought the body of Gen. Reynolds that Brig. Gen. Paul was killed in the same fight on the south of Gettysburg.

Col. Stone and Col. Trister North were wounded and taken prisoners.

Gen. Newton took command of the 1st corps on the fall of Gen. Reynolds.

We learn from officers in Gen. Reynold's staff that our forces passed thro' Gettysburg at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and when one quarter of a mile west of town, encountered Longstreet and Hill, who attacked the corps of Gen. Reynolds, which was in advance, and his corps stood the force of the attack until it was relieved by the third corps, and a commanding position selected. The rebels made an attempt to flank the position we had gained, but were again repulsed.

Generals Reynolds and Paul fell under a volley from rebel infantry. Both officers were mounted and at the head of their troops.

In the course of the conflict we fell back before superior numbers to a stronger position, and the fight ceased for the day.

At 4 o'clock and at the close of the evening, the whole army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Maj. Gen. Meade had all the corps strongly posted for renewal of the battle this morning.

The loss of the enemy is considered fully equal to ours. Our army is in fine condition and very enthusiastic.

Our loss of officers is very severe.

Our army is considered to be better concentrated than that of the rebels for events of to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Reports from the battle near Gettysburg yesterday are very favorable. The cheering announcement is made of the capture of a large number of prisoners, stated at 6,000, but this may be an exaggeration. Gen. Schenck just announced at the Eutaw House that 2,400 rebels had already arrived.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

The *American* learns from parties who left Gettysburg at noon to-day, that everything was progressing favorably for the future success of our army. Up to that time, they assert, upwards of six thousand prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad station at Union Bridge for transportation to Baltimore.

Gen. Schenck just announces that he in his possession 2,400 prisoners in Baltimore and at the Relay House.

We learn that nearly 1,000 were captured Wednesday by the 11th Army Corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but when General Howard cried to them, "Remember Chancellorville," they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of to-day up to noon, when our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and the capture of over 5,000 more prisoners.

In all the skirmishes which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our forces were entirely successful.

Among the prisoners captured and arrived here, are Gen. Archer, and twenty other officers.

BALTIMORE, July 3—1 A. M.

The *American* also has the following:

We learn, from Maj. Burngarden and another officer of Reynold's staff, the following interesting particulars of the battle near Gettysburg, and are happy to say it closed for the day with the army of Gen. Meade in most admirable and glorious position for either attack or defense.

At nine o'clock Wednesday morning, the 1st and 11th Army Corps reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of town, and marched directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy in town galloping back as we advanced.

On passing out of the west end of town, the enemy were observed advancing rapidly from Chambersburg turnpike, in line of battle, toward the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town.

The 1st corps, under Gen. Reynolds, which was in advance, passed forward at double quick to secure an advantageous position.

The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire both of artillery and musketry opened along the whole Federal and rebel lines.

The 11th army corps, under Howard, was also soon in position, and, for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At three o'clock the enemy massed his entire force and endeavored to turn our right wing. Reynolds advanced to meet them and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. It is said the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we, though it is not known what their loss is in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held a prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made.

At the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 4 P. M., a great decisive battle was considered imminent, and notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces.

The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success and ready to push the enemy as soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburgh is just 25 miles east of Chambersburgh over fine rolling country most of the way which will doubtless be the scene of the greatest battle of the rebellion.

HARRISBURG, July 2.

[*Special to Herald*]—The battle at Gettysburg to-day was fierce and bloody. From all I can gather, the rebellion has received its mortal wound.

Cannon and small arms left on the field are among the trophies.

The *Herald's* Harrisburg special says:

A column of 25,000 rebels passed through Billsburg yesterday, in the direction of Gettysburg.

We have accounts from the front, from a gentleman connected with the press, who arrived here last evening from Gettysburg, having left before daylight in the morning. He represents the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening, to have been still more favorable, and promising of successful issue than previous information received.

They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and not only occupied but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to meet our advance toward Chambersburg, and the north of the Cumberland Valley.

The movement of Gen. Reynolds and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them so much by surprise, that he obtained a prominent position, which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard's 11th corps most nobly repulsed these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our forces holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from.

The third and twelfth army corps also came on the field after the last repulse, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds and lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and a desire to care for the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

When our informant left the field yesterday, (Thursday morning,) Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 3.

A special to the *Times* from the battlefield near Gettysburg, dated Thursday, 4:30 P. M., via Baltimore on Friday, says:

To-day has been quiet up to the present hour.

The enemy are massing heavy forces on our left, and have just began the attack with artillery, and the probability is that a severe battle will be fought before dark. The rebel sharpshooters are very troublesome, shooting at our men from the steeples of churches.

The *Tribune's* special, dated Columbia, Pa., June 2, says the battle was renewed this morning, and continued till 4 o'clock P. M., our forces gaining on them.

Since 5 the firing has been heavier, looking like a general engagement.

Lee's forces are said to be concentrated four miles north-east of Gettysburg.

Sedgewick's corps is reported pressing upon the enemy's rear. The second corps is moving up from Hanover this morning.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says a despatch from Meade received indicates a pitched battle on Thursday.

An accident occurred at Haper's Ferry yesterday as the garrison were evacuating the fortifications of Maryland Heights. A barrel of gun powder exploded, killing ten and wounding forty soldiers of the 60th and 80th Maryland Regiments

The country between Frederick and Poolesville is undisturbed.

NEW YORK, July 3.

[*World's Washington Special.*]—Important advices received at midnight of yesterday's battle. There seems but little doubt that a brilliant victory has been won. The enemy has not only been repulsed but several thousand rebels captured.

Our loss has been large, but has resulted, as far as known, in decided success.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

The *Press* has the following.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Rumors from Fort Monroe give rise to the impression that Richmond has been closely invested by Dix, and is probably captured.

Inquirer has the following posted on bulletin board:

Despatch from Washington just received at Navy Yard, read to the workmen, says, Vicksburg has surrendered.

The President has received a special from Wrightsville, Pa. At midnight our forces were known to have gained on the enemy until 4 o'clock. Since then rapid firing indicates a general engagement.

The rebel force is concentrated at South Mountam, towards Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburgh. Sedgwick's corps passed York in direction of Dover, this P. M. Its in enemy's rear.

ROSECRANS REPORTS FURTHER PROGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The following was received this evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, TENN., July 1st, 1863.

To Major General Halleck:

I telegraphed you Sunday of the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester. Monday it rained hard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery or to get our transportation until this morning, when a general advance was ordered.

Gen. Thomas yesterday made a reconnoissance on two roads, and Gen. McCook on one road, reporting the enemy in force at this place with the addition of Buckner's Division, which arrived on Monday evening.

Advancing this morning, it was found the enemy had fled in haste, last night, much demoralized, leaving strong fortifications, a quantity of stores and three siege guns in our possession. They took the direction of Winchester, Tenn.

Gen. Thomas should be on their flank to-night. Gens. Sheridan and Brandon marched into town at 11:30 to-day, taking a few prisoners.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj. Gen.

OBITUARY OF BRIGADIER GENERAL PAUL.

Brigadier General Paul, who fell in the same deadly hail of rebel fire which struck down Gen. Reynolds—was born in Missouri—graduated at West Point in 1834, was appointed Brevet 2d Lieutenant in 1836 and rose to a Captaincy in 1846—distinguished himself at Contreras and Cerro Gordo, and was breveted Major for gallantry at Chapultepec in 1847—became Major in the 8th infantry in April, 1861, and Lieutenant Colonel, April, 1862. He exhibited great gallantry in expelling the rebels from New Mexico in 1861. In September, 1862, he was made a Brigadier General and assigned to duty under Gen. Casey at Washington. At the time of his death he seems to have been commanding a brigade or division of Reynold's corps.

GENERAL MEADE.

Everything that relates to the new commander of the army of the Potomac, will prove of interest to our readers. The following extract is from the Chicago *Journal*:

Captain Potter, the U. S. Quartermaster of this city, who has served under Gen. Meade, pronounces him the best and most popular corps commander in the Army of the Potomac—the only one, in fact, in whom all the other corps commanders and commanders of divisions have full confidence and can be united in earnest and hearty co-operation. Even McClellan and Franklin would be willing to serve under him. He has the confidence of the army, and that is, after all, the great desideratum. They had lost all confidence in Hooker after the disastrous affair south of the Rappahannock, and no doubt reluctantly went forward under him in pursuit of Lee, and this lack of confidence is, doubtless, the cause of giving up his command.

If Meade is the able leader he is represented to be—and his long military experience and rapid promotion, and freedom from political entanglements are evidences of the fact—we shall expect victory, and anticipate the frustration of Lee's bold schemes, now far advanced in development.

Gen. Gorman who served for a long while in the Army of the Potomac with Meade, gives similar testimony to the consideration in which he is held by his associates in arms.

We confess we have looked with the gravest apprehensions upon the possible consequences of a change of commanders in front of the enemy, upon the *morale* of the Army of the Potomac, especially when the change imposes such a sudden and immense weight of responsibility upon a general without experience in the management of large armies, pitted without preparation against one of the wiliest and most experienced generals on the continent. But if he has the confidence of his army, if they will follow him without hesitation through all the desperate risks of battle, the chief source of apprehension from the change will be avoided.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HO, FOR COMO!—J. C. Burbank & Co., will run an omnibus to Lake Como three times a week during the hot weather, leaving the American House at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock, and the International at seven P. M. Fare for the round trip, fifty cents. They will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. jc28-1w

MAJOR GENERAL DANA.

This distinguished General was born in Ft Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, in April, 1822. His father was Capt. N. G. Dana of the First Artillery, U. S. Army, who died in 1833. Up to this period he lived with his parents wherever his father was stationed, after which his mother took him to her home, Portsmouth, N. H., where he received his early education. In 1838 he entered at West Point, being 16 years old: graduated in 1842, in the same class with Rosecrans, Sykes, Seth Williams, Rains, and Van Dorn; received a commission as 2d Lieutenant in Seventh Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Pike, Louisiana. In 1846 he went with Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi, and passed through all the Mexican campaigns; was in Worth's division at the storming of Monterey; marched with Twiggs from thence to Vera Cruz, and took part in the siege of that city. At Cerro Gordo, in the assault made by Harney, on the main height, he was badly wounded, was reported mortally so, and lay two days and one night on the battle field, when he was found and sent in by Professor Coppee. He fully recovered at the end of two years. For gallantry in this action he was breveted Captain.

During his convalescence he was appointed Captain in Quartermaster's Department, and placed on duty at Boston, Mass., where he remained six months—from thence he was sent to superintend the building of a fort, in the Chippewa country, 120 miles north of the Falls of St. Anthony; was stationed for nine months in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington; then sent to construct Fort Ridgley, 150 miles up the Minnesota river, in the Sioux country, the scene of the recent massacres.

On the completion of this Fort in 1854, he resigned his commission and lived in St. Paul, Minn., as a private citizen until the breaking out of the rebellion. He entered the volunteer service as Colonel of the first Minnesota Regiment, October 1st, 1861, and at the battle of Ball Bluff, led his regiment across the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry. He was promoted Brigadier General, February 3d, 1863, and assigned to the command previously filled by the lamented Lander; the brigade he led through the campaigns of the Peninsula, participated in the battles of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern, South Mountain and Antietam. His horse was killed under him at Fair Oaks, and again at Antietam; he was badly wounded in the last named action, and was brought to Philadelphia for recovery.

The appellation of the Iron Brigade belongs deservedly to that of Dana, Sedgwick's Division. It went into the battle of Antietam with 3,200 men, and lost 832, killed and wounded. In November, before his wound was healed, he was detailed for special service in Kentucky and Tennessee, and whilst in the performance of this duty received his promotion as Major-General. Recently he returned to Philadelphia, where his family has resided during the last twelve months. In compliance with the request of General Couch, he started for Harrisburg, but was arrested by an order from the Secretary of War placing him in his present command. General Dana has great repugnance to entering upon any civil administration, as he considers the profession of arms his speciality. He has never attended a political meeting in his life.

Such has been the career of the gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman to whom is entrusted the defense of Philadelphia. It could not be in abler hands.

GENERAL JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS.

Major General John Fulton Reynolds, whose death is announced in our dispatches, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a regular army officer, having graduated at West Point in 1841, and was immediately appointed Second Lieut. in the third artillery. June 18th, 1846, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and on the 23d of the September following was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Monterey. At the battle of Buena Vista he so distinguished himself that on the 23d of February, 1847, he was brevetted Major. He acted as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, while he was in California, in 1852, and in March, 1855, was made Captain. The only active service that he was in after this promotion, prior to the rebellion, was in 1856, where he distinguished himself in conflicts with the Indians near Rogue River, Oregon.

At the commencement of the rebellion Gen. Reynolds entered the volunteer service, and on the 14th of May was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th Pennsylvania Infantry. On the 20th of August, 1861, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers. He commanded our forces engaged at Cheat Mountain, where the rebel General R. E. Lee was repulsed and drove the enemy back to Greenbrier on the 3rd of Oct. 1861.

In 1862 he was attached to the Army of the Potomac and served through the campaigns of the Chickahominy and Maryland. When Hooker assumed the command of the army Gen. Reynolds was placed in command of the first army corps (formerly Hooker's) and soon after was made Major General.

At the time of his death he was in command of the Pennsylvania reserves and fell gallantly fighting for the honor of his native State.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

He Occupies Manchester and Shelbyville.

BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENTS OF OUR TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—General Burnside received a dispatch from General Rosecrans, dated at 10 o'clock this evening, in which he states that his headquarters are at Manchester, and we hold Shelbyville. No fighting on Sunday or to-day beyond skirmishing.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 29, 1863.—Gen. Reynolds, at 8 a. m. yesterday, took possession of this place. At 6 p. m. Gen. Granger occupied Shelbyville. The rebels after resistance, evacuated their several positions, and retreated on lines of which Tullahoma is the concentration point.

Gen. Rosecrans has removed the restrictions on the use of the telegraph. I send you a synopsis of a brilliant movements, which, despite of meteorological and topographical difficulties, have resulted, with but slight losses to us, in taking possession of the famous Gap and the strongly fortified line lately held by the rebels.

This movement was begun on the 24th, in the midst of a heavy rain, which has continued ever since, with but slight intermission. The enemy's advance posts were found on all roads leading south, more than nine miles distant from Murfreesboro.

Butler's 1st Kentucky cavalry was driven rapidly through Hoover's Gap to Beach Grove, and had not time to place their artillery in unfinished works in the Gap. Two companies were cut off, and scattered in the hills.

Stewart's division moved from Fairfield an alarm being given, to Beech Grove, and engaged the head of Thomas' corps, under Col. Wilder. A brisk engagement, between Wilder's mounted infantry and Bates' rebel brigade, ensued, in which the enemy attempted to flank us, but were repulsed by the 17th Indiana with heavy loss. Our loss was fifteen killed, and about fifty wounded.

The fight lasted four hours. The rebels had seven guns disabled by Lilly's and Ham's batteries. The battle ended with night. The rebels are still in possession of Beech Grove and a ridge of hills crossing diagonally the roads to Fairfield and Manchester, and Erving Valley and Garrison's Fork through which our course lay. On Thursday the enemy threw earthworks and planted Dardien's battery to rake Hoover's Gap in which Thomas's corps was massed.

Col. Walker, through fear of being flanked by a force apparently moving on his right, but really retreating, failed to move his brigade as far as the Fairfield road, and the enemy escaped. They threw away everything but guns, strewing the country with blankets and knapsacks. General Rosseau pursued them to Fairfield, the enemy retreating thence to Tullahoma.

Late in the evening they opened, from five points, a heavy cross-fire on our position, but were soon silenced by Loomis', Church's and Harris batteries. On Friday, Rosseau made a flank movement to the right, for the purpose of getting upon the Fairfield road and cutting the rebels off from their line of retreat. A regular brigade, its Major commanding, in the absence of General King, ill at Murfreesboro, had the advance of the flanking forces, and made a rapid and brilliant charge upon Bates' rebel brigade, on the rebels left wing, driving it in great confusion for half a mile, and causing the rebel right to hastily evacuate Beech Grove and works, retreating in great haste towards Fairfield.

Reynolds meantime moved forward and next day occupied Manchester, taking thirty prisoners, among whom are three officers. On the centre, Clayburn's division was encountered at Liberty Gap, and a severe engagement of an hour ensued.

Having accompanied the left, I can give no details. Our loss is estimated at 300; rebel loss unknown. Col. Gowns' 2d Arkansas, and Maj. Claybrook, of Coburn's staff, were killed. Miller's and Willich's brigades were chiefly engaged. The loss in the former was heavy, in the latter light. Miller is seriously wounded.

Upon our right a cavalry engagement, of which I have no particulars, was had between Mitchel and Forest, in which the former found himself outnumbered. Stanley went to Mitchell's aid, and Forrest retreated.

Granger then moved forward, finding Polk's corps, reported 18,000 strong, in his front.

As soon as Manchester was taken and the rebel right turned, the centre retired and Granger remained quiet, but the rebels on finding us in Manchester hastily evacuated Wartrace and Shelbyville.

Had not the constant rains of the past four days, and difficulties of bad roads retarded our entire left, we should have succeeded in forcing Bragg from his line of retreat to Tullahoma, and thence towards the Tennessee River or compelled him to fight us west and north of Tullahoma.

As it now stands, he is retiring safely on Tullahoma, Hardee on the Wartrace and Polk on the Shelbyville road. They will be in front of Tullahoma to-night, assuming a defensive position, and await the attack.

The Army of the Cumberland to-night will be within reach of them, and the rest is silence.

General Granger met with a grand reception from the loyal people of Shelbyville. Flags floated from the buildings of citizens, and men, women and children welcomed with tears and shouts of joy the flag they had not seen for ten months. The most extravagant demonstrations of joy were made.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—The Nashville *Union* of to-day has a report that one division of the Federal army captured 3,000 rebels on Saturday, when going through Hoover's Gap. No particulars are given. Also that the 17th Indiana, mounted infantry, being surrounded by four regiments of rebel infantry, cut their way through, taking a number of prisoners.

MANCHESTER, Tenn., June 28.—The following is the Chattanooga *Rebel's* account of the fight on Wednesday:

"From passengers who came down on the P. M. train yesterday we learn that on Wednesday seven brigades of Rosecrans' army attacked the brigades of Gens. Bates and Siddell, holding Hoover and Liberty Gap. Our men fought until their ammunition was exhausted, when they fell back. Movements indicate a general advance of the enemy's forces, which result in a pitched battle.

We learn that among the killed in Bates' brigade was Maj. Claybrook. Gen. Siddell lost some estimable officers."

The Third Minnesota at Vicksburg.

What the Boys are Doing—Preparing for Joe Johnston—A Negro's View of the Fighting Question—A Soldier's View of the Situation, etc., etc, etc.

CHICKASAW BLUFF, Miss., June 20.

Correspondence of the Saint Paul Press.

Your numerous readers have doubtless learned ere this that the Third Minnesota have given up the very pleasent occupation of "gobbling up" guerrillas in Northwestern Tennessee, and have been joined to the immense force now being massed on the chain of bluffs in the rear of Vicksburg, under Major General Washburn, to operate against the advancing of Joe Johnston, which is threatening to ruin the siege.

When orders came to march from Fort Heiman, several companies were out after guerrillas, and were successful in capturing a Lieutenant Colonel Dawson and a guerrilla Major Allree, two citizens and thirteen privates. Company D, which came across to Columbus, had still further successes, and besides prisoners, had forty-eight confiscated horses to turn over at that place.

We landed at Haines' Bluff, June 8th, where we joined our brigade, composed of the 25th and 27th Wisconsin, 40th Iowa and the 3d Minnesota. Colonel Montgomery, of the 25th Wisconsin, in command.

On the 9th we were on picket, and on the night of the 11th were called out to "lay on our arms," and to support a battery if need be. No enemy presented themselves, but about fourteen head of young cattle did, and Colonel Gregg promptly detailed two men from each company to "serve them up" far rations. I mention this as a contrast to a *role* in our regiment one year ago, when we guarded rebel property till Bragg's army came in the fall to gather it up for rebel use.

A battalion of mounted men crossed the Yazoo on the 12th, and intercepted a drove of fifteen hundred head of beef cattle intended for the rebel army, and I learn that as many as eighteen thousand head of cattle have fallen into our hands since Grant's army occupied these hills.

A private soldier cannot be expected to descant very learnedly on the operations of so large an army.

Our force is busily employed in making these bluffs a slaughter pen for any foe that may venture on this point.

From Vicksburg, day and night, we hear the boom of Grant's thunder, and on several occasions we have heard field artillery and small arms brought into play, accounts of which the telegraph duly carried North. All I know is that those best informed are satisfied with the management of the General in command. We are confident that Vicksburg must soon be ours, and that we are strong enough to keep at bay any force that Joe Johnston can bring, and that we will soon be ready to change our plans from "merely on the defensive," to one of "offensive and invading" the rich country of Mississippi and Alabama.

On the 13th we had orders to march, and as rumors were rife that some of the enemy were advancing, we supposed it was to meet them, but were a little disappointed that it was only a "change of base" for our brigade—from Haines' to Chickasaw Bluff, three or four miles nearer Vicksburg.

I was a little amused with a "free American citizen of African descent," who officiates as cook, when he was told that the rebels were coming, and we were going out to meet them.

Friend S. asked him if he would fight. He hesitated—then said, craftily, "Well, thir, I dun no; I'se not much of a fighting man, but I'll tell you—if I'd voted for Mr. *Lincum*, I'd feel bound to see him out." This plea may look well enough in an ignorant contraband, but from the lips of intelligent men of the North is simply detestable; and yet report says too many men excuse themselves from aiding in the suppression of this wicked rebellion on equally fallacious pleas.

Slow and bungling as the movements of the federal army have appeared to many, the war is evidently drawing rapidly to a close. In the past twelve months we have made good and substantial progress, and the rebel army are not only discouraged, but many of their men are satisfied that separation is a failure. Nearly a whole regiment of Kentucky troops, officers and men, came into our lines and gave themselves up yesterday. Even from Vicksburg men desert the rebel cause every dark night, and we all feel confident that a very few decided defeats would convince the most incorrigible "rebs" of the error of their ways, and we would soon have once more a united and prosperous republic—the best government God ever gave to man, and the hearts of the people tried and made better after passing through the present severe ordeal—and then, if not "dead heroes," we hope to again be "live citizens" of Minnesota, which is pleasanter to think of.

Till then, I remain, ever yours,

3d Minn., June 20. A. W. A.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The *Herald* has the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 1.—Reports from Sharpsburg state that a large force of rebels crossed the Potomac at that point during the last few days, and pushed towards Boonesboro.

South Mountain remains in possession of the rebels. Immense trains of supplies have been sent by the rebels in Shenandoah Valley.

The rebels occupied Westminister yesterday. The Home Guards offered resistance, and lost a number of men.

Sergeant Clyne of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, and nine men made a dash into Hagerstown, capturing a valuable rebel mail, and eleven prisoners, letters of importance which furnished much desirable information.

APPREHENSIONS—STUART'S SUPPLIES SEIZED.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:

Apprehensions are entertained that Lee's army may take up the line of retreat from Maryland and reach Washington before it can be reached by our army.

Great confidence is expressed in Gen. Meade. It is hoped he may be able to strike the rebel army on the flank, and destroy it before it can possibly retreat.

Pleasanton has intercepted the rebel Stuart's command, and captured all the supplies seized by him in the recent raid in this vicinity.

Hooker's Farewell and Meade's Salutatory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28.—Hooker has issued the following farewell address:

"In conformity with orders from the War Department, dated June 27th, I relinquish the command of the Army of Potomac. It is transferred to Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many well fought fields.

"Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion.

"The sorrow of the parting with comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail—that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a hearty and willing support.

"With earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HOOKER."

This was followed by the address from Gen. Meade, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 28th, 1863:

"By direction of the President of the United States I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. As a soldier, in obeying this order,—an order totally unexpected and unsolicited,—I have no promises or pledges to make. The country looks to the army to relieve it from devastation and disgrace of hostile invasion.

"Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved; and let each man determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest.

"It is with just diffidence that I relieve in command of this army an eminent and accomplished soldier, whose name must ever appear conspicious in the history of its achievements; but I rely upon the hearty support of my comrades in arms to assist me in the discharge of the duties of the important trust which has been confided to me.

(Signed) "GEORGE G. MEADE,
"Major General Commanding."

"Sop to the Restless Ghost Democracy."

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of a recent date has the following editorial on the situation:

"At no time within the past two years has the horizon of the Confederate States uprisen in such splendor as when from Vicksburg, Virginia and Middle Tennesee, harbinger days of peace seem to burst in harmonious lustre from the long fight of the war. To drive Grant out of Mississippi, invest the Yankee Capital from Maryland, and defeat Rosecrans, present objects." It thinks "the prospects were never better for the accomplishment of these legitimate and possible contingencies." It says that "on our advance into the North the troubled spirits of the Democracy must be told that our object is peace. When our independence is recognized, we lay down our arms. Vallandigham will tell them so, but let our Government and Generals, in our march over the border, also proclaim it. It is recorded that Æneas, on his way to hell, threw sop to Cerebus. Let us not disdain to throw a little sop to the restless ghost Democracy."

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE.

We will sell at our Auction Rooms, corner 3d and Wabashaw streets, this Friday morning, 3rd July at 10 o'clock A. M., a variety of Household Goods, Carpenters' Tools, a lot of Champagne and Bottled Ale.

jy3-1t R. & J. M. WARNER, Auctioneers.

CARPETS AT AUCTION.

Shoes at Auction.

Hats at Auction.

Dry Goods at Auction.

This morning at 10 o'clock, by

jy3-1t FAIRCHILD & MARCH, Auction and Com. Merchants.

4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Grand Festival and Pic-Nic,

Arranged by the

GERMANIA SINGING SOCIETY,

SATURDAY, the 4th and SUNDAY the 5th of July, at the

FORTUNA GARDEN.

PROGRAMME:

Grand March.....C. M. V. Weber.
Chorus, (Hunter's Farewell).....
.....Mendelsohn, Bartholdy.
Waltz.....D'Albert.
Chorus Operatic.....Meyerbeer.
Chorus, (Sunday Hunters).....R. Gence.
Good bye Iolonaise.....Goedecke.
Air from Robert le Diable.....Meyerbeer.
Chorus (Forest Song).....Mangold.
Waltz.....Labetzky.
Potpourri from Lucretia Borgia.....Donnizetti.
Chorus, (Village Musicians).....R. Gence.
Union Volunteer Quickstep.....Hempeteds.
Chorus, (Star Spangled Banner.) All present are invited to join in this Chorus.

The instrumental parts are executed by the Great Western String and Brass Band.

Omnibuses will leave Bridge Square from 12 o'clock M., for the festival.

Proper arrangements are made for fine refreshments and good order.

jy3-2t THE COMMITTEE.

WANTED,

A Nurse Girl; apply at the residence of

jc30-tf F. DRISCOLL, corner of 10th and Canada-sts.

JOHN H. Wheelock & Co.

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